ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR 1887-88 to 1890-91

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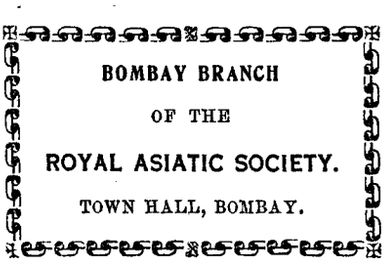

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THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1887-88. to 1890-91

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FROM

GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.,
Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 2nd October 1889.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the official year 1887-88.

2. I regret the delay which has occurred in its preparation, due chiefly to changes of officers at Head-quarters and to the late receipt of the Annual Report from one or two of the subordinate Agencies.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. N. D. PRENDERGAST,
Offg. Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1887-88.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Oliver B. C. St.John, R.E., K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor General from 1st April to 9th December 1887.

From the 19th June 1887 Baluchistan was elevated into a first class Residency, Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., being appointed a Resident of the first class and Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, while Sir Oliver St.John was appointed to officiate during Sir Robert Sandeman's absence on furlough or till further orders.

On the 9th December Sir Robert Sandeman, on his return from furlough, took over charge of the Agency from Sir Oliver St. John at Sibi, remaining in charge throughout the rest of the year under review.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor General, visited the Agency in November 1887, accompanied by Her Excellency Countess of Dufferin. Their Excellencies and suite, with Mr. H. M. Durand, C.S.I., Foreign Secretary, Mr. D. Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secretary, and Lord W. Beresford, Military Secretary, proceeded by the Harnai route to Bostan, arriving there at 5-30 P. M. on the 16th November. From Bostan Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin proceeded direct to Quetta, while His Excellency the Viceroy's train ran out to Killa Abdulla the same evening. The next day His Excellency visited the Khojak Pass, and returned by train to Quetta in the evening. The Viceregal party left Quetta on the 18th November, and proceeded by the Bolan line to Sibi and Sukkur.

About the same time the Honourable Member for the Public Works Department visited Baluchistan, inspecting the Khattan Petroleum Works and both lines of railway up to the Khojak.

On the 1st March 1888 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab arrived at Sibi with his staff, and proceeded on the 2nd (accompanied by Sir Robert Sandeman) by the Bolan line to Quetta. After inspecting the Khojak and the fortifications on the 3rd and halting at Quetta on the 4th, the party proceeded on the 5th by rail to Harnai, and from there by the new road through the Mêhrab Tangi to Loralâi.

Leaving Loralai on the 7th the party proceeded by rapid marches along the frontier road, and on the 11th crossed the Punjab frontier and reached Sakhi-Sarwar, riding into Dera Ghazi Khan on the 12th.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On the 1st April 1887 the Officiating Agent to the Governor General left Quetta with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and proceeded to Loralai *viâ* Bostan, Kach, Kawas, Wani and Sinjawi, returning to Quetta by the 15th of the month.

Sir Oliver St. John next left Quetta on the 28th May, visiting the Khojak Pass and returning to Quetta on the 30th.

On the 13th June Sir Oliver St. John inspected the irrigation works at Khushdil Khan in Pishin, returning to Quetta the same evening.

On the 14th August the Officiating Agent to the Governor General met His Highness the Khan of Kalat at Mastung. On the 15th he paid a visit to His Highness at the Miri (Palace) which was returned by the Khan the next day. Sir Oliver St. John returned to Quetta on the 16th August.

During the month of August the increasing influx of Ghilzai refugees from Afghanistan, chiefly through Toba and Pishin, led to some apprehensions of disturbances occurring in that district. Sir Oliver St. John accordingly proceeded on the 30th August to Pishin and was met there on the 31st by two companies Royal Lancaster Regiment, one troop 6th Bombay Cavalry, and a division of the Mountain Battery. With these troops he proceeded up the Barshor Valley to Shahrgalai, and on the 4th September rode across the Toba plateau to Haji Khan Killa, returning to Shahrgalai the same evening. He then returned by the same route reaching Quetta on the 9th September.

Sir Oliver St. John met His Excellency the Commander in-Chief at Killa Abdulla on the 4th November, accompanied him up the Khojak Pass on the 5th and back to Quetta *viâ* Segi, Dinar Karez and the Ghazaband Pass on the 6th.

Again on the 16th November the Officiating Agent to the Governor General met His Excellency the Viceroy at Bostan and accompanied him by rail to Killa Abdulla, visiting the Khojak Pass on the 17th and returning to Quetta the same evening.

On the 28th November Sir Oliver St. John proceeded to Sibi, at which place he made over charge to Sir Robert Sandeman on the 9th December.

Sir Robert Sandeman paid a visit to His Highness the Khan at Dadur on the 12th December, and returned to Quetta on the 14th December, leaving again for Sibi on the 20th February 1888 but paying a visit *en route* to the Khattan Oil Works.

On the 2nd March Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Quetta with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied His Honour to the Khojak on the 3rd March and proceeded with him to Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Harnai, Loralai and the Frontier Road, returning to Quetta by rail and leaving again for Las Beyla on the 29th March.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

No change occurred during the year in the number and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan frontier. The extension of the Railway line from Bostan towards the Khojak, however, and the construction of the Frontier Road between Pishin and Dera Ghazi Khan rendered necessary certain measures of redistribution. Thus the Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry at Pishin furnished detachments at Killa Abdulla, Gulistan, and Chaman, the strength* of which was finally fixed as marginally noted. Again the necessity for affording protection to the working parties

* Killa Abdulla . . . 1 company.
Gulistan . . . . 50 rifles.
Chaman . . . . 50 rifles.

along the new Frontier Road led to the establishment in May 1887 of Military posts* at Mekhtar and Kingri; the Mekhtar post being supplied from the Bengal Cavalry and Bombay Infantry Regiments quartered at Loralai, and the Kingri garrison furnished by the detachment of troops of the Punjab Frontier Force already posted at Rakhni. In connection with the Frontier Road Surveys a troop of cavalry from the squadron at Gumbaz (supplied by the Bengal Cavalry Regiment at Loralai) had been placed in the Anambar Gap, some ten miles south of the Frontier Road. On the despatch of the detachment to Mekhtar this troop was temporarily called into Loralai. As, however, the Frontier Road garrison seemed to the Governor General's Agent to be insufficient, the Anambar post of one troop was re-established on the 1st October.

* Mekhtar . .	1 squadron cavalry. 1 company infantry.
Kingri . . .	1 squadron cavalry. 1 company infantry.

Throughout the year under review the question of the reduction of the rates of camel hire occupied the attention of the officers of the Military and Civil Departments. These rates had risen to an exorbitant height during the war preparations in 1885 and had not fallen to the extent which might have been expected when the temporary extra demand for camel carriage ceased. A conference assembled at Quetta in June 1887 to consider the question and fixed the comparatively moderate rates given in the margin for ordinary travelling and tour work and for the carriage of stores. The determination of the rates for the baggage of troops marching presented greater difficulties, but it was finally settled after much correspondence, that, on the principal routes used by troops marching in Baluchistan, a uniform rate of Rs. 18-12 per mensem or annas 10 per day per camel should be established.

Ordinary travelling and tour work for not less than three camels . .	Rs. 15 per mensem or annas 8 per day per camel.
Carriage of stores .	Three pies per maund per mile.

During the cold weather of 1887 No. 2-1 Scottish Division Mountain Battery was relieved by No. 1-1 Northern Division; while in March 1888 No. 5-1 Welsh Division Garrison Battery relieved No. 5-1 Western Division, and the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry replaced the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment (4th King's Own).

In November 1887 the 5th Bombay Cavalry relieved the 6th, which proceeded to Jacobabad; and in March 1888 the 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion) was replaced by the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

At Loralai the 6th Bengal Cavalry relieved the 3rd, both regiments moving *viâ* Dera Ghazi Khan and the new Frontier Road, while No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery was replaced by No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

In the winter of 1887-88, too, the detachments of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and of the 4th Punjab Infantry holding Kingri and Rakhni, were relieved by similar detachments of the 1st Punjab Cavalry and 4th Sikh Infantry.

Within the Agency the 19th Bombay Infantry at Pishin changed places with the 22nd Bombay Infantry from Quetta, while the 10th Bombay Infantry proceeded to Quetta from Loralai, being relieved by the 24th Bombay Infantry.

V.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

No variation occurred in the extent and division of the Agency during the year under notice, though the administrative responsibilities of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, were increased by the addition to his charge of Barkhan and the neighbouring Khetran valleys which had previously only been under our political control.

A proposal for a redistribution of the Political Agencies was submitted to Government by Sir Oliver St. John in September 1887, and was still under consideration at the close of the year.

VI.—THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

The discontent of the Ghilzai tribes, which had smouldered throughout the winter of 1886-87, broke out, with the return of the mild weather, into an open flame. This time the first movement came from the Hotaks, into whose country Sarhang Sikandar Khan, Orakzai, was sent in the early spring to exact the contribution of a sword and a gun, which had been imposed on each Hotak family as a penalty for the supposed complicity of the tribe in the Andari rising of 1886. The harsh and tyrannical proceedings of the regular and irregular troops which accompanied the Sarhang, led to a great rising of the tribe who succeeded in taking prisoners a small body of Khassadars and in shutting up one of Sikandar Khan's Lieutenants at Ataghar near Kalat-i-Ghilzai. On receiving news of the rising, Sikandar Khan collected all the men he could lay hands on, and stood on the defensive at a place named Sura, east of Kalat.

The revolt was not long in spreading to the other Ghilzai tribes, and by the end of March the Andaris and Tarakis had placed their families in safety in the Hazara country and were once more in arms. The Jaghori Hazaras soon followed their example.

At the outbreak of the revolt the only troops in the Ghilzai country, besides the garrison of Ghazni, Kalat-i-Ghilzai and Maruf, would seem to have been a small force of regulars and a large number of tribal levies under Sikandar Khan in the neighbourhood of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, and in the north General Ghulam Haidar's force of one infantry regiment and a detachment of cavalry. The moment the news reached Kandahar, 500 infantry of the Sufi Regiment were despatched to Sikandar Khan's assistance, and throughout the months that followed, every effort was made to induce the Durani tribes to enlist both as regulars and as *khassadars*, and to hurry them to the front. Many of these hasty levies, however, took the first opportunity to desert and straggled back to their homes, thereby increasing the feeling of insecurity which prevailed at Kandahar. Meanwhile the garrison of Ghazni and General Ghulam Haidar's command had both been reinforced from Kabul, and that officer was enabled to act against the Tarakis and Hazaras, and to carry on the disarmament of such of the Andaris as had not yet risen.

At first the prospects of the insurgents seemed favourable. Though no very decisive engagements were fought, they appear to have had a distinct advantage in partial encounters with the Amir's troops and levies. Thus Muhammad Isa Khan, Governor of Maruf, while endeavouring to effect a junction with Sikandar Khan, was defeated at Ataghar by Muhammad Shah Khan, Hotak, and although Sikandar Khan claimed a victory in a second engagement, fought on the 12th April in the same neighbourhood, the result seems really to have been indecisive, as Ataghar remained in the hands of the insrugents. At this period the idea seems to have arisen of inducing the whole of the Ghilzai tribes to join the rising, and an attempt was made by Abdul Karim Jan, the son of Mulla Mushk-i-Alam, to reconcile the long standing and bitter feud between the Suleman Khel and the Nasirs, so as to enable both tribes to co-operate heartily in the national movement. In connection with this attempt, Muhammad Shah Khan proceeded eastwards, leaving the main body of the Hotaks to watch the movements of Sikandar Khan.

Meanwhile heavy but indecisive fighting seems to have gone on in the north between General Ghulam Haidar and the Andari and Taraki Ghilzais and Jaghori Hazaras. At one time alarming rumours prevailed as to the General's position, but he appears on the whole to have more than held his own, and was able, in the beginning of May, to march southwards to the relief of his father, Sikandar Khan, who was by this time hard pressed by the Hotaks.

On the 15th May the two forces joined hands at Karez-i-Ahu, on the northern border of the Maruf district, and not far from the Ataghar hills which were still strongly held by the Hotaks. The combined forces under General Ghulam Haidar are said to have numbered four regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and twenty guns, besides irregulars. For some time he seems to have contented himself with destroying the Ghilzai crops in the neighbourhood, probably hoping to starve the Hotaks out of the hills.

Towards the end of May, Muhammad Shah Khan appears to have returned from the Suleman Khel country, having apparently failed to reconcile that tribe with the Nasirs. A rising in Mizan, between the Arghandab and Tamak rivers, marked the close of the month. It was headed by Wali Muhammad Khan, Tokhi, who succeeded in making some head against the Alikozai irregulars sent against him.

Early in June, a large number of insurgents again collected in the north between Ab-i-Istada and Ghazní, under the leadership of Sher Jan, Taraki, while the Tokhis, north-west of Kalat-i-Ghilzai, also rode under Ahmad Jan, brother of the ex-Sipah-Salar, Ghulam Haidar, Tokhi. The insurrection thus seemed to be spreading in every direction, and it was reported that the whole of the insurgents had accepted Muhammad Shah Khan, Hotak, as their chief, with the title of Amir.

Reinforcements were hurried up from Herat and Maimana, but before their arrival, fortune seemed to have turned once more to the side of the Amir. The Hotak gathering in Ataghar seems at last to have been starved out and to have dispersed, thus leaving General Ghulam Haidar free to turn his attention to the revolt under Sher Jan in Nawah-i-Taraki. Accordingly, after a skirmish with an outlying body of the enemy, the General left his father, Sikandar Khan, to hold the Atagha country, and marched north to Kalat-i-Kalat Khan, near the Ab-i-Istada, where he inflicted two successive defeats on the Tarakis.

The regiments in garrison at Herat, some of which were largely composed of Ghilzais, had looked on with growing excitement at the struggle in the east, and their attitude had caused the Herat authorities much anxiety. On the 6th of June, the greater part of the Hazari Regiment, which was largely composed of Andari Ghilzais, rose in open mutiny, plundered the arsenal, and for some little time shut up the Governor and Sipah-Salar in the citadel. They were attacked by 1,200 picked troops and lost a few men, but the remainder made good their retreat from the city and marched off in a compact body for the scene of the revolt, by Obeh and Ghor.

In the beginning of July they had reached Dehrawad, some 70 miles north of Kandahar, and from there made their way into Mizan, where they were joined by Wali Muhammad Khan, Tokhi, and where they seem to have halted for some time.

Meanwhile the reinforcements* from Herat had arrived in Kandahar on the 27th June, and were at once despatched to Kalat-i-Ghilzai to be used against the Andaris. In spite of this, however, the country became more and more unsettled throughout July, the feeling of insecurity in Kandahar was intensified, and the Hotaks, re-assembling in some force, attacked and captured a number of *khassadars* close to Kalat-i-Ghilzai. At the same time persistent reports were afloat of the defeat of General Ghulam Haidar in Nawah-i-Taraki.

* Two regiments infantry and 400 sowars.

After halting for some time in Mizan the Herat mutineers moved on about the middle of July into the Southern Nawa, and there joined a large gathering of Hotaks, Tarakis, Tokhis and Nasirs, which had collected round Murgha. On hearing of this gathering, General Ghulam Haidar once more turned south, and, being joined at Kalat-i-Ghilzai by reinforcements under Brigadier-General Ahmad Gul Khan, marched rapidly into Nawah. On the 27th July he came

upon the Andaris, together with a portion of the Hotaks, entrenched on the Shi Kotal; the main body of the rebels, who had not expected such an early attack, being encamped some distance off. The General at once attacked and gained a decisive victory, the main body of the Ghilzais coming up too late to be of assistance, and retiring in its turn pursued by the Amir's cavalry to Murgha, and finally to Tirwah, where, being hard-pressed and in want, the gathering dispersed, many of the minor leaders taking refuge in Pishin and Zhob. This victory seems to have practically put an end to the revolt, though desultory fighting continued throughout August in the neighbourhood of Ghazni. The hopes of the insurgents were revived for a time by the news of Muhammad Ayub Khan's escape from Teheran, but the surrender of that chief in the beginning of November extinguished the last hope of reviving the insurrection, which finally died away on the advent of the cold weather.

During the months of August, September and October a considerable number* of Ghilzais took refuge in Pishin, while a few made their way through Zhob into Thal Chotiali. The only leader of note, who entered Pishin, was Wali Muhammad Khan, Tokhi, while Ahmad Jan Khan, Tokhi, and Abdulla Khan, Hotak, took up their abode at the village of Dirgi in the Bori Valley. Muhammad Shah Khan, Hotak, Sher Jan, Taraki, and Pir Muhammad, Andari, remained in Zhob or in the debatable country to the north, while Mulla Abdul Karim Jan took up his abode at Mina Bazar.

* The total numbers were—

Families	225
Men, Women	222
Children	276

As many of these immigrants were quite destitute, some embarrassment was anticipated in providing subsistence for them, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor General formed a plan for settling some of the families on the waste lands near Kingri on the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin Road. This project was, however, abandoned on mature consideration as being too expensive, and the refugees were absorbed with remarkable facility into the floating population employed on the large irrigation and military works then in progress throughout the Agency. Wali Muhammad Khan was granted an allowance of ₹60 per mensem out of the pension of ₹300 per mensem which had been allotted to his relative the ex-Sipah-Salar, Ghulam Haidar, Tokhi.

VII.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

The boundary dispute between Sind and Kalat was settled during the year under notice, the Government of India finally deciding that the claims of Kalat to a more southern boundary were unfounded, while, as a matter of expediency, permitting the boundary to follow generally the line of actual possession. The demarcation of the boundary line was carried out by an officer of the Sind Revenue Survey in the spring of 1888.

The Persian frontier was on the whole fairly tranquil throughout the year. Yar Muhammad Rind was released from confinement on the 15th July 1887, having then completed one year's confinement.

Except for the slightly disquieting symptoms at one time discernible on the Pishin border, owing to the temporary advantages gained by the Ghilzais, there was nothing to disturb the condition of affairs on that frontier during the year. The Achakzais were not a little astonished at the sudden invasion of their country by the Sind-Pishin Railway, and at the magnitude of the railway and military works which were undertaken during the year in their neighbourhood. The institution of so large a business in their centre afforded, no doubt, tempting opportunities for theft and robbery and offences of that nature; but such crime as occurred was attributable in a large measure to the bad characters among the gangs of workmen imported from India; and the attitude of the

Achakzais, as a body, was entirely satisfactory. They worked for us with alacrity and good-will, and gave us loyal assistance.

Nothing of any importance occurred to interfere with our relations with the authorities at Kandahar or the neighbouring districts of Afghanistan.

A few Afghan sowars remained at Chageh throughout the year.

The Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, reports that the conduct of the Marri, Bugti, Dumar and other tribes in that Agency was fairly good throughout the year. Among the former, a quarrel arose, and from very small beginnings grew into a serious feud, ending in bloodshed. The dispute was, however, settled at the Sibi Jirga.

The affairs of the Kakars on the Zhob border gave the most trouble during the year. The old dissensions between the Jogizais, the ruling section of the Zhob Kakars, broke out again, and Dost Muhammad, a cousin of the titular chief, Shahbaz, set himself up at Mina Bazar, in opposition to the recognised authorities. From this point, he raided the country round, and soon collected about himself a band of fanatics and bad characters. Thefts and outrages on the new Frontier road and its neighbourhood became of common occurrence, and were directed particularly against British subjects, whom Dost Muhammad regarded as his natural enemies. Eventually, he was turned out of Mina Bazar by Umar Khan, Chief of the Abdullazais, and fled to the hills to the north of Zhob; but his partner, Sultan Muhammad, a discontented Pakhezai Malik, remained at Mina Bazar, and continued the system of depredation which he had inaugurated.

Recommendations for the removal of these disturbing elements were made by the Political Agent, and included a visit to Mina Bazar with a small force, and a new disposition of the levies and military detachments on that border; but as the sequel of these proposals belongs to the history of the following year, they need not be further referred to here.

At the request of the Punjab authorities, a blockade of the Bozdar tribe was established in August 1887 by the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, on the west and south-west. In September the tribe submitted to the Government terms, and the blockade was accordingly raised.

VIII.—KALAT AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained throughout the year on the same footing as before. Inter-tribal disputes and differences between His Highness and the Jhallawan Sardars were, as usual, of common occurrence. These were in almost every case referred to jirgas of the Sardars for adjudication, in some cases successfully, in others not. But it may be noted that in almost all the cases mentioned by the Political Agent of Kalat in his report, a satisfactory settlement has since been arrived at.

Appendix A.

The affairs of Gauhar Khan, Zehri, Sardar of the Jhallawan tribes, were referred to in the Administration Report for 1886-87, and a full report has since been submitted to the Government of India. During 1887-88, it was found necessary, owing to his misconduct and mismanagement of his estate, to inform him that he was considered unfit for the position he held, and to keep him in detention at Quetta.

The question of future arrangements in regard to his estate and in regard to the Sardarship of the Jhallawan confederacy was to have been submitted to a jirga of his leading fellow-countrymen, but had not been finally settled at the close of the year.

In January 1888, the death was reported of Mir Khan, Jam of Las Beyla. A question arose as to whether the succession should devolve on his eldest son,

Jam Ali, whose proceedings during the previous year had led, it will be remembered, to his being treated as a detenu, or on Mir Yakub Khan, the son of the late Jam by another wife. Jam Mir Khan had petitioned the Government of India for the recognition of Mir Yakub Khan as his heir, to the exclusion of Jam Ali, and it was found on his death that he had further left a will, naming the former as his successor, and formally disinheriting his eldest son. The decision, however, in regard to the succession, lay with the Government of India, under whose consideration the matter remained at the close of the year. In the meanwhile, the administration of the Las Beyla State was carried on by Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, under the superintendence of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan. The succession of the eldest son, Jam Ali, was, it may here be mentioned, eventually approved.

Sahib Khan Chutta was brought back to Quetta after the death of Jam Mir Khan.

Appendix B. The Political Agent's report is herewith attached.

IX.—QUETTA-PISHIN AND THAL CHOTIALI INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

By the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2219E., dated the 1st November 1887, the following tracts of country within the limits of the Pishin and Thal Chotiali Agencies were formed into a Chief Commissionership under the name of British Baluchistan, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan being appointed *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner:—

Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali.

Arrangements were also initiated during the year for the introduction of a code of law into the territory so defined, and it is hoped that the administration of these tracts will thus, before long, be placed on a sound legislative basis.

The Revenue receipts in both Agencies have shown a satisfactory increase during the year. The following shows the figures, both for total receipts from all heads and from Land Revenue only, as compared with the previous year:—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
Quetta-Pishin—				
Total	2,02,216	2,31,989	29,773	.....
Land Revenue . . .	93,247	67,189	.....	26,068
Thal Chotiali—				
Total	2,61,234	3,30,729	69,494	.....
Land Revenue . . .	1,28,860	2,29,064	1,00,204	.....

These figures are instructive in two ways, first as showing the great variation which is to be expected in the land revenue, and secondly as pointing to the fact of a probable expansion of total revenues with the introduction of more complete methods of administration, and with the extension of British influence.

The decrease in the land revenue in the Quetta-Pishin district was chiefly due to the scanty rainfall in Pishin, and the consequent unfavourable seasons. But it will be seen that there was nevertheless a considerable increase in the receipts under all heads. But for the failure of the crops in Pishin, the figure would probably have nearly been doubled.

In Thal Chotiali the most noticeable point is the increase in the land revenue. Out of this a sum of ₹15,765-13-5 was due to the collection of revenue for the first time in the Khetran Valley, and over ₹ 60,000 to the development of our revenue arrangements in Bori. Omitting these from the account, the increase in the remaining three Tahsils of Sibi, Harnai and Thal Chotiali amounted to ₹24,438-2-7.

The chief reason why the total receipts were not augmented *pari passu* with those for land revenue, appears to have been the falling-off in the income under "Excise," *viz.*, ₹22,648. This, as the Political Agent explains, was the result of the completion of the Railway works between Sibi and Kach, and is not greatly to be regretted.

In the following table, the receipts of both Agencies during the past two years are compared with the expenditure in the same period:—

	Quetta.	Pishin.	Thal Chotiali.
1886-87.			
Receipts	1,31,342	70,874	2,61,234
Expenditure	1,05,602	1,38,646	4,78,610
Balance	25,740	67,772	2,17,376
1887-88.			
Receipts	1,63,839	68,150	3,30,729
Expenditure	1,23,371	1,49,981	4,75,815
Balance	40,468	81,831	1,45,086

Excepting in Pishin, where the decrease of revenue has already been explained, the balances this year show a considerable improvement on those for 1886-87.

The sub-heads of the revenue accounts call for little remark beyond what has already been said. There was a large increase in both Agencies in the receipts from "Stamps," and partly for the reason already given for the decrease in Thal Chotiali under "Excise," there was a corresponding increase under that head in the Quetta-Pishin district.

During the year, measures were initiated for the conversion of "batai," or payment of revenue in kind, into a fixed assessment, in the sub-division of Pishin and Shorarud. Steps were also taken for the collection of statistics, with a view to the introduction of a summary settlement into the Quetta district.

X.—THE BOLAN PASS.

There was no alteration during the year in the arrangements for the executive charge of the Bolan Pass.

XI.—KHETRAN VALLEY.

In consequence of the construction of the Frontier road from the Punjab to Pishin, it was deemed expedient that a closer control should be exercised over the Khetran country and its inhabitants. The addition of the Khetran Valley to the administrative charge of the Agency, which had been in contemplation for some years past, was in consequence sanctioned by the Government of India in the beginning of September. Protection was thus afforded the Khetrans from the raids to which they had previously been exposed from the powerful tribes on their border, and life and property in their country were rendered comparatively secure, and it was considered expedient that the people should pay for such simple civil administration as was required. A Revenue establishment costing ₹435 per mensem was accordingly sanctioned for the valley, and instructions were issued to make a light summary assessment in kind. It being too late to levy assessment on the spring crops, orders were issued for the collections to be made from the autumn crops of the year on the terms above mentioned. In the matter of jurisdiction, the people of the country are interfered with as little as possible consistently with general security and the safety of the roads. For the enforcement of tribal responsibility,

the guardianship of the roads, the conveyance of the post, the protection of survey or working parties, tribal levies costing R820 per mensem have been sanctioned by the Government of India in addition to the existing posts of Hankoi, Hajikot, Isanikot and Rakhni, which were sanctioned in 1883.

XII.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

The Police and Levies throughout the Agency remained practically on the same footing as before, the scheme for their re-organization, referred to in last year's report, not having been finally settled at the close of the year.

XIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work performed by the officers of the Agency:—

Thal Chotiali Agency.

	Civil cases.	Executive cases.	Criminal cases.
Political Agent	8	2	13
Assistant Political Agent	1	...	11
Native Assistant, Sibi	199	71	251
Ditto Loralai	19	2	22
Tahsildar, Harnai	311	78	114
Ditto, Bori	125	32	25
Ditto, Sibi	555	171	267
Munsiff, Sibi	469	131	51
Naib Tahsildar, Duki	29	2	26
Ditto, Sibi	183	25	...
Appeals.			
Political Agent	7	...	22
Assistant Political Agent	...	...	3
Native Assistant, Sibi	20	...	17

Quetta-Pishin Agency.

	Civil cases.	Executive cases.	Criminal cases.	Revenue cases.	Political cases.
Political Agent	11	...	8	19	3
Cantonment Magistrate	208	46	386	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner	468	212	1,386	471	...
Munsiff, Quetta	2,921	1,084	119	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	71	25	202	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	960	298	319	...	...
Magistrate, Bolan	439	100	201	...	...
Appeals.					
Political Agent	6	...	76	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner	66	...	65	...	...

During the year under review the Tahsildars and Munsiffs in the Agency were formed into a separate Subordinate Revenue and Judicial Service consisting of four grades. The pay of the grades was fixed at R250, 200, 175 and 150 respectively.

XIV.—HEINOUS CRIME.

In regard to Quetta-Pishin, full particulars are given by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police in his report, attached to that of the Political Agent. Out of 13 cases of murder, attempted murder, or culpable homicide, convictions were obtained in 7. In no case, however, was a capital

Appendix C.

sentence passed, and in a majority of the pure murder cases, no clue to the offender could be found. In one case of culpable homicide the accused were three privates of the 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, stationed at Quetta. After some correspondence with the Government of India, they were handed over to be tried by Military Court-Martial.

In the Thal Chotiali district, the year was remarkable for an outbreak of "Ghaza" in the Bori and Duki Tahsils in the early part of the year, and for an increase of crime owing to the disturbed state of affairs towards the Zhob frontier, the result being a tale of 19 murder cases. The Political Agent has given full particulars of the more important of these in paragraphs 34, *et sequentes* of his report. It appears that convictions were obtained in 4 out of the 19 cases. The case in which a duffadar and sowars of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were attacked and the former killed, brought to notice the practice then existing in the Thal Chotiali district of employing military parties to collect the Government revenue. After careful enquiry, the practice has been discontinued.

Appendix D.

On the whole, it may be said that, but for the cases of "Ghaza" in the early part of the year, against which indeed precautions are of little value, the criminal history of the year would compare favourably with that contained in previous records.

XV.—VAGRANTS.

In the month of July a gang of 194 vagrants calling themselves Baluchis arrived under a police guard at Sibi, having been deported by the North-Western Provinces Government under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864. The vagrants were sent to the Magassi country, and the Magassi chief warned to prevent their return to any part of British India.

XVI.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on the Public Works in the Agency is attached (Appendix E.)

The two most important items have been the continuation of the Sind-Pishin Railway towards the Khojak Pass, and the commencement of the Quetta Water-works.

In November the Government of India finally decided to carry the railway over the Khojak Pass to Chaman, piercing the ridge of the Khwaja-Amran range by a tunnel about 2½ miles long. By the 1st December, work was commenced, and under the superintendence of Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Engineer-in-Chief, was prosecuted with extraordinary vigour for the remainder of the year.

A joint water-supply for the town and cantonments of Quetta was sanctioned in May 1887, and preliminary operations were carried out during the year.

The oil-boring at Khattan continued satisfactorily, and a good yield of petroleum was obtained during the year.

XVII.—TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in the Public Works report, attached, but the following information, derived from a different source, may here conveniently be added.

Statistics of telegraph lines and offices in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1887-88.

Lines.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of the previous year.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
715	16	...	731	1,671	628	...	2,299

Offices.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Deduct number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Decrease as compared with previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices	8	3	3	8	35,753	9,762	51,918-2-9
Railway and Canal Offices.	8	36	...	44	...	...	...
Offices not open for paid messages.	40	...	36	4	...	...	...
Total	56	39	39	56	35,753	9,762	51,918-2-9

Names of offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Government Offices.	*Government Offices.*
Killa Abdulla.	Kach.
Commander-in-Chief's Camp.	Commander-in-Chief's Camp.
Viceroy's Camp.	Viceroy's Camp.
Railway.	
Babar Kach.	
Baleli.	
Bostan.	
Dalujal.	
Dozan.	
Duki Road.	
Dirgi.	
Fuller's Camp.	
Gulistan.	
Gulistan Junction.	
Harnai.	
Hirok.	
Kach.	
Khanai.	
Khost.	
Killa Abdulla.	
Kirta.	
Kotal Darwaza.	
Kuchali.	
Kuchlak.	
Kundilani.	
Lalaj.	
Lora.	
Mach.	
Mud Gorge.	
Nari.	
Nasik Frontier.	
New Bank (Bibinani).	
Pump House.	
Quetta.	
Shahrig.	
Sirinan.	
Sariab.	
Sonari.	
Spezand.	
Yaru Karez.	

XVIII.—COMMERCE.

The following is the statement of the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year under review, which has been furnished by the Manager of the North-Western Railway :—

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Borax	...	1
2	Canes and Rattans	972	1,705
3	Caoutchouc	...	20
4	Chinese and Japanese-ware	17	242
5	Cotton, raw	1,540	304
6	Twist and yarn, Foreign	4	413
7	Ditto, Indian	39	839
8	Piece-goods, Foreign	1,256	18,198
9	Ditto, Indian	3,863	43,994
10	Assafœtida	540	31
11	Drugs, not intoxicating	1,590	2,587
12	Do. intoxicating	168	543
13	Indigo	65	2,437
14	Madder or Manjit	4,612	602
15	Safflower	...	2
16	Turmeric	195	913
17	Other dyes	144	3,582
18	Earthenware and Porcelain	1,569	4,180
19	Jute, raw	3	3
20	Gunny bags	11,965	8,283
21	Fibres, raw	31	142
22	Do. manufactured	1,163	4,682
23	Cocoanuts	79	1,446
24	Fruits, all other kinds	49,517	14,191
25	Wheat	13,138	2,08,579
26	Attah	53,468	1,29,955
27	Gram and Pulse	16,191	1,15,745
28	Other spring crops	3,428	45,824
29	Rice, husked	16,903	1,13,499
30	Do. unhusked	108	1,301
31	Rain-crops	46,970	1,36,185
32	Gums and Resins	257	63
33	Hides of cattle	1,714	223
34	Skins of sheep and goat, &c.	4,076	561
35	Horns	7	19
36	Lac Dye	33	63
37	Do. Shell	...	...
38	Lac stick and other kinds	56	14
39	Leather, unmanufactured	112	1,590
40	Ditto, manufactured	2,753	4,270
41	Beer	514	4,213
42	Wines and Liquors	1,071	5,367
43	Spirits	26	1,959
44	Aerated and other waters	123	386
	Carried over	...	...

No.	Names of articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
	Brought forward .	...	...
45	Mats	115	818
46	Brass and Copper	453	1,824
47	Iron	9,490	78,250
48	Other metal	243	515
49	Oil, vegetable	822	8,406
50	Oil, mineral	2,029	9,786
51	Opium	...	...
52	Paints and Colors	50	3,024
53	Ghee	3,235	16,736
54	Other Provisions	1,328	10,704
55	Fodder, &c.	60,700	1,12,196
56	Salt	5,963	9,152
57	Saltpetre	...	3
58	Other saline substances	8,335	566
59	Bark, Tanning	6	1,688
60	*	8,776	554
61	Vegetable	2,609	16,026
62	Linseed	4	72
63	Mustard and Rape-seed	2,706	223
64	Til or Jinjelly	888	348
65	Other oil-seeds	94	18
66	Indigo Seeds	19	5
67	Tea-seed	...	...
68	Other kinds of seeds	274	1,882
69	Silk, raw	4	2
70	Silk, manufactured, Indian	...	28
71	Ditto Foreign	6	25
72	Spices	1,776	8,696
73	Stone and Marble	1,284	1,542
74	Kunkurs	8,251	8,251
75	Lime and Bricks	60,859	1,54,652
76	Sugar, refined	3,874	36,783
77	Do. unrefined	198	2,190
78	Jaggree and Molasses	4,318	41,463
79	Tea, Indian	15	341
80	Do. Foreign	89	972
81	Coffee	9	40
82	Tobacco	3,498	9,642
83	Timber	4,260	51,067
84	Firewood	2,984	2,118
85	Wool, raw	96,478	301
86	Wool, manufactured, Indian	639	2,039
87	Ditto Foreign	56	1,366
88	Shawls	6	...
89	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured . . .	97	1,099
90	Ditto manufactured	57,525	1,47,325
91	Railway material, Foreign line	6,19,174	10,40,922
92	Military stores	31,373	41,729
93	Coal for the Public	4,102	16,851
	Total .	12,49,294	27,21,387

* Sic in original.

During the period from 1st April 1887 to 23rd September 1887, and again from 1st January 1888 to 31st March 1888, 16,407 camel loads and 10,186 donkey and 33 mule and bullock loads of goods passed through Chaman from Kandahar, and 12,530 camel loads and 3,359 donkey loads to Kandahar. The statistics for the period between the 24th September 1887 and 31st December 1887 are not available, but at the above average it is calculated that the traffic from Kandahar during that period would not have been less than 4,600 camel and donkey loads, and to Kandahar 3,200 camel and 900 donkey loads. This would make altogether about 21,000 camel and 13,000 donkey loads of goods from Kandahar, and 15,500 camel and 4,250 donkey loads to Kandahar during the whole year under review. Calculating, as in the last year's report, the weight of a camel load at 5 maunds, and of a donkey and bullock load at 2 maunds, the imports from Kandahar amount approximately to 1,31,000 maunds and the exports to Kandahar to 87,000 maunds. The figures last year were 1,12,998 and 39,826, so that the imports have increased by about 18,000 maunds in weight, while the exports have more than doubled. The principal articles exported from British India were indigo, iron, rice, cloth, tea, gur, oil, &c., and the imports consisted chiefly of fruit, atta, wheat, tobacco, wool, ghee, madder, assafœtida, raisins, almonds, postins, &c. Commerce between Afghanistan and Quetta, as said in the last report, is still much hampered by the vexatious restrictions and heavy tolls imposed on it by His Highness the Amir. In addition to the above goods, 35 horses, 40 bullocks and 2,000 sheep were imported for sale from Kandahar.

Statistics of the trade through Gwadur and the ports on the Mekran coast into South-Eastern Baluchistan are not available.

XIX.—SURVEYS.

No. 15 party, under Captain F. B. Longe, R. E., was engaged in the completion of sheets $22^{\frac{S.E.}{3}}$, $23^{\frac{N.E.}{1}}$, $23^{\frac{N.E.}{2}}$, $22^{\frac{S.E.}{4}}$ of the Baluchistan Survey index. The country surveyed lies entirely in Kalat. Captain Longe collected a great quantity of very useful information of all sorts regarding the Bhagwana, Khozdar and Zidi districts, and has, no doubt, submitted the results to the head of his own department.

XIXa.—RECONNAISSANCES.

In consequence of the Quarter Master General in India having asked the Governor General's Agent for certain information regarding the routes in Baluchistan, Captain Gavin of the Bombay Cavalry was specially deputed to report on the roads leading—

(1) From Quetta to Kalat.
(2) From Kalat to Kharan.
(3) From Kharan to Nushki.
(4) From Nushki to Kalat.

He started from Quetta at the close of the year and reconnoitred the country from Quetta to Kalat and from Kalat to Nushki, whence he was recalled, at the request of the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District, to attend the cavalry manœuvres which took place at Sibi in the month of January 1887. Sickness prevented Captain Gavin completing this work later on. His report on the two roads referred to above, together with a sketch of the road from Kalat to Nushki, was sent to the Quarter Master General in India.

The services of Duffadar Fakirulla and Havildar Dada Khan of the Corps of Guides were placed at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor General by the Intelligence Department. They were employed during the winter under

the orders of Colonel Nicholson of the 3rd Baluch Regiment and reconnoitred the road to Chaman *viâ* Kalat-i-Ghilzai, *viâ* Maruf, and again from Kandahar to Chaman *viâ* Maruf. Their reports, which were sent by Colonel Nicholson to the Agent to the Governor General, were forwarded to the Quarter Master General in India, together, it is believed, with Colonel Nicholson's own notes on the Toba country.

XX.—AFGHAN BOUNDARY DELIMITATION PARTY.

A party composed of thirty Muhammadan sowars of the 11th Bengal Lancers under the command of a Native Officer, with a Native Assistant Surveyor, two Rurki-trained Native Surveyors, a Hospital Assistant and the Native Attaché, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan, with a number of camp-followers, left Quetta *viâ* Kandahar on the 12th October 1887 to join the Afghan-Russo Demarcation party.

XXI.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS AND THE SIBI HORSE SHOW.

There were 14 stallions distributed at different places throughout the Quetta, Pishin and Thal Chotiali districts. Of these, the Arabs and the Norfolk Trotters appear to have been the most popular among the owners of mares; but all were freely applied for, and it is probable that the supply is not yet large enough to enable the resources of Baluchistan in this direction to be turned to the best account.

The horse show at Sibi was not so successful as that which preceded it. The number of horses competing fell from 1,022 to 597. This latter figure was, however, very near those of 1885 and 1886, and it is probable that the number in 1887 was exceptionally high owing to numerous sales at the show of the year before, followed by a favourable season. The decrease in 1888 may be attributed to the scarcity of grass and forage of all kinds during the season of 1887-88, and partly to the small number of sales at the show of the previous year. Moreover, the people of the country are easily disheartened, if they do not secure the prizes they expect; and the large proportion of disappointments, owing to the brisk competition in 1887, no doubt had a reactionary effect.

Rupees 1,885 were distributed in prizes at the show of 1888.

The Remount Committee purchased ten horses at an average price of ₹201; the Bombay Cavalry seven horses at an average price of ₹236, and the Agent to the Maharaja of Kashmir six horses at an average price of ₹228.

XXII.—VOLUNTEERS.

Officers.—During the year Captain H. S. Barnes resigned his commission. Mr. S. W. Sutton received a commission appointing him a Lieutenant in the corps, and Lieutenant S. DeBrath was transferred to the corps from the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway Corps. Major J. C. Fullerton, Commandant, proceeded on three months' leave to England in August 1887, the command of the corps falling to Lieutenant A. M. Anscomb, during his absence.

Strength and Efficiency.—The following figures show the strength and efficiency of the Corps during the several quarters of the year :—

	1st April 1887.	1st July 1887.	1st October 1887.	1st January 1888.
Strength . . .	96	92	92	65
Efficiency . . .	60	61	61	31

It was with considerable difficulty that the corps was maintained as a separate body during the year. The regular opening of the two lines of railway to Quetta and beyond had always been looked forward to by all ranks as a means for increasing their numbers and efficiency, and the temporary working of the lines had, as a matter of fact, during the previous year, afforded reasonable grounds for such an expectation. The permanent location of railway officials at Quetta and other stations in Baluchistan was, however, considered just reason for extending the limits of the 3rd Punjab (or North-Western Railway) Volunteer Corps to the Province. This step had the immediate effect of so seriously crippling the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps that it was a question whether one or other of the two corps should not cease to exist as a distinct body, the members amalgamating and forming one corps. After much consideration the matter was laid before the Government of India. It was proposed that the local limit of the 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps should not extend beyond Jacobabad, all railway officials stationed west of this point being enrolled in the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps. The Government of India, while admitting the difficulty in maintaining two distinct corps in Baluchistan, observed that, for various reasons, it was considered desirable that the railway officers should form a separate body in connection with the North-Western system, but, at the same time, emphasized the necessity for maintaining the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps. Thus, towards the close of the year, the latter corps had dwindled in numbers to such an extent that only eleven members were present at the annual inspection which was held on the 19th January 1888.

It may be noted in anticipation that a great improvement has since taken place in the numbers of the corps.

XXIII.—FORESTS.

The Report for the year 1887-88, of the Baluchistan Forest Department, has been separately submitted, and orders on the subject have been issued by the Government of India in their letter No. 319E., Foreign Department, dated the 8th February 1889.

XXIV.—MEDICAL.

The report on Dispensaries in Baluchistan for 1887, with annual returns, was forwarded to the Government of India with letter No. 1334, dated the 24th March 1888, and a copy is attached (Appendix F.) for ready reference. The Agency Surgeon has been asked to prepare his returns in future years for the official and not for the calendar year, in order that it may deal with the same period as the annual report for the whole Agency.

The year on the whole was decidedly a healthy one, and was not remarkable for any epidemic.

Some changes in the location of dispensaries were rendered necessary by the changing character of the population employed on railways and military works. Owing to the rapidity with which railway operations were pressed forward, new bazars sprang up from time to time at fresh places, more especially in the direction of the Khojak, and the constantly shifting demand for medical assistance thus created was met as far as possible by the transfer of the older and less useful institutions in other places.

The increase in the attendance at the dispensaries supported by the Political Department is satisfactory, and important as showing that the people of the country are more widely appreciating the medical advantages now within their reach.

Vaccination made large strides during the year, and from the fact that the Agency Surgeon was frequently asked to send vaccinators into the rural districts, it may be inferred that the principle has taken considerable hold of the people, and that its value is being recognised.

The improvements reported in the sanitation of Quetta are also a matter for congratulation.

APPENDIX A.

No. 341, dated Quetta, the 19th May 1888.

From—CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

With reference to your letter No. 2356 of 15th May 1888, I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1887-88.

2. The charge of the Agency has changed hands several times in the year under report. I handed over charge of it to Captain MacIvor on the 30th April 1887. On the 6th May 1887, Captain MacIvor handed over charge to Mr. Newmarch, and on the 29th of November 1887, I received charge of it from him On the 30th March 1888 I handed over charge of the Agency to Colonel Roberts. It may be noted that it was understood that Mr. King, C.S., would take charge of the post from Mr. Newmarch, but he did not join the appointment.

Charge of the Agency.

3. His Highness the Khan was for the greater part of the year under report at either Bagh or Mastung. He was unable to proceed to Kalat as, owing to want of rain and snow in the winter, and the consequent scarcity of forage, he would have been unable to feed his large number of horses and other animals there. While at Mastung he was visited by Sir Oliver St. John, and a few days after your arrival and resumption of office, you paid him a visit at Dhadar, where he was temporarily encamped. It was then arranged that matters in dispute between him and Pir Jan, his Vakil, should, if possible, be settled. The cause of the dispute was the state of the accounts of the Nasirabad Niabat, which had not been finally settled for eleven years. The Khan during an enquiry which was made dismissed Pir Jan from his appointment as vakil, and appointed Bhate as Naib of the Nasirabad Niabat, in the place of Pir Jan's son who held the post. The dispute was doubtless largely due to the existence of an hereditary quarrel between the families of Pir Jan and Fakir Muhammad, the Khan's Mustaufi, who has charge of the accounts and is entrusted by the Khan with the important duty of balancing them with His Highness's Naibs. The Khan has himself but little acquaintance with accounts, the details of which he does not understand. No Vakil has subsequently been appointed in Pir Jan's place.

Affairs with the Khan.

4. The celebration of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, in February 1887, at Bagh, where the Khan then was, was noted in the Administration Report for 1886-87. On the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England in June 1887, His Highness the Khan sent a congratulatory message, and Her Majesty, in return, expressed her thanks which were duly communicated to the Khan.

The Jubilee.

5. Several complaints have been caused by the establishment on the part of the Khan of a Customs post at Kardgaf, on the route by which merchandise comes from Kharan to Quetta. Enquiry showed that it was possible for merchandise to take three routes, *viz.*, *viâ* Kalat, or by Nushki, or by the Bel route. The Customs post at Kardgaf is situated so as to levy customs dues on merchandise taking the last of these three routes; and it became to the advantage of the Khan to establish a post at this place, because Kafilas now do not go *viâ* Kalat as they formerly did, and at Nushki he would be obliged to share the dues with the Zagar Mengal chief. Some correspondence has passed between this office and the Khan on the subject of this post, but His Highness has not as yet agreed to remove it.

The establishment of a customs post at Kardgaf.

6. A dispute between Sohrab Khan, the Domki chief of Lehri, and His Highness the Khan, which at one time threatened to result in a breach of the peace and loss of life, was reported at the Sibi Jirga. The Sirdar complained that His Highness had sent his troops there, and as this proved to be the case, the Sirdars of the Jirga were asked for an expression of their views on the subject, and they recorded an opinion to the effect that the sending of the troops was in contravention of the settlement of disputes arrived at between the Khan and the Sirdars at Mastung in 1876. In March last it was arranged that Hari Chand, the Tahsildar at Sibi, should visit the spot and report on the points in dispute, which he did, and the Khan removed his troops. The points in dispute regarding the irrigation of land, and the making of *bands* in the stream which flows close to Lehri, were still under consideration when the year closed.

Dispute between the Khan and Sohrab Khan Domki.

7. During the month of March 1888, Syad Aurang Shah, who, from the important position he occupies as a religious leader, possesses great influence in the country, was grossly insulted by the Naib of Dhadar. I visited the spot and enquired into the case. Faiz Muhamad, the Khan's Naib, was not supported by His Highness the Khan, and the case was eventually amicably settled by the parties.

Dispute between Syad Aurang Shah and the Naib of Dhadar.

Jhalawan affairs.

8. The affairs of Gauhar Khan, the Jhalawan Sirdar, were under the consideration of the Political Agent, during the whole of the year under report. This Sirdar has been involved in disputes with his neighbours ever since he was elected to the Sirdarship of Jhalawan, at the settlement of disputes arrived at between the Khan and the chiefs of the confederacy, at Mastung in 1876. Several separate efforts have been made by various officers to arrive at a settlement of the points at issue between the disputants, but they have all been frustrated by Gauhar Khan, who succeeded in preventing the most solemn engagements made for the pacification of the country in which he was the Chief Sirdar from being carried out or executed. Much loss of life and an immense amount of damage to property has ensued in consequence of these interminable disputes, which resulted in villages being burnt and arable land being thrown out of cultivation. Matters had come to such a pass before Sir Oliver St. John handed over charge of the Agency, that he informed Gauhar Khan, who was induced to come to Quetta, that he did not consider him fitted for the office of Sirdar of Jhalawan. Gauhar Khan was not permitted to return from Quetta to Zahri, but was with Pasand Khan, his brother, who subsequently joined him at Quetta, taken to Sibi, where he was when you took over charge of office. The first case which occupied your attention was that in which this Sirdar was involved, and while the Sarawan Sirdars were made responsible that he should not escape from Sibi, I was directed to arrange for a meeting, of the Jhalawan Chiefs to adjudicate upon his case at the Sibi Jirga. These chiefs, however did not arrive until after the Sarawan Sirdars, who had assembled at Sibi, had dispersed. They had to traverse long distances, and came into Sibi in detachments or separately during the month of March. In consequence of this delay this important case could not be settled during the year under report.

Affairs in the Shahwani tribe.

9. In consequence of disputes between the Shahwani Sirdar and Mian Khan Shahwani, an enquiry was made into the affairs of Muhammad Khan, the Shahwani Chief, which showed that he had inherited property which was extensive and valuable, but that he had mortgaged the greater portion of it to Mian Khan, while he had sold or otherwise disposed of almost the whole of the remainder. The dispute between the Sirdar and Mian Khan was brought before the Sibi Jirga, and it was agreed that the parties should lay the case before the Kazi of Humayun for settlement according to the Shariat. This Sirdar laid claim to a share of the dues formerly payable on merchandise passing through the Bolan, and also to land known as "Deh Gulan" which he claimed from the Khan. Neither of these cases could, however, be settled during the year under report.

Blood-feud in the Kurd tribe.

10. In the Kurd tribe a case of long standing was settled by the Sibi Jirga. An attempt to settle it by Jirga in July 1887 failed, and in December of that year, Watar Khan killed Marzian Kurd. The Sibi Jirga agreed that ₹1,200 should be paid by the murderer to Sharif Muhammad. The decision has been approved.

The Khloi case.

11. During the year 1886, disturbances took place in the Khloi tribe, a section of the Rinds, which ended in bloodshed. The case was adjudicated on by the Sibi Jirga of 1887, who decided that Alam Khan's section should pay a sum of ₹5,500. Hostages were at the same time given, and arrangements were made for the settlement of land disputes and the restoration of arms taken. The arrangements made by the Jirga were executed during the year under report.

Disputes in the Langan tribe.

12. At the Jirga which assembled at Sibi during the Horse Show in the spring of 1888, the dispute which had long been rife in the Langan tribe was settled. The dispute had begun in 1886, but could not then be settled, as the Sirdar and his followers fled to Kharan. In the summer of 1887, the case came before a Jirga which assembled in Quetta, and a decision was arrived at which was however entirely disregarded. The Sibi Jirga arrived at the conclusion that ₹17,602 had to be paid as compensation for bloodshed to the complainants in the case, and detailed arrangements were advised as to the payment of this sum. There has been no disturbance since in the Langan tribe.

The Zagar Mengal succession case.

13. Among the important cases which have occupied the attention of the Political Agent during the year 1887-88, was the disputed succession to the Sirdarship of the Zagar Mengals. The disputants were Muhammad Ali Khan and Afzul Khan. The case was laid before a Jirga which assembled at Quetta on October 28th, 1887, and it was then decided that Muhammad Ali should be acknowledged as Sirdar of the tribe. The opinion of the Jirga was supported by Sir Oliver St. John, then officiating as Governor General's Agent, but the claims of Muhammad Ali, which had the support of the greater portion of the tribe, have been opposed by the Khan, who was desirous that Afzal Khan should be the Sirdar, and when the year closed His Highness was still countenancing the dispute between the rival claimants.

Survey operations.

14. During the year under report, survey operations were successfully carried on in the direction of Wad, Khozdar, Kharan, Bhagwana, the Mulla Pass, and Kachhi.

APPENDIX B.

No. 628, dated Karachi, the 2nd June 1888.

From—COLONEL E. S. REYNOLDS, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1887-88.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1887-88.

OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN CHARGE OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Colonel E. S. Reynolds held charge of the Residency, from 1st April to 4th May 1887. On the latter date he proceeded on furlough, and was relieved by Captain H. M. Temple. Political Agent, Kalat. Captain Temple was on the 17th November relieved by Colonel A. W. Roberts, and resumed charge of his own appointment. On the 14th March 1888, Colonel E. S. Reynolds returned to duty, and took over charge of the Agency from Colonel Roberts.

REVENUE ON KALAT LANDS.

The crops during the year under report were generally good, there having been a fair supply of water. The sum of R30,419 is still outstanding on account of previous years against the zemindars. This should have been realized and paid into the Government Treasury by the 31st March 1888. Owing, however, to the removal of Naib Mulla Pir Jan from the Nasirabad Niabat, and his replacement by a new and inexperienced official, there has been unfortunately great delay in making these collections. The new Naib also has been absent from his Niabat, and on duty with His Highness the Khan. Consequently, in spite of strict injunctions being issued to him, and the Tahsildar being directed to give him every assistance in realizing the revenue, the orders given have remained unexecuted. When in Karachi in March he received instructions personally, and has been addressed since on the subject. It is clear from this and from previous experience that the system of collections being made by the Khan's officials is essentially defective, and should be remedied. Government holds the Political Officer in charge responsible for the timely realization of assessments on these lands, and he should therefore be invested with authority to collect them by means of his own revenue establishment. So long as we are dependent on the pleasure of the Khan and his officials it is impossible to ensure punctuality.

SARDAR JAM ALI'S CASE.

With reference to the case of Sardar Jam Ali, as noted in the last year's report, it may be observed that the Sardar is now, by orders of the Government of India, in confinement at Quetta.

LAS BEYLA AFFAIRS.

In January 1888, the death of Jam Mir Khan was reported. Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch was deputed to Beyla to enquire as to the feeling of the people with regard to Jam Ali or one of his sons succeeding to the Jamship. Jam Mir Khan, however, left a will, in which he disinherited Jam Ali, and made Mir Yakub Khan, his second son (by a Hindustani lady), his heir and successor. His action, however, has not been confirmed, and the matter is still awaiting decision by the Government of India. In the meantime the administration has been taken over by the British Government, and Mir Yakub Khan and his brother Kechi Khan are residing in Karachi, where their education is being provided for at the Madrastul Islam.

The Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan superintends Las Beyla affairs, Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., being in executive charge.

SAHIB KHAN CHUTTA'S CASE.

This man was removed in 1887 to the custody of the Jam at Las Beyla. The result of his absence from the Las Beyla and Karachi border has been a cessation of the intrigues and disturbances which he was formenting, and which were constantly giving trouble. He has, since the Jam's death, been brought back to Quetta.

ZAROOR KHIDRANI'S CASE.

This man was a notorious bad character. He escaped from the Jam's custody at Las Beyla in 1886, and remained for some time at large, all endeavours to capture him having failed. He died last year, and by his death another disturbing element has been removed from the frontier.

FRONTIER LEVIES.

The best test of the working of the Frontier Levies during the past year is the fact that no offences of any importance are reported to have occurred.

THE RINDS OF MAND.

Yar Muhamad Rind, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, as conveyed in letter No. 685-E., dated 23rd March 1887, from the Secretary, Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor General, was released from confinement on the 15th July 1887, he having then completed one year's imprisonment. There have been several complaints against the Rinds by residents of Persia. These have been already reported, and the Government of India has directed the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan to enquire into the cases. This will be done as soon as an opportunity for visiting Gwadur presents itself.

MEKRAN.

During the hot weather there arose disputes between the Gitchkis of Nasirabad and Churbak in the Kej District. Sher Muhamad, the head man of Churbak, killed Mir Ashraf, the head man of Nasirabad, in a fight which ensued. On this Mir Morad of Tump came forward and interfered, besieging the Fort of Churbak. After the place had been surrounded by his people for some months, he withdrew on receiving strict orders from the Political Agent to stop hostilities. The supporters of the deceased Mir Ashraf were also informed that the Political Agent would enquire into and decide the case. The matter will be enquired into when the Political Agent visits Gwadur, for the purpose of enquiring into the complaints made by certain Persian subjects against the Rinds of Mand.

AFGHAN REFUGEES.

In November 1887 the Political Agent received orders to arrange for the reception and accommodation at Karachi of certain Afghan refugees from Persia, who were formerly dependants of Sardar Ayub Khan.

Under instructions received from the Secretary, Foreign Department, arrangements were made to provide houses and maintenance for them and their followers. This threw a great deal of additional work on this office establishment, as the refugees remained in Karachi for some months and required constant attention and supervision.

Sardar Abdul Rahman, brother of Sardar Ayub Khan, and Sami Khan are the only two remaining now.

The principal men were General Parvez Shah, Abdul Wahab, Abdul Rauf Hakimji. Of these, General Parvez Shah has gone to Karnal, Abdul Wahab and Abdul Rauf accompanied Sardar Ayub Khan to Rawal Pindi, and the only men remaining are Sardar Abdul Rahman, younger brother of Sardar Ayub Khan, and Sardar Sanu Khan.

APPENDIX C.

No. 3795, dated Pishin, the 30th June 1888.

From—A. MARTINDALE, Esq., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report for this Agency for the year 1887-88. The first report of this kind, namely, that for the year 1886-87, was forwarded with my letter No. 3102, dated the 5th August 1887, to your address.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY DIVISIONS. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. No important change was made in the limits of the Agency or of its sub-divisions (described in the last report) during the year, though the Bolan Tahsil, which has since been re-transferred to the Political Agent of Kalat, was extended from Rindli to the banks of the Nari River. A very material alteration was, however, effected in the constitution of Pishin and Shorarud by the Government of India Resolution No. 2219-E., dated the 1st November 1887, whereby these and the other Assigned Districts in the Province became British territory under the title of British Baluchistan. No change was made in the status of Quetta and the Bolan. With the exception of a few days in April 1887, before Mr. Barnes went on furlough, the Agency was in my charge throughout the year. There have been several changes from time to time among the subordinate officers, but for the greater part of the year the Quetta Division remained in charge of Pandit Surajkant, or, in his absence, of Diwan Ganpat Rai; the Bolan Pass was managed by the latter officer and Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police, Quetta, who still retains the charge; and the Pishin Tahsil was superintended all through the year by the Tahsildar Kazi Jalal-ud-din, assisted by the Naib Tahsildar Said Hussain Khan. For a few days a European officer, Lieutenant Archer, was deputed to the Khojak Pass on the commencement of the large Railway works towards Chaman. But as his services could not be permanently spared for this duty, he was withdrawn and sent to Loralai to officiate for Captain Gaisford, on leave, and has not as yet been replaced. The presence of a European officer of experience with magisterial powers is much needed in the Khojak. The Judicial work of the Pass is for the present entrusted to the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin, Said Hussain Khan, and to the Officer Commanding the 23rd Pioneers, who has received magisterial powers of the 2nd class. This arrangement is not, however, working well, and must be regarded as a temporary makeshift only.

It may be added that a scheme was submitted to the Government of India for relieving the Political Agent of Thal Chotiali of a part of his charge, by transferring Bori and Harnai to the Political Agent of Pishin, and transferring Quetta and the Bolan to the Political Agent, Kalat, thus increasing the importance of the latter officer's charge. But no final decision on this question has as yet been passed.

3. In place of the temporary arrangements described in the last report for the management of the Bolan Pass, an officer of the rank of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General was permanently sanctioned for that charge in the month of July, with headquarters at Mach. As yet, however, no suitable officer has been found qualified to take up the permanent appointment, and its duties have been carried on by a series of officers put in temporarily to officiate.

REVENUES AND CROPS.

4. This subject has been reviewed in some detail in the *Revenue* Administration Report recently forwarded with my letter No. 3749, dated the 26th June 1888. It is sufficient here to say that, although the year was a very unfavourable one, owing to the abnormal deficiency of rain, the total revenues show a very satisfactory increase over those of previous years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Quetta*	93,625	1,01,225	1,31,342	1,63,839
Pishin†	92,578	62,267	70,874	68,150
TOTAL	1,86,203	1,63,492	2,02,216	2,31,989

The above figures represent actual income, being exclusive of opening balances, municipal receipts, &c.

* Including Bolan. † Including Shoraud.

5. With reference to the remarks contained in the fifth paragraph of the last report, it may be noted here that no change was made during the year under review in the system of keeping the Agency accounts. The Quetta revenues were and are still regarded as a separate local fund, and in the accounts the debits and credits to them are kept distinct from the imperial receipts and expenditure, notwithstanding the fact that the distinction has become to all intents and purposes a nominal one, and that the Quetta District has lost any advantage it may formerly have derived from the privilege of having its revenues treated as an assigned fund, and expended within its limits for local improvements. Indeed, the distinction now appears to have little effect beyond complicating the accounts and increasing the labour of their preparation.

6. The crops and harvest were very considerably below the average in Pishin and Shorarud, owing to the almost entire failure of rain, although there was no marked falling off in Quetta Tahsil, where the crops are not so largely dependent on the rainfall. In Pishin only about 9,000 maunds of grain and bhusa were contributed in kind as against about 19,000 maunds in the preceding year, in which also the harvests were not specially good. This year's crops (1888-89), which are now being harvested, promise better, though the anticipations, which the opening months of the season seemed to justify, of an ample rainfall, have not been borne out. The rainfall registered in 1887-88 at Quetta was 5·25 inches, as compared with 4·66 inches in 1886-87 and 17·18 inches in 1885-86.

The system of collecting the revenue remained unchanged. Detailed reports were submitted by this office during the course of the year with a view to the introduction into Pishin and Shorarud of a fixed assessment for three years in place of the present batai system, but the change still awaits sanction. Similar statistics were also collected and compiled for the Quetta Summary Settlement, to which reference was made in the sixth paragraph of last year's review, but the report has been withheld, pending the receipt of orders upon the Pishin proposals, and also with a view of verifying some of the returns which the Extra Assistant Commissioner's absence from Quetta, owing to ill-health, has hitherto rendered difficult.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

7. This branch of the subject is separately discussed in the General Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon at Quetta for the year under review, and therefore requires no detailed notice here. No doubt the year was, generally speaking, a comparatively healthy one. But the unfortunate outbreak of cholera referred to by the Agency Surgeon made it necessary to defer His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the Agency, and the cases of small-pox were unusually numerous. Vaccination received special attention and made good progress.

The conservancy of the Quetta and Pishin bazars was much improved. New dispensaries were opened at Killa Abdulla and Shelabagh in connection with the new Railway works towards Chaman, to which latter place also a hospital assistant was posted, while the immediate control of all the sanitary measures in the Khojak Pass was vested in a European Medical Officer, Dr. Pierson, with head-quarters at Shelabagh. At each station where there is a hospital assistant, he receives a special monthly allowance out of Bazar Funds for attending to local sanitation, and in this way it is hoped that not only will individual cases of sickness receive skilled treatment, but also that the conservancy of the outlying villages may to some extent be improved. The Gulistan hospital assistant is specially popular among the people of the neighbourhood, who frequently seek his advice. Each hospital assistant also now receives a small monthly grant from Bazar Funds for contingencies and dieting destitute patients.

JUDICIAL.

8. Although the number of courts remained the same as during 1886-87, namely seven, the amount of Judicial work disposed of again showed a considerable increase, as will be seen from statements (*a*) and (*b*) appended. Five thousand and thirty-two civil suits were disposed of, as against 3,441 in the previous year, and 2,476 criminal cases were tried, as compared with 1,930 in 1886-87, a total increase of 2,097 cases for the year. The appeals to the Political Agent's Court rose from 53 to 80, but this increase is not out of proportion to the increase in the total number of cases instituted in the lower Courts It is probable that litigation and crime will continue to show an increase until the termination of the large Military and Railway works a couple of years hence relieves the district of the incubus of pauper contractors and sub-contractors and of lawless coolies who have been attracted to it from other countries in hopes of employment. The more detailed statements referred to in the eighth paragraph of the last report are this year appended, marked (*a*) and (*b*) for civil and criminal work respectively. It will be possible to elaborate these still further in future reports. Some of the Jirga cases have been separately

shown, but this cannot be regarded as an exhaustive statement. The only changes in the jurisdiction of the Courts in 1887-88 were the conferment upon the Political Agent of the powers of a Sessions Judge for Pishin and Shorarud under orders of the Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, No. 73-F.-C., dated the 8th December 1887, and the reduction of the civil powers of the Tahsildar of Pishin from suits of which the value is 500, to those in which it does not exceed 300. This latter provision was apparently introduced to make the jurisdiction of the Pishin Tahsildar uniform with that vested in the other Tahsildars of the Agency. Since the close of the year two new courts have been established in the Khojak Pass, namely, that of the Naib-Tahsildar, who has 3rd class powers on the criminal side and limited civil jurisdiction, and that of the Officer Commanding the 23rd Regiment of Pioneers, who has, as already stated, been given 2nd class (Honorary) Magisterial powers. But they did not commence working until after the close of the year under report. The courts of the Honorary Magistrates in the Bolan Pass were abolished during the year.

POLICE.

9. A detailed report prepared by Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, upon the working of the Force during the year under review is appended, marked (*c*). This has been compiled to supply the further information promised in the ninth paragraph of last year's report. Having regard to the very exceptional difficulties with which the force has had to contend, its recent formation, the difficulty of obtaining suitable recruits, the nature of the country and climate, the immense numbers of unemployed coolies and bad characters whom the hope of work and plunder has attracted to the District, the accessibility of the tattered tents and wretched mud hovels in which valuable property is, as a rule, deposited, the lawless habits and antagonistic character of the tribes which supply the majority of the coolies for the works, and, most important, the ready facilities for escape after the commission of an offence,—having regard to these and other difficulties, such as insufficient shelter, ill-health and defective training, I do not think that the Police returns can be regarded as other than creditable to the force. There was no doubt much crime, and crime of a serious character, during the year reviewed. But this was anticipated, and it is indeed matter for congratulation that the unsettled state of the district has not rendered the figures higher. On the Railway, specially, as noticed by Mr. Plowden, and admitted by the Railway authorities, the Police have done much good and useful work. An attempt was made, and is being continued, to bring the force into closer co-operation with the levies, who rendered most valuable assistance during the year. The batta, which, as noted by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was withheld since the beginning of the year 1888, has since been sanctioned,* and will now be paid with arrears. A magazine for the Police arms and ammunition has also been sanctioned, as well as the separate police offices which were much needed. The strength of the force was increased by 26 men. The total cost was ₹1,07,282-2-1, as against about ₹1,05,000 in 1886-87. The internal organization remained practically unchanged, pending the final orders of the Government upon the scheme submitted in 1887, and referred to in the last report. I would add that Mr. Beatty, the newly appointed European Inspector of the Railway Police, has, under Mr. Plowden's orders, exerted himself to learn and to carry out his duties, and has proved a valuable addition to the force.

* This is assumed, though the Police are not specially mentioned.

A. M.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

10. The most important changes in the Levies during 1887-88, were—

(*1*) the abolition of the *Gulistan* Post (₹473 a month), consequent on the occupation of the Fort by a detachment of the Native Regiment in Pishin;

(*2*) the abolition of the *Uraskai* Post (₹263 a month), which had been temporarily suspended during the previous year for misconduct;

(*3*) the reduction of 30 men from six of the Levy Posts in the Bolan Pass;

(*4*) the reduction of the remaining Postal Levies in the Bolan, and of all the Postal Levies in Quetta and Pishin, except one jemadar and six sowars, who have been retained to carry the mails between Killa Abdulla Khan and Chaman;

(*5*) the temporary suspension of Mir Allayar Khan, Rustomzai, and his sowars, and of Arbab Badal Jan, both for misconduct;

(*6*) the partial reduction of the Levies under Said Muhammad Hassan of Shingari, and the grant to him instead of a *wazifa* for life of ₹800 a year.

The total cost of the Levies in this Agency for the year under report was ₹1,72,540, as against ₹1,83,904 in the previous year. As most of the reductions enumerated above did not take effect until towards the close of the year 1887-88, the figures for the current year will again

show a very considerable reduction. Moreover, it has recently been ordered that Quetta Assigned Revenues are in future to bear the cost of the Quetta Local District Levies to the extent of R28,212 a year, by which amount accordingly the Imperial Revenues will be relieved. Statements showing the actual distribution and duties of the Levies throughout the Agency were carefully prepared in the course of the year, and forwarded to your office. It was proposed in the tenth paragraph of the last report to give a list this year of the cases in which the levies had been instrumental in bringing offenders to justice or recovering stolen property. But this has been found impracticable, as in almost every case the Levies have to some extent co-operated. Among minor cases may be mentioned the prompt recovery of a horse belonging to a member of the staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, which was stolen at Gulistan last winter, and of a large amount of property taken from Lieutenant Moore, R.E.'s Camp in the Gwaja Pass. With one or two exceptions, I personally inspected every Levy Post throughout my charge from the Nari River to Chaman and from Haji Khan Killa to Shorarud during the year, and most of them more than once. Arrangements were, moreover, completed for their periodical inspection by one or other of the local subordinate officers, who send in reports from time to time of the result of their inspection.

JAILS.

11. No changes were made in the Quetta and Pishin Jails during the year, though it was at one time under consideration to abolish the Pishin Jail, and to send all Pishin prisoners to the Sibi Jail. The accommodation of the Quetta Jail is, however, so limited that plans and estimates were framed for its extension. Nothing has, however, been done so far in this direction.

The daily average number of sentenced prisoners in the Quetta Jail during the year 1887-88 was 62 male prisoners, though on some days these figures were of course very largely exceeded. In the Pishin Jail the daily average was 10·36. The total expenditure upon the Quetta and Pishin Jails during the year under review was as follows :—

	Establishment.			Feed, &c.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Quetta	3,098	5	4	5,492	2	6
Pishin	.....			997	6	7

The cost of feeding the prisoners at Quetta and Pishin respectively was about annas 2-4 and 2-7 per head per day.

The health of the prisoners during the year was generally good. They are usually employed on useful extramural labour.

ACTS EXTENDED.

12. By Notification No. 2219-E., dated the 1st November 1887, to which reference has already been made in the second paragraph of this report, the Assigned Districts, including Pishin and Shorarud, were constituted British Baluchistan, and Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act) was extended to them on the 8th December 1887. No other Acts were extended during the year, but the draft Acts framed with a view of re-organizing the Judicial Administration (both civil and criminal) of the Agency were discussed in Committee in detail, and lists prepared of Acts which it would be desirable to extend to the Province.

REGISTRATION.

13. A statement marked (*d*) is appended to this Report with details of the registration operations in Quetta during the year. No documents were registered in the Cantonment Sub-Division. The Act has not been extended to Pishin. The total number of documents registered by the Quetta Sub-Registrar was 456 in 1887-88, and the fees collected amounted to R1,234 as against R312 in 1886-87. The total expenditure was R681-6-0 as shown below :—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
Registration fee	394	4	0
Copyists' fee	100	11	6
Contingencies	186	6	6
TOTAL .	681	6	0

the net balance in favour of Government being R552-10-0. At the outset it was arranged that 50 per cent. on the fees received should be paid to the Sub-Registrars, irrespective of the amount of their salaries; but the Government of India have lately ruled that the officers in receipt of

pay over ₹400 should get no allowance for registration work. This order deprives Quetta officers of any remuneration, as both the Sub-Registrars are in receipt of pay exceeding ₹400 a month.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

14. There are no legally constituted municipalities in this charge, but organized bazars were in existence at the following places during the year under report :—

(i).—Bolan.

1. Rindli.
2. Mach.
3. Hirok.
4. Kotal.

(ii).—Quetta.

1. Quetta Town.
2. Baleli.

(iii).—Pishin.

1. Pishin.

(iii).—Pishin—contd.

2. Bostan
3. Gulistan.
4. Killa Abdulla.
5. Khushdil Khan Irrigation Works.

(iv).—Khojak.

1. Shelabagh.
2. Khojak Crest.
3. Spinawani.
4. Chaman.

The total number of bazars was 15 as against 11 in the previous year. In each of these conservancy and protective arrangements are maintained in return for a small cess levied on each shop. In some medical assistance is also given. Some petty bazars which were formerly in existence were abolished during the year under report. The receipts from the Quetta Town and the Pishin bazars were respectively as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.
Quetta	1,02,668	9	5
Pishin, &c.	15,975	15	10

The figures for 1886-87 were—

Quetta	92,866	6	2
Pishin	9,790	12	5

The increase in Pishin is owing to the influx of coolies to the new works and the organization of the new bazars in the Khojak Pass.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

(1).—ABKARI.

15. There was a large increase in the receipts under this head in 1887-88 both in Quetta and Pishin, as compared with 1886 87, as the following figures will show :—

District.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Abkari.	Licenses.	Abkari.	Licenses.	Abkari.	Licenses.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹ a. p.
Quetta	38,850	954	42,000	1,567	47,500	2,100 8 0
Pishin	12,370 including Muskrat and licenses.		6,770	...	21,000	955 0 0

The revenue from Abkari in Pishin especially showed a large increase, as the candidates for the farm rightly anticipated that large numbers of coolies would be employed during the year on the military road and railway works. A statement marked (*e*) is enclosed showing the number of country and foreign liquor shops opened at each station in the district in the year 1887-88. Their number has been reduced during the current year 1888-89.

The Muskrat (drugs) contract is separately sold at Quetta each year, as noted in the fifteenth paragraph of the last report. The receipts for this farm were ₹19,600 during the year under report, as against ₹10,225 in 1886-87, and ₹9,320 in 1885-86. It may be noted that the question of excise has been thoroughly examined during the last year. It is proposed to introduce the provisions of the Excise Act, and an excise establishment has since been sanctioned. Great care is exercised in the grant of licenses, and every precaution taken to secure respectable licensees.

(2).—STAMPS.

The receipts under this head again showed a very remarkable increase as was anticipated in last year's report. The figures for the last 3 years are summarized below :—

District.	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Court-fees.	All others.	Court-fees.	All others.	Court-fees.	All others.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Quetta	12,893 4 0	4,809 12 0	20,592 12 0	9,410 15 0	36,717 2 0	11,748 12 0
Pishin	946 2 0	242 15 0	2,638 10 0	213 5 0	5,638 8 0	220 12 0

The treasurer and the clerk who attend to the sale of stamps in Quetta formerly received an allowance for this duty, but this allowance has been discontinued with effect from April 1888, under the orders of the Government of India.

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND AVENUES.

16. Most of the roads referred to in the sixteenth paragraph of last year's report have been since completed by the Military Works Department. The most important of them are the metalled roads between (1) Quetta and Chaman *viâ* the Khojak Pass, (2) Gulistan and Killa Abdulla, (3) Pishin and Sarawan, (4) Pishin and Said Yarú, (5) China Bagh and Garkai, and the roads connected with the military works in the vicinity of Baleli and Regi. Upwards of 1,170 acres of land of different descriptions were taken up during 1887-88 for roads, military works, &c., in the district, and over R36,000 were paid to the people as compensation for cultivable land occupied, crops destroyed, &c. A detailed statement, marked (*f*), is enclosed. From this it will be seen that the average price paid was about R30 per acre.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

17. The only measures of importance in this district, which were carried out in 1887-88, were the settlement of the claims to portions of the Popalzai Tamarisk Reserve, and to compensation for the land occupied by the Zangi Lora plantation near Quetta. It was decided to abandon the attempt to form the Surkhab Tamarisk jungles referred to in last year's report, into a reserve, as the rights existing in them would have proved too expensive to admit of compensation, and, if they were allowed to remain, anything like profitable conservancy would have been impracticable. No progress has been made towards starting Forest reserves under the Government-Shebo Canal, and another favourable season has been lost this year. Arrangements are, however, being concerted to reserve parts of the Forest lands and grass lands on the Zaighun plateau and on Takatu during the course of the current year.

Planting was actively carried out in Quetta during the season, and an immense number of young trees were transplanted from the nurseries along the roads, and were distributed to different officers for planting around the barracks, hospitals, and in compounds, &c. A large number of chesnuts, oaks, walnuts, and different other fruit trees were obtained from Ranikhet, Saharanpur, and Simla with the aid of Sir Edward Buck, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department. They were distributed in Quetta, and a large nursery formed at Pishin, where they are doing remarkably well. Some trees and shrubs were also obtained from England, and tobacco and cotton have been experimentally planted at Pishin.

EDUCATION.

18. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Quetta remains the only Government School in the District.

The total number of pupils on the 31st March 1888 was 124, against 55 on the same date in 1887. Of this total, 92 were sons of clerks, merchants, and others, who have come to the district from India, 26 belonged to Pathans, Brahuis, and other inhabitants of Baluchistan, and 6 were the sons of Hindus who were domiciled at Kandahar, but who have lately come to Quetta.

A statement marked (*g*) is enclosed showing the number of students attending the school each month, the languages they were taught, and the monthly receipts from fees and expenditure upon the school.

The addition of the Sindhi class, to which reference was made in last year's report (paragraph 19), has greatly enhanced the value of the school. The average daily attendance of Sindhi boys was about 29, and the average attendance for the whole school was 101·41 in 1887-88, against 55·16 in 1886-87. The fees rose from R194 in the former year to R258-7-9 in the latter.

19. The correspondence with the Punjab University, to which reference was made in the twentieth paragraph of last year's report, was continued in the year under review with the object of enabling the boys of the Quetta School to present themselves for the Punjab University examinations, and forming Quetta into an examination centre. The last reply received from the Registrar was to the effect that Quetta would be formed into a centre if a minimum of 20 candidates could be prepared for the examination in the entire Agency. Enquiries were then made from the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, whether any boys of the Sibi School could present themselves for examination, but a reply was received in the negative. Only one student in the Quetta School presented himself for the Middle School examination at Lahore, but he unfortunately failed.

20. The Head Master of the Quetta School, Sheikh Ziaulla, was allowed to take leave in January 1888, as his health had failed, and he subsequently resigned. The second master was temporarily placed in charge of the school, and efforts are being made, though hitherto without success, to secure the services of a really competent man from the Punjab. Arrangements are still being discussed for starting a boarding-house in connection with the school, but there are many difficulties in the way.

21. The absence of any sufficient supervision over the school attracted special attention during the year under report. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, on whom alone this duty had devolved during the past years, was overburdened with his multifarious duties. It was accordingly decided to appoint a committee, composed of the leading men of the different communities interested in the school, and to entrust to them, under the Presidency of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, the immediate superintendence of the school. Invitations met with a ready response, and an influential committee was soon formed, and entered upon its duties at the commencement of the year. The members assemble every month to discuss all matters connected with the school, and by their aid and suggestions, they afford valuable assistance to the Administration.

The Reverend Dr. Sutton and the Reverend Mr. Grey examined the boys as usual during the year. The examination was held in January, and the results, which are embodied in the appended statement marked (*h*) were fairly satisfactory. Altogether the school has, in spite of many obstacles, such as the prolonged absence of its great supporter Pandit Suraj Kaul, and the resignation of the Head Master, made remarkable progress during 1887-88. Diwan Ganpat Rai, who officiated as Extra Assistant Commissioner, took a keen interest in its welfare, which he endeavoured to promote in every possible way. The statement marked (*i*) annexed, shows the average daily attendance of pupils and the yearly receipts from fees during the period which has elapsed since the foundation of the school in 1883-84 to the end of the year under review.

SURVEY.

22. Survey operations were conducted in Shorarud, and towards Kalat and on Takatu, and elsewhere. Arrangements have been made for the regular survey of Quetta and its environs during the current year; and the preparation of a map on a large scale, together with a statement of proprietory rights, is in progress, and approaches completion.

PUBLIC WORKS.

23. Amongst these, perhaps the most important which were completed during the year under report, was the part construction of a bridge over the Quetta Lora towards the Kirani village, and of an excellent metalled road from that point to the old Kandahar road, thus affording ready communication throughout the winter between the group of villages on the west of the Lora and Quetta, to which access in bad weather was formerly almost impossible; also the connection of the important group of Kasi villages, the rifle ranges, ice-pits, &c., with Quetta, by another metalled road about 5 miles in length. An excellent bridge was also built over the Nala Habib. Levels were taken and estimates framed for the water scheme, mentioned in the twenty-third paragraph of last year's report. It is hoped that this project will be completed in the course of the current year. The Shebo Canal was practically completed by Mr. R. G. Kennedy, the Irrigation Engineer in charge; and the works connected with the Khushdil Khan Reservoir made considerable progress.

RAILWAYS.

24. The most important point to be noticed in this connection, and indeed the salient feature in the history of the Agency for the year under review, was the final selection of the Khojak Pass for the Railway extension in the direction of Kandahar. The different schemes in connection with this extension were noted in the twenty-fourth paragraph of the last report. It was finally determined towards the close of the last year to carry the Railway over the Khojak Pass to Chaman, piercing the ridge of the Kwaja Amran by a tunnel about 2½ miles in length. The Gwaja route was thus definitely abandoned. As soon as the decision of the Government was announced, the works were commenced, and they have since been prosecuted with extraordinary vigour by Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, C.S.I., the Engineer-in-Chief, and the staff subordinate to him. At the time of writing, the tunnel has already been carried upwards of 500 feet into the heart of the range, and if the water-supply holds out, there is no reason why still more rapid progress should not be made in future. The line between Sibi and Quetta, *viâ* Sharigh and Bostan, was declared open for traffic during the course of the year, and also the extension from Bostan to Killa Abdulla. The line in the Bolan was also regularly used, with the exception of one or two occasions when it was carried away by floods. The Abt system, which was tried

experimentally between Hirok and Darwaza, has been definitely abandoned in favour of a broad-gauge line lifted out of the bed of the Pass, and surveys were made with the same object for the section between Rindli and Hirok, so as to obviate future interruption by floods. It is hoped that the Bolan Line will soon be available again for regular traffic.

MILITARY STATIONS AND MOVEMENTS.

25. Detachments of the Native Regiment at Pishin were posted at Gulistan, Killa Abdulla, and Chaman during the year. Since the close of the year the 23rd Regiment of Pioneers have been sent to the Khojak Pass to assist in the Railway works now in progress there. The Cantonment limits were extended, and arrangements concerted for securing better camping grounds along the several lines of march.

MISCELLANEOUS

26. An important event in the history of the District during the year was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their staffs in the month of November 1887. This tour was at first postponed on account of the outbreak of cholera. Their Excellencies visited the Khojak Pass and other places of importance. Sir Frederick Roberts with his staff made two visits to the Agency in the year. Among other visitors of note, was His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, who, with the Governor-General's Agent Sir Robert Sandeman, traversed the entire Military road from Harnai *viâ* Loralai to Dera Ghazi Khan. The usual visitation of Members of Parliament, Members of Council, and non-officials took place in the cold weather.

TRANS-FRONTIER AFFAIRS

27. Caused some anxiety in the year, owing to the revolt of the Ghilzai Tribes mentioned in the last Report. At one time the issue of the struggle appeared to be doubtful, and had Sardar Ayub Khan effected his escape from Teheran at an earlier date and joined the rebels, the rebellion might have assumed more important dimensions. As it was, the Amir's troops eventually subdued the rising, and large numbers of the defeated Ghilzais sought refuge in British territory, where they were allowed to remain. The Amir is said to have taken some umbrage at the attitude assumed by the British Government towards these refugees, but without cause.

In other respects trans-frontier affairs have been satisfactory, and the border tribes have given little or no trouble. They are naturally somewhat exercised at the large Military works which they see carried on through their country, which was formerly but seldom visited. However, they have done all they could to assist the British officers, and have assimilated themselves to the new order of things in a remarkable manner.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS

28. Were successfully carried on during 1887-88, although the absence of a skilled Veterinary Officer was seriously felt. Since the close of the year one of the best stallions, "Forgery" died. There were altogether 8 stallions in the Agency during the year, namely, six horses and two donkeys. During the short season they covered over 130 mares. The donkeys' services were not utilized. Detailed returns have already been submitted.

29. The Political detenues in the District were the same as in the previous year.

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30. The Missionary Society's operations call for no special notice. The Reverend Mr. Grey has joined Dr. Sutton of the Church Missionary Society, and it is hoped that the Mission Hospital, to which reference was made in the last report, will be at any rate partly constructed in the course of this year.

GENERAL.

31. Reviewing the year as a whole, it may be said to have been a period of very rapid progress for the entire district. The interest in frontier affairs which had been growing for some time past, culminated during the year 1887-88. The Government sanctioned a very large expenditure for the improvement of its position along the line towards Kandahar, and in consequence military roads and works and railway communications were constructed throughout the District at a rate probably unparalleled in the history of the country. Consequently the country has been opened up in a very remarkable manner, and on all sides a great advance is visible. Contractors and merchants poured into the country; bazars were rapidly formed and extended; the revenues under all heads (except "Land," which suffered from the unfavourable season), showed a marked increase; litigation extended; and every one, not excluding the inhabitants of the country itself, shared in the general prosperity. Some figures of the trade returns with Kandahar are appended (statement (*y*)), not for comparison with

previous years, as the statistics for those years are not readily available, but as a basis of comparison for the future. In all 17,882 camels and 5,387 donkeys laden with 1,16,232 maunds of piece goods, sugar, gunny bags, leather, tea, shoes, gur, oil, iron, indigo, and salt were stated to have passed through Chaman alone *en route* for Kandahar, while 29,232 camels and 19,869 donkeys brought 2,15,486 maunds of grain, bhusa, ghee, wool, fruits, &c., from Afghanistan into Pishin by the same route. To these imports should be added 226 horses and 10,720 sheep. The merchants readily avail themselves of the facilities offered by the railway for the carriage of goods. Many of the kafilas stop at Bostan Railway Station, and it is said that the merchants are beginning to unload their goods at Killa Abdulla Khan. It cannot be denied that crime was frequent, but under the circumstances it would have been strange had this not been the case. Indeed, considering the class and character of the people who thronged the District, the competition for labour, which could not be adequately supplied, and the high cost of subsistence, owing to a bad season, the returns were remarkably low. On the whole the year must be recorded as an exceptionally favourable one for the District.

32. In conclusion, it only remains to notice the excellent work performed by the subordinate officers of the Agency, who each in their particular province did their utmost to render the administration of the District successful. Special praise is due to Mr. W. A. Ingle, the Cantonment Magistrate and Treasury Officer, Mr. R. C. Plowden, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Pandit Suraj Kaul, Rai Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta, Diwan Ganpat Rai, who for a long time held charge of the same appointment, and Kazi Jalal-ud-din, the Tahsildar of Pishin.

(*a*)

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1887-88.

Court.	Original Suits.						Execution of decree.	Appeals.
	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex-parte*.	No. of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties or compromised and withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject-matter of cases.		
					Days.	R a. p.		
Political Agent	11	...	9	2	26	57,295 15 9	2	6
Cantonment Magistrate	208	19	53	136	10	6,716 8 11	46	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner	443	39	360	44	12	1,84,098 13 8	212	66
Native Assistant Agent, Governor General, Bolan	438	53	284	101	13	17,592 15 5	115	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	71	...	50	21	24	4,657 0 0	28	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	960	63	578	319	7	1,09,611 0 0	298	...
Munsif, Quetta	2,901	236	1,935	730	15	1,31,253 0 0	1,066	...
Total	5,032	410	3,269	1,353	...	5,11,225 5 9	1,769	72

(*b*)

Statement of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1887-88.

Court.	Original Cases.							Miscellaneous Cases.			Appeals.
	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Jirga cases.	Average.	Cognizable by Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
							Days.				
Political Agent	12	10	2	14	...	4	10	...	27	27	74
Cantonment Magistrate	386	156	230	614	...	...	3	57	69	126	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	1,268	225	516	1,746	527	7	1	510	...	510	67
Native Assistant Agent, Governor General, Bolan.	202	98	104	314	...	...	4	..	236	236	...
Munsif, Quetta	119	35	84	227	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	319	138	187	974	...	14	4	195	534	729	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	170	66	104	437	...	...	4	15	53	68	...
Total	2,476	722	1,227	4,326	527	25*	...	777	919	1,696	141

* 25 Jirga cases are included in warrant cases.

(*c*)

Police Administration Report for the year ending March 31st, 1888.

The crime of the Quetta-Pishin District has this year been grouped as follows :—

I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.
II.—Serious offences against the person.
III.—Serious offences against persons and property, or property only.
IV.—Minor offences against the person.
V.—Minor offences against property.
VI.—Other offences not specified in the previous five groups.

2. The offences which constitute the above groups are detailed in Appendix A. A general outline of the police-working for the year has been given against each offence. This outline shows the number of cases reported to, and investigated by, the police, the number of reports admitted to be true after investigation, the number of cases sent for trial, and the number of cases in which a conviction was obtained. As regards persons, it shows the number arrested and what became of them. As regards property, it shows the amount alleged by the complainants to have been stolen, and the amount acknowledged to have been recovered.

3. Before proceeding to notice the crime of the district and the working of the police, I should mention that the area within which the crime has been committed comprises the Pishin and Quetta Valleys (excluding Quetta cantonments), the Bolan Pass, and about 17 miles of road beyond Pirchowki, *i.e.*, to the banks of the Nari River near Sibi.

4. By far the largest proportion of offences in group (I) have been committed against public tranquility; 13 riots necessitating the arrest of upwards of 200 men, have been committed during the year. Without a single exception, these riots have occurred on the public works. Several thousand workmen are employed in the construction of roads, railways, and canals. Nine hundred and ninety-nine *per mile* of these are immigrants from all parts of India and Afghanistan. They work in gangs under different contractors, and under different conditions, and under different rates of pay, and, as their works adjoin, for a very slight cause one gang will attack another. It is a matter of congratulation that disturbances have not been more frequent nor the results more serious.

5. Serious offences against the person have been somewhat common. When the police have had good clues they have worked out the murder and culpable homicide cases fairly well. These cases will be noticed in detail hereafter. There have been 8 cases of assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty. This shows what difficulties the police have to contend against. I have reason to believe that this class of offence has greatly decreased.

6. Serious offences against property have been common, but this is due greatly to the dwelling places being chiefly tents, or huts of mud and *puttles*. Entrance to these huts or tents have generally come within the definition of house-breaking and been shown as such.

7. Minor offences against the person were permitted to be compounded.

8. Thefts have swollen the crime return. These have generally occurred in the large bazars of Rindli, Mach, Hirok, Kotal, Bostan, Killa Abdulla, and Gulistan. At one period, after the completion of the Railway lines and before the Khojak tunnelling was decided on, thousands of workmen were out of employ, waiting for work; such men were to be found chiefly in the Bostan Bazar. They spent their time in gambling and stealing, and some of them may have been responsible for the murders and dacoities that have not been traced. Thefts used to occur frequently from the goods platforms of stations, but the substitution of regular police for chowkidars at once put a stop to that.

9. On the whole, the police have been as successful in the detection of crime as could be expected. They have had one great difficulty to contend against, namely, the location of large bodies of strangers of the worst classes at several points within their stations. It was impossible for the officers in charge of stations to keep all these men under surveillance, nor had they any means of ascertaining which men it would pay best to watch. Men were paid either by time or labour, and when they wanted a holiday, or when their work was completed, they moved off to fresh fields and consequently the bazars and works represented an ever-changing population.

10. During the year there have been 9 cases of murder, 1 attempt, and 3 cases of culpable homicide.

1.—*Murder.*—Body found between Siriab and Darwaza in an advanced state of decomposition; was not recognized. Levies called in to assist in tracing the case; no clue.

2.—*Murder.*—Bania murdered in his house at Ahmad Khanzai; evidently case of enmity. Malik Badil Khan fined ₹500; no clue obtained by police or levies.

3.—*Murder.*—Mull Chand and his servant Chuhar Singh quarrelled in Quetta city about

some accounts. Chuhar Ram stabbed Mull Chand, who subsequently died of his wounds; accused convicted and transported for life.

4.—*Murder.*—Body of person unknown found in advanced state of decomposition between Yaru karez and Bostan. Investigation showed murder had been committed on Railway embankment and body dragged off into the hills; foot prints of 2 men traced to Yaru karez; no further clue obtained by police or levies.

5.—*Murder.*—One Sadu went from Bostan to sell goats to a contractor, working on the road 6 miles out of Pishin. He was murdered at 5 P. M., within 200 yards of the encampment of coolies. Four men arrested; evidence to obtain a conviction was not obtained.

6.—*Murder.*—Two men and 1 woman of the Langoo Brahuis were murdered at Siriab, the result of a blood feud. Eleven persons arrested, of which 3 were discharged, 6 transported for life, and 2 fined and ordered to find security.

7.—*Murder.*—A contractor and his munshi murdered and plundered on the road between Quetta and Baleli; 1 man arrested, but sufficient evidence to obtain a conviction was not obtained.

8.—*Murder.*—A sweeper was driving a cart, the owner of which was lying in the cart sick with fever, some unknown person near Nari fired a shot and killed the sweeper. Motive apparently plunder. Case investigated by levies and police; no clue whatever obtained.

9.—*Murder.*—Three banias, in defending their property from theft at Killa Abdulla, were stabbed by some person unknown. They died of their wounds. Footprints of supposed murderers were traced to Musazai village in Arambi Valley; murderer supposed to be an Atchakzai. Further investigation by police stayed.

10. *Attempt to murder.*—Faiz Mahamad, a sepoy in the Biluch Regiment, stabbed a prostitute in the City bazar; was convicted and sentenced to seven years.

11. *Culpable homicide.*—A Satakzai accused of an offence was a prisoner under trial at Mach. A Mengal levy footman was told off to take the prisoner to the latrine. The Satakzai tried to escape and the Mengal levy shot him. It having been shown that the Mengal and Satakzai were at feud; the Jirga appointed to settle the matter fined the levy footman ₹1,500.

12.—*Culpable homicide.*—Three soldiers of the Worcestershire Regiment, out road-making at Sarakulla, made overtures to a Bazai woman. Her husband called out to her to move on. The soldiers assaulted the husband who died from the effect of a blow on the head. Soldiers were tried by Court-Martial and convicted.

13.—*Culpable homicide.*—At Gulistan, Mir Dost and Baidari Kakars quarrelled about some accounts, when Baidari stabbed Mir Dost and killed him. Baidari was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

11. The percentage of the cases convicted to those admitted is 63·7.

The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested is 75·3.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is 34·6.

12. These percentages are very creditable to a force which has not yet taken any special measures for the prevention and detection of crime. The high percentages, however, are due chiefly to the energy of the police in public and local nuisance cases, and it is hoped that next year we will see a decrease in this crime without a corresponding decrease in the percentages.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. During the past year an attempt has been made to re-organize the police of this district and to bring them to a greater state of efficiency. Mr. Barnes, Political Agent, desired to amalgamate the police which had been sanctioned at various times for Quetta-Pishin Railway and the Bolan, and called the whole the Quetta District Police. The proposition statement was sent in April 1887, but has not yet been sanctioned.

14. This unsettled state of things has greatly retarded our progress. Uncertainty as to whether we could retain even the men we had, prevented our enlisting the candidates in the earlier months of the year. The order to complete the strength and to post them to duties in anticipation of sanction, immediately followed by an order to reconsider the whole question of re-organization, have all had an effect on the discipline and energy of the force. While the latest joined recruits labour under the idea that they may any day come under reduction and lose their appointments through no fault of their own, they are not likely to make strenuous efforts to learn their work, or to control themselves and refrain from being insubordinate. In the higher grades a number of men, who had expected immediate promotion to a still higher grade, have found at the end of the year that they are apparently no nearer their expectations.

15. In addition to these disappointments they have had their batta stopped since January 1st.

In effect this was to reduce 25 per cent. of their income.

16. Notwithstanding these obstructions to progress, I can say that progress has been

made. The men have been smartened up. There is a great improvement in their dress. They have been taught the use of their arms and the simple movements on parade. They have been taught to follow the procedure laid down in codes, to prepare their reports in a manner that affords information. The knife has been freely employed, and men who have proved themselves to be incapable of being a credit to the force have been removed. The service rolls of the men have been written up, and arrangements made to allow a certain proportion to be away on leave.

17. The general conduct of the force has been good. There has been no glaring instance of gross misconduct. One Sikh constable at Darwaza was rewarded for his gallant conduct in attacking, unarmed, two armed men who were stealing a bag of grain. He was severely wounded, but he rescued the property.

A sowar, while on leave in Dera Ghazi Khan, recognized a prisoner who had escaped from Quetta. He effected his capture and brought him back to Quetta. He was rewarded. Lall Khan, sowar, when patrolling on post came upon 6 burglars breaking into a house. He attacked them alone, saved the property, and received injuries. Sant Ram, a constable, was rewarded for promptness in giving chase to, and securing, a prisoner who had managed to effect his escape from a tent, used as a lock-up.

18. There have been no instances of the police wilfully letting a prisoner escape. There have been 7 cases of negligently suffering a prisoner to escape from police custody—

(*a*) from buildings 5, for which 7 police officers were punished,

(*b*) escape from police custody on the road ?, in which 2 policemen were punished.

Of the 7 prisoners who escaped, 6 were re-captured and 5 were punished. The 6th man managed to effect his escape for the second time.

19. *Health of the Force.*—During the year, the average daily strength of the force has been 479·5 rank and file; and the average daily sick in hospital was 6·83 or 1·42 of the strength. At the same time it should be noted that only those who were extremely sick at out-stations ever went to hospital. Police officers at head-quarters were the only ones who were made to go to hospital when they were sick.

During the year 8 police officers died, 6 in hospital of intermittent fever and 2 at their homes. The death-rate for the year in the force was therefore 16 67 per thousand.

Buildings.—The Thana buildings at Rindli, Mach-Quetta Police lines, Pishin and Gulistan, are in very good order and sufficient for requirements, but police buildings are urgently required at Killa Abdulla and Bostan Bazars, and at all Railway stations for the Railway police.

A magazine and a police office at Quetta are also urgently required.

Railway Police.—It is my opinion that the best work done by the police has been on the Railway. There is a marked improvement in the relations of the Police and Railway. Every effort has been made to obtain and keep this state of things. I think the open line Railway have recognized that in this district at any rate it is cheaper in the end to employ regular police for watch and ward than to employ chowkidars. The Railway certainly tried chowkidars, and gave them up of their own accord and replaced them with police. The police supplied to the Railway for watch and ward are only responsible for the goods regularly made over to them by the Railway for watch and ward. The police are not responsible for any article for which the Railway does not hold its receipt. The police when required give up the goods to the clerk on obtaining a receipt. There is never a question now as to whether the goods ever arrived or were ever unloaded. These are now matters of easy proof. The result has been that in the past 7 or 8 months there have not been more than 2 or 3 cases of loss, and in each instance it has been possible to show at once to whose neglect this loss was due.

An European Inspector of Railway Police was sanctioned during the year, and Mr. Beatty, a young man, was appointed. Mr. Beatty has never had any experience of police work, and has had to learn everything. He has been of great assistance nevertheless, and I think he will grow into a very good police officer. The value of European police officers in connection with the Railway work has been shown in a very marked manner in Mr. Beatty's appointment. He has been able to collect information from Railway registers, &c., which were essential to an enquiry, without any quarrels with the Railway staff, a thing far from common before his appointment.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

I have merely mentioned in this report matters which are not at once obtainable by reference to a file. Thus I have excluded the state of the "Chanda" and Clothing accounts. I have given whatever I thought was worthy of interest or valuable in estimating the work and character of the police.

Through an oversight I have omitted a return showing the duties which the police have performed and the number of men employed on them, but this I will send in a few days.

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asst. District Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

Return of cognizable offences showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1887-88.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases.				Persons.					Property.		
				Number of cases after deducting the cases declared by Magistrates to be false and never to have occurred.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approved, &c., after commencement of trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property lost.
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILITY, SAFETY AND JUSTICE.											R a. p.	R a. p.	R
1	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin and Government notes	4	4	4	2	50	6	4	66	2	...	...	...	...
2	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	7	7	5	5	71	5	5	100	...	...	...	...	...
3	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	14	13	9	64	203	106	52	85	12	...	...	...
4	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	2	2	2	100	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	27	27	24	18	66	216	117	54	87	12	...	...	...
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
5	302, 303, 396	Murder	10	9	3	2	20	22	9	40	13	...	...	...	...
6	307	Attempts at murder	2	1	1	1	50	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
7	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5	3	3	3	100	5	5	100	...	...	...	...	...
8	376	Rape	2	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
9	377	Unnatural offences	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
10	305, 306, 309	Attempt at or abetment of suicide	2	1	1	1	50	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
11	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purposes of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
12	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	16	15	15	9	56	25	13	52	12	...	...	...	...
13	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	2	2	2	100	2	2	100	...	...	...	...	...
14	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
15	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
16	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	11	11	10	8	72	21	12	57	8	1	...	...	...
17	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	7	7	7	5	71	8	8	100	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	59	55	47	32	54	96	52	54	42	2	...	...	...

Return of cognizable offences showing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1887-88—contd.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or falsely the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases.				Persons.					Property.		
				Number of cases after deducting the cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage.	Acquitted or discharged.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approved, &c., after commencement of trial.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property lost
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.											*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R*
18	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	10	10	5	1	10	16	3	18	13	...	4,515 6 0	2,027 5 0	44
19	394	Robbery with hurt	5	5	2	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	719 5 9	9 0 0	1
20	392, 393	Robbery	28	22	11	3	10	21	5	23	16	...	3,533 1 3	864 6 2	24
21	270, 281, 282 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	7	7	6	2	28	5	4	80	...	1	...	...	...
22	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
23	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	68	65	14	11	16	31	17	54	12	2	8,594 14 6	2,303 15 3	26
		TOTAL	120	110	39	18	15	78	30	38	45	3	17,362 11 6	5,204 10 5	29
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.													
24	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	2	2	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	2	2	2	..	...	6	..	...	6	...	...	...	...
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.													
25	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	6	5	2	2	33	4	3	75	1	...	...	...	...
26	379 to 382	Theft	535	509	232	177	33	364	232	63	131	1	43,509 7 9	16,117 10 6	37
27	406, to 408	Criminal breach of trust	23	21	22	11	47	29	12	41	17	...	4,542 15 9	2,116 15 9	46
28	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	65	62	62	41	62	88	50	56	38	...	10,795 2 0	2,898 11 0	26
29	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	13	13	13	10	76	19	16	84	3	...	79 0 0	79 0 0	100
		TOTAL	642	610	331	241	37	504	313	62	190	1	58,926 9 6	21,212 5 3	35
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.													
30	Chapter VIII (13) C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	7	7	7	7	100	10	10	100	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against Gambling Act	14	14	14	14	100	95	89	93	6	...	...	...	...
		Excise Law	2	2	2	1	50	2	1	50	1	...	...	...	...
		Opium Act	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	100	...	...	...	...	...
		Railway Laws	18	18	18	13	72	19	15	78	4	...	...	...	...
		Public and local nuisance	538	538	538	538	100	653	646	98	7	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	580	580	580	574	99	780	752	96	18	...	...	...	...

R. C. PLOWDEN,
Asst. District Supdt., Police.

(*d*)

Statement showing the operation of the Registration Department, Quetta, for the year 1887-88.

Station.	DOCUMENT REGISTERED.			Total Collections, inclusive of copying fees.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF REGISTRATION, &c., COPYING FEES.				Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrar.		Fees to Copyist.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immoveable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Quetta Treasury as is done now.	Drawn from the Treasury.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Quetta Treasury as done now.	Drawn from the Treasury.	
				R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.	
Quetta Town	138	*	318	1,234 0 0	333 4 0	61 0 0	75 3 6	25 8 0	* No optional document relating to immoveable property below R100 were presented for registration.

A MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*e*)

List of Liquor Shops in the Quetta-Pishin District in 1887-88.

Name of Station.	Country liquor shop.	European liquor shop.
I. Quetta	8	15
II. Baleli	1	1
III. Rindli	3	1
IV. Kirta	1	...
V. Bebinani	1	...
VI. Mach	1	1
VII. Hirok	1	2
VIII. Kotau	1	...
Pishin	2	2
Gharkhai	1	...
Said Yaru	1	...
Said Hamid	2	...
Bostan	4	2
Gulistan	2	1
Killa Abdulla	2	1
Chaman	2	1
Shelabagh	1	1
TOTAL	34	28

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*f*)

Statement showing the land taken up for the new Military Roads, &c., in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1887-88.

Section.	Area of Land.										Total area.	Compensation claimed by Political Agent.	Compensation received from Superintending Engineer.
	Abi, 2nd class.	Abi, 3rd class.	Abi, 4th class.	Banjar Abi.	Khushkaba, 1st class.	Khushkaba, 2nd class.	Khushkaba, 3rd class.	Banjar Shor.	Banjar Mumkin.	Banjar Ghair Mumkin.			
												R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta to Chaman Road.													
Jalogir-Said Hamid	.....	11 2 4	.....	.....	.....	60 3 18	.....	.....	23 1 9	67 3 39	163 3 10	1,913 5 6	1,913 5 6
Said Hamid to Killa Abdulla	.....	0 0 14	.....	9 1 33	.....	32 2 33	.....	.....	1 3 36	7 0 33	51 1 29	1,236 7 0	.....
								Add 1,740 feet wall at Maserzai at R10 per 100 feet			...	174 0 0	
												1,410 7 0	1,410 7 0
Killa Abdulla to Chaman	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 1 33	.....	10 0 0	24 3 17	52 1 10	411 13 6	411 13 6
Seji to Gulistan	15 2 0	.....	.....	0 3 12	.....	2 2 34	.....	29 0 37	39 0 3	7 1 0	94 2 6	3,305 2 6	3,305 2 6
Branch Lines.													
Said Hamid to Gulistan	14 1 27	2 0 22½	.....	1 3 23	.....	14 1 4	.....	21 1 34	42 3 34½	3 2 34	100 3 19	3,528 9 6	3,528 9 6
Pishin to Saranan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 1 3	.....	29 1 1	11 3 0	64 1 4	787 14 0	787 14 0
Bungalows.													
Yaru karez Bungalow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 2 33	.....	1 2 33	34 2 0	34 2 0
Total Pishin	29 3 27	13 3 0½	.....	12 0 28	.....	110 2 9	40 2 36	50 2 31	148 0 36½	122 3 3	528 3 31	11,391 6 0	11,391 6 0
Quetta to Chaman Road.													
Quetta Baleli	.....	25 1 7	.....	21 3 28	.....	...	.....	13 3 7	2 3 39	.....	64 0 1	3,970 7 6	3,970 7 6
Baleli to Jalogir	2 3 34	4 2 33	.....	4 0 27	4 1 10	20 1 5	.....	9 3 6	.....	43 2 5	89 3 0	2,340 5 0	2,340 5 0
1st Pishin Division, Military Works.													
Military Roads	1 2 6	49 3 34	7 3 36	.....	.....	12 2 0	49 0 11	.....	.....	85 1 9	206 1 16	11,003 4 0	11,003 4 0
Fortifications	.....	66 2 37	4 1 37	.....	.....	56 0 7	55 0 32	.....	.....	98 3 12	281 1 5	7,260 14 6	7,260 14 6
Baleli Bungalow	.....	3 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 3 2	451 8 0	451 8 0
Total Quetta	4 2 0	150 1 33	12 1 33	26 0 15	4 1 10	88 3 12	104 1 3	23 2 13	2 3 39	227 2 26	645 0 24	25,026 7 0	25,026 7 0

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*g*)

Annual Return of the Anglo-Vernacular School and Sindhi Branch, Quetta, for the year 1887-88.

No.	Name of month.	Natives of Hindustan.			Natives of Baluchistan.					Domiciled Hindus or Kandaharies.	Anglo-Vernacular or Mahomedan Department.			Vernacular or Primary Department.					Total number of boys.	Language they learn.			School Establishment.					
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Pathans.	Brahuis.	Beluchis.	Hindus.	Others.		3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.		English.	Persian.	Arabic, Sindhi or Urdu.	Teachers.	Chaprasee.	Monthly income of Fees and Fines.			Monthly Expenditure.		
	1887.																							*R*	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
	April	30	15	...	8	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	5	4	3	8	10	21	57	30	30	57	4	1	15	14	9	166	8	0
	May	32	21	...	11	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	5	4	3	12	10	28	68	30	30	68	4	1	20	13	0	166	8	0
	June	39	23	...	9	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	6	4	3	12	10	35	75	35	30	75	4	1	23	3	3	166	8	0
	July	52	29	...	10	2	...	8	...	5	1	4	7	4	3	12	10	65	106	27	20	106	5	1	23	0	6	206	8	0
	August	45	34	...	9	1	...	12	...	4	1	2	7	5	3	16	7	64	105	33	33	105	5	1	20	2	6	206	8	0
	September	47	31	...	12	1	2	5	...	8	2	2	6	4	7	12	17	56	106	52	34	106	5	1	19	4	0	206	8	0
	October	54	35	...	16	1	5	4	...	8	4	2	7	3	7	12	20	68	123	43	40	123	5	1	22	13	6	206	8	0
	November	49	50	...	12	...	4	7	...	7	3	8	15	2	6	13	23	59	129	75	31	114	5	1	23	8	6	206	8	0
	December	60	28	...	9	...	4	8	...	6	4	2	4	2	4	16	24	59	115	47	27	115	5	1	24	8	0	206	8	0
	1888.																													
	January	52	26	...	10	...	4	7	...	5	5	2	2	4	9	22	19	41	104	48	47	104	5	1	20	2	6	206	8	0
	February	52	26	...	14	1	...	7	...	5	5	3	2	4	9	22	18	42	105	44	43	105	5	1	17	4	0	168	3	6
	March	63	29	...	19	1	...	6	...	6	4	3	7	4	9	26	24	47	124	48	30	124	5	1	27	13	3	176	8	0
																									258	7	9	2,289	11	6

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*h*)

Results of the Annual Examination of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta, held in the month of January 1888.

No.	Names.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Remarks.
		50	40	50	25	50	215	
	Middle Department.							
	3rd Class.							
1	Punna Lal	46	40	30	16	50	182	
2	Bihari Lal	45	40	45	20	50	200	
	2nd Class.							
3	Sahib Diyal	36	40	40	18	50	184	
4	Sohan Lal	45	40	45	20	50	200	
	1st Class.							
5	Gordan Dass	40	38	45	20	35	178	
6	Ahmad Din	30	35	40	20	35	160	
	Primary Department.							
	5th Class.							
7	Sundar Singh	44	40	40	23	50	197	
8	Gulam Qadir	abs.	40	40	20	50	150	
	4th Class.							
9	Bhagat Ram	30	40	30	20	50	170	
10	Kanshi Nath	30	40	30	12	35	147	
11	Nimat Ali	27	40	30	15	50	162	
12	Moula Buksh (I)	29	39	25	15	35	143	
	3rd Class.							
13	Dhanpat Ram	30	30	25	20	50	155	
14	Siri Chand	30	25	20	18	50	143	
15	Gujar Singh	25	40	30	18	50	163	
16	Gopal Dass	21	35	20	20	35	131	
17	Gulam Mohy-ud-din	25	28	20	25	50	148	
18	Atma Ram	18	37	15	14	50	134	
19	Ramji Dass	30	40	30	15	50	165	
20	Kisben Singh	30	40	25	14	50	159	
21	Ihsanulla	abs.	35	45	22	50	152	
22	Gulam Mohamed (IV)	21	35	20	22	50	148	
	2nd Class.							
23	Lal Singh (I)	...	...	40	...	50	90	
24	Abdul Guffur	...	...	40	...	50	90	
25	Chhajoo Mal	...	...	40	...	50	90	
26	Gulab Singh	...	...	25	...	50	75	
27	Amar Singh	...	...	20	...	50	70	

Results of the Annual Examination of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta, held in the month of January 1888—continued.

No.	Names.	English.	Persian.	Urdu.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.	Remarks.
		50	40	50	25	50	215	
	Primary Department—*contd.*							
	2nd Class—contd.							
28	Chhotu Singh	...	...	20	...	50	70	
29	Ladha Singh			Absent.				
30	Sakhawat Ali	...	...	20	...	50	70	
31	Lal Mohamed	...	...	30	...	50	80	
32	Gulam Mohamed Pattan	...	...	25	...	25	50	
33	Mohamed Yasaf	...	...	30	...	50	80	
34	Chetu Singh	...	...	30	...	35	65	
35	Yusaf Ali	...	...	25	...	50	75	
36	Abdul Hamid		Absent.		...	50	50	
37	Safdar Ali	...	...	40	...	40	80	
38	Sant Singh, I	...	...	35	...	10	45	
	1st Class.							
39	Unkar Nath	...	...	15	....	50	65	
40	Urjan Dass	...	...	37	...	50	87	
41	Sant Singh, II	...	...	35	...	42	77	
42	Gulam Mohamed (Hin.)	...	...	37	...	45	82	
43	Nazar Mohamed	...	...	35	...	50	85	
44	Gulam Mohamed (Punj.)	...	...	40	...	34	74	
45	Haji Ahmed			Absent.				
46	Faiz Ulla	...	...	40	...	50	90	
47	Kherati	...	...	22	...	50	72	
48	Abdul Rahman	...	...	5	...	50	55	
49	Chanda	...	...	30	...	50	80	
50	Karam Khan	...	...	30	...	38	68	
	Section II.							
51	Fazal Ilahi	...	...	35	...	...	35	
52	Sardar Mohamed	...	...	35	...	...	35	
53	Buta Ram	...	...	30	...	...	30	
54	Lal Singh, II	...	...	20	...	...	20	
55	Mir Mohamed	...	...	25	...	...	25	
56	Faiz Mohamed	...	...	5	...	...	5	
57	Azam Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58	Shafi Mohamed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	Riyazul Hassan	...	...	30	...	...	30	
	Section III.							
60	Rug Nath	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	Rawat Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	Guffur Mohamed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
63	Ayab Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64	Karim Baksh	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65	Shahbuddin	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	Bhagwan Dass	...	...	...	...	...	...	
67	Vinket Sawami	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	Bihari Lall	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69	Aga Mohamed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70	Haji Mohamed	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	Bhim Sain	...	...	...	...	..	...	
72	Gordan Bachen Mal	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	Abdulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	
74	Sukha	...	...	...	...	...	...	
75	Alla Baksh	...	...	...	...	...	...	
76	Las Aofa	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Quetta,
The 14th June 1888.

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*i*)

Comparative Statement showing the average attendance (daily) of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular School (including the new Sindhi Branch), Quetta, up to March 1888.

1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.			
Native of Hindustan.	Native of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Native of Hindustan.	Native of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Native of Hindustan.	Native of Bal.chistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Native of Hindustan	Native of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Native of Hindustan.	Native of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.
			R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.
46·33	9·25	55·58	169 3 9	40·91	13·33	54·24	207 4 0	39·75	16·41	56·16	213 6 6	38·75	16·41	55 16	194 10 0	76·83	24·58	101·41	258 7 9

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*j*)

Kandhar Trade for 1887-88.

Week.	To Kandhar.			From Kandhar.					Remarks.
	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Maundage.	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Horses for sale.	Sheep for sale.	Maundage.	
1887.									
April 8th	174	78	1,190	53	177	.	...	676	
„ 16th	2:8	66	1,461	208	117	...	...	1,476	
„ 24th	402	5	1,516	183	213	...	...	1,538	
„ 30th	322	119	2.194	76	184	...	...	811	
May 7th	339	92	2,204	263	220	...	...	2,003	
„ 15th	531	84	3,368	11	66	...	...	248	
„ 23rd	97	40	680	32	267	...	...	685	
„ 30th	446	77	2,840	5	167	...	...	374	
June 7th	84	...	454	35	217		...	626	
„ 15th	88	19	552	15	263	...	...	626	
„ 23rd	137	125	1,092	15	163	...	...	406	
„ 30th	162	102	1,176	57	117	...	...	480	
July 7th	58	59	356	54	103	..	...	460	
„ 15th	207	17	976	185	192	...	...	1,495	
„ 23rd	7	23	88	154	480	..	...	1,886	
„ 31st	150	5	920	477	393	...	...	3,942	
August 7th	106	90	1.016	253	312	...	...	2,860	
„ 15th	194	11	1,186	106	468	...	...	1,548	
„ 23rd	35	6	270	110	561	...	...	2,006	
„ 31st	31	33	293	515	438	...	...	4,152	
September 7th	137	72	946	305	442	35	...	2,718	
„ 15th	295	122	2,014	365	1,144	1	...	4,492	
„ 23rd	22	150	432	737	773	...	1,585	6,010	
„ 30th	182	92	1,276	497	788	90	191	4,696	57 bullocks.
October 7th	237	95	1.561	685	914	3	188	6,016	
„ 15th	266	260	2,131	1,352	778	12	401	9,749	
„ 24th	258	189	1,941	1,895	1,155	...	...	13,767	107 ponies laden.
„ 31st	202	107	1,426	725	688	2	2	5,738	
November 7th	276	252	2,163	843	631	11	1,689	6,353	67 bullocks sold.
„ 15th	237	178	1,781	1,205	694	...	110	8.621	
„ 23rd	249	95	1,684	1,087	510	...	425	7,554	2 bullocks sold.
„ 30th	449	125	2,944	1,057	417	16	540	7,185	
December 7th	554	94	3,512	503	467	9	7	3,958	
„ 15th	361	120	2,406	893	688	...	1,213	6,746	
„ 24th	772	179	5,026	1,005	76	9	259	7,357	
„ 31st	309	243	2,358	1,081	479	38	262	7,444	
1888.									
January 7th	403	180	2,799	1,189	264	...	16	7,686	
„ 15th	277	108	1,878	553	336	...	340	3.990	
„ 24th	378	73	2,414	493	86	...	...	3,130	
„ 31st	470	97	3,014	630	135	...	...	4,050	
February 7th	334	50	2,104	430	66		...	2,712	
„ 15th	1,154	89	7,102	1,177	315	...	...	7,731	
„ 23rd	1,080	220	6,920	1,195	261	..	...	7,998	
„ 29th	1,051	203	6,712	1,144	173	...	...	7,210	
March 8th	1,093	169	6.896	1,308	1,275	...	...	8,398	
„ 16th	929	372	6,318	1,225	169	...	900	7,688	
„ 24th	992	176	6,328	1,581	238	...	1,005	9.962	
„ 31st	1,127	226	7,214	1,258	389	.	1,587	8,326	
Total	17,882	5,387	1.16,232	29.225	19,869	226	10,720	215,486	

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

No. 3749, dated the 26th June 1888.

From—A. Martindale, Esq., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 1945, dated 18th October 1886, for Quetta.
No. 1775, dated 20th September 1886, for Pishin.

With his letters noted in the margin, Mr. Barnes submitted the Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in the Quetta District and the Pishin District, respectively, for the year 1887-88.

2. No revised Estimates for that period were submitted, though it had formerly been the practice to send them in. This practice was discontinued in accordance with the instructions

received from your office with communication, dated the 29th August, 1887, paragraph 4. They were, however prepared as usual in this office to assist in framing the Budget Estimates for the year 1888-89.

3. I have now the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Accounts for the year 1887-88, showing the increase or decrease over Mr. Barnes' Estimates, and explaining the reasons for any important variations.

4. As in the similar report for the year 1886-87, submitted with my letter No. 3089, dated the 5th August 1887, this report has been divided into two Chapters:—Chapter I includes the Quetta and the Bolan Tahsils, and Chapter II deals with the Pishin Accounts, including Shorarud. This arrangement seems preferable to that formerly in force, under which the accounts for the different tahsils were examined in separate reports, as it enables the Revenue and Expenditure for the entire Agency to be seen in a single comparative statement at a glance.

I.—QUETTA DIVISION.

5. Four statements, marked (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*), are attached to this report—

Statement (*1*) gives Mr. Barnes' Estimates for 1887-88 (as extracted from his report dated 18th October 1886, No. 1946, already cited) and the actual figures of receipts and expenditure for the same period for *Quetta Assigned Revenues alone.*

Statement (*2*) shows the actual receipts and charges for Quetta Revenues, and, in addition, the receipts and charges under Imperial Revenues for the same heads, so as to give a complete statement of accounts (both Assigned Revenues and Imperial) for the Quetta Division.

Statement (*3*) consists of a comparative statement (for the Quetta Revenues alone) of receipts and expenditure during the past three years.

Statement (*4*) shows the new Public Works completed or commenced during the year under report.

6. When Mr. Barnes submitted his estimates for 1887-88 in October 1886, he calculated that the new year would open with a balance of R49,866-14-6 on the 1st April 1887, but the actual balance in hand on that date, namely, the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year, added to the accumulated surplus of past years, was R72,707-12-2, or an increase of R22,840-13-8. The receipts for the year were estimated to yield R1,17,325, but the actual receipts, excluding the opening balance, were R1,63,839-11-4. A further sum of R8,973-11-8, on account of the revenue grain delivered to the Commissariat Department during the year, should properly be added to this total, which would raise the year's net income to R1,72,813-7-0, or no less than R55,488-7-0 in excess of the Budget Estimates. But as this amount was not credited by the Commissariat Department before the close of the year on 31st March 1888, it has been excluded from this account to make the figures coincide with the actual amount credited to the Treasury during the year. Excluding this outstanding sum, the receipts for the purposes of this report amounted to R1,63,839-11-4, being an increase of R46,514-11-4 over the original estimates, and of about R7,800 over my Revised Estimates of R1,56,000, which, however, for the reason already given, were not forwarded to your office. (Paragraph 3 of letter No. 4384, dated 18th October 1887, forwarding the original Budget Estimates for the current year of 1888-89).

7. Taking the *decreases* first, it will be seen that there was a falling off of 6,110-5-4 under the head Land Revenue,—"*Sale of grain*". If, however, the sum of R8,973-11-8, referred to in the last paragraph, were included in the receipts under this head, as it properly would have been, the accounts would show an increase of R2,863-6-4 over the estimates instead of a deficit.

8. It must, however, be added that the greater part of this increase is more apparent than real, for the Extra Assistant Commissioner explains that the larger portion at any rate of the decrease of R2,385-14-4 under the *next* sub-head "1—Land Revenue"—*3 Miscellaneous*, is owing to the fact that by a mistake in his office during his absence some of the receipts which should have been credited to *3—Miscellaneous*, were erroneously credited to *2—Sale of grain*. If the whole be deducted from sub-head 2 and added to sub-head 3, the increase for the year under the former would only amount to R477-8-0, and Mr. Barnes' estimates for the entire head "I.—Land Revenue", would have almost exactly coincided with the result.

9. Only one more item, namely, head "III—Stamps"—*4, Hundi papers*, shows a deficiency, and this being only R41-12-0 requires no special remarks.

10. Every other item on the Receipt side shows a satisfactory increase, more especially under the heads Excise and Stamps, but this rapid rate of advance is abnormal, and it cannot be expected to continue. As a matter of fact, I have only estimated the receipts for the current year 1888-89 to reach the sum of R1,53,850, as compared with the actuals of R1,63,839-11-4

for the year under review, *viz.*, 1887-88 (see letter No. 4384, dated the 18th October 1887, paragraph 4).

11. Turning to the Expenditure side, the total charges for 1887-88 were estimated by Mr. Barnes at R1,19,416, but the amount actually sanctioned afterwards by Government was R1,26,670, so as to allow of further expenditure on new Public Works. The actual expenditure during the year was R1,23,371-2-10, showing a saving of R3,298-13-2 over the sanctioned estimates. Taking the nine major heads, according to which the budget is sanctioned, collectively, the sanctioned estimates have not been exceeded under any head except No. III—Stamps, where the increase of R579-6-2, "Commission paid on sale of stamps," is due to the very large increase in the receipts from sale of stamps, and the proportionately enhanced commission which had to be paid. As the major heads, with this exception, all show a saving of actual over sanctioned expenditure, it is perhaps unnecessary to notice the sub-heads where an increase, in no instance very considerable, has occurred.

STATEMENT (2).

12. This statement is intended to supplement statement (1), which showed only receipts and charges under *Quetta Assigned Revenues*. Statement (2) includes in addition the revenue and expenditure under *Imperial*, and it thus shows at a glance the entire cost of working the Quetta Division of the Agency, so far as it can be ascertained from the accounts of this office. The comparative summary at the foot of statement (2) gives the total income and expenditure of the Quettā Division for the last two years as entered in the margin. The estimates for the current year are added to make the statement more complete. The cost of the Police force and of the Horse-Breeding Operations have, as in the 1886-87 accounts, been shown as equally divided between the Quetta and Pishin Divisions. In the fifteenth paragraph of last year's Report, No. 3089 of 5th August 1887, a reference was made to the proposal to throw upon Quetta Revenues in future a larger share of the charges then entered in statement (4) as Imperial. In accordance with this intention, the Government of India have recently ruled that many of the charges hitherto classed as Imperial are to be borne by the Quetta Assigned Revenues from the commencement of the current financial year 1888-89. This re-arrangement will very materially diminish the cost to the Imperial Government of maintaining the Quetta District; and there is reason to hope that, with economical management, the surplus of expenditure over receipts will every year grow less until the present annual deficit finally disappears.

Quetta Division.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Deficit.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
1886-87 .	1,33,051	11	10	2,22,523	10	7	89.471	14	9
1887-88 .	1,65,243	3	4	3,20,839	1	9	1,55,595	14	5
1888-89* .	1,55,050	0	0	3,03,630	0	0	1,48,580	0	0

* Sanctioned estimates.

STATEMENT (3).

13. This statement gives in a comparative form the actual receipts and expenditure of the Quetta revenues for the past three years, 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88. Excluding the opening balances, the actual receipts for these years were as under—

	R.	a.	p.
1885-86	1,01,225	12	3
1886-87	1,31,342	7	10
1887-88	1,63,839	11	4

STATEMENT (4).

14. Shows the Public Works carried out during the year. R40,851-1-2 were expended against R37,790, which was the allotment sanctioned. The additional amount was provided for from savings effected under the head "Maintenance and Repairs."

II.—PISHIN, INCLUDING SHORARUD.

15. The usual statements marked (5) and (6) are enclosed. *Statement* (5) shows separately the gross receipts in maunds of grain and other produce for (*a*) Pishin and (*b*) Shorarud, during the year under review; also the deductions for Malikana, the quantity of grain sold with its value, the amount credited into the Treasury and the balance still to be realized. *Statement* (6) shows the receipts under all heads, namely, Abkari, Miscellaneous, &c., as well as the receipts in kind entered in statement (5), for Pishin and Shorarud for the year, and also the cost of the administration.

16. Statement (6) has been amplified this year by the inclusion of the actual receipts for the previous two years, *viz.*, 1885-86 and 1886-87, and of the Budget Estimates for the year

under review, 1887-88. The expenditure for the preceding year, 1886-87, has also been entered to facilitate comparison.

17. In his letter No. 1775, dated the 20th September 1886, forwarding the Budget Estimates of Pishin for 1887-88, Mr. Barnes calculated the total receipts at R93,100, the principal items being Land Revenue R80,000 and Abkari and Maskrat R10,000. It will, however, be seen that the total receipts under all heads only reached the sum of R68,150-12-3, or a decrease of R24,949 3-9.

18. The whole of this heavy decrease is due to the failure of the harvests in 1887-88, and consequent falling off of the Land Revenue. As noticed above, Mr. Barnes estimated the receipts under this head at R80,000, which was perhaps not an unduly sanguine estimate for a fair average year. As a matter of fact, however, the receipts from Land Revenue only amounted to R35,676-2-6, a difference of upwards of R44,000. This is owing to the almost entire failure of the rains, which not only absolutely ruined the Khushkaba or rain-fed crops, but also very materially reduced the outturn from the crops irrigated by karezes, springs, &c. That the harvest would prove a bad one, and the estimated receipts too high, was known early last year, and the point was referred to at length in the second and third paragraphs of my letter No. 4274, dated the 13th October 1887, with which were forwarded the Budget Estimates for the year 1888-89. But it was not anticipated that the outturn would prove so poor as was the case. Fortunately the harvest now being reaped is a fair average one, though not the bumper harvest which was hoped for when the rains commenced so seasonably in the early months of the year.

19. But although the Land Revenue was so small, the receipts under the heads of "Abkari and Maskrat," "Stamps," and "Miscellaneous" considerably exceeded the estimates. The first yielded R21,955 against Mr. arnes' Bestimate of R10,000; "Stamps" gave, R5,859-4-6, as compared with the estimate of R1,500; and "Miscellaneous" also yielded far more than was anticipated. The surplus obtained under these three heads brought up the total receipts to very little less than those of normal years, and as a matter of fact the total revenues for 1887-88 were only less by R2,723-10-5 than those of 1886-87, which year again gave a larger revenue than any preceding year except the abnormal year of 1884-85. Had the harvest and land revenues in the year under review been normal, the total receipts would have exceeded a lakh of rupees, thus passing even the abnormally high year, 1884-85, when the total revenues amounted to R91,243-3-9.

20. As will be seen from statement (6), the normal expenditure on the administration of the Pishin Tahsil in 1887-88 was R15,513-1-5, as against R14,653-8-3 in 1886-87, being an increase of R859-9-2. This increase is due to the enhanced cost of maintaining the Government stallions, whose number was raised during the year under report, and who remained in Pishin during almost the entire year instead of only for a part of it.

21. Finally, I enclose a statement, marked (7), which gives the entire receipts and expenditure, whether under the head of Quetta Assigned Revenues or Imperial, for the whole Agency under my charge, including the Bolan, Quetta-Pishin, and Shorarud, for the year 1887-88 under review, so far as the figures can be gathered from the accounts which pass through this office. It includes both Police and Levies, and is of interest as showing the extent to which local revenues still need assistance from the Imperial Treasury to provide for the efficient administration of the charge. But with the reductions now being effected on all sides, and the rapidly increasing revenues both of Quetta and Pishin, the deficiency is fast disappearing, and each year will no doubt diminish the difference between the cost of the administration and the amount of local revenues available to defray it. A great advance will have been made when the Quetta revenues are eventually classed, as they are in effect treated as Imperial, to the material simplification of accounts, and the diminution of laborious and confusing work.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1887-88.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88 as submitted with Mr Barnes' No. 1946, dated 18th October 1886.	Revised Estimate of 188 .	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	*R*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
ARREARS	...	...	349 6 0	349 6 0	...
I.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Cash	4,025 0 0	...	4,425 15 0	400 15 0	...
2. Sale of grain . . .	24,000 0 0	...	17,889 10 8	...	6,110 5 4
3. Miscellaneous . . .	8,000 0 0	...	5,614 1 8	...	2,385 14 4
II.—EXCISE—					
1. Abkari, Quetta . . .	33,000 0 0	...	36,400 0 0	3,400 0 0	...
2. Ditto, Bolan . . .	8,000 0 0	...	13,100 0 0	5,100 0 0	...
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta . .	9,000 0 0	...	14,875 0 0	5,875 0 0	...
4. *Ditto*, Bolan . .	1,000 0 0	...	4,725 0 0	3,725 0 0	...
5. License Fees . . .	2,000 0 0	...	2,100 8 0	100 8 0	...
III.—STAMPS—					
1. Non-Judicial . . .	4,000 0 0	...	8,558 8 0	4,558 8 0	...
2. Court-fees . . .	15,000 0 0	...	36,717 2 0	21,717 2 0	...
3. Receipt	1,000 0 0	...	2,933 0 0	1,933 0 0	...
4. Hundi papers . . .	200 0 0	...	158 4 0	...	41 12 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act .	50 0 0	...	99 0 0	49 0 0	...
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and forfeitures . .	6,000 0 0	...	10,161 8 2	4,161 8 2	...
2. Court-fees realized in cash .	...		...	...	...
V.—REGISTRATION . . .	250 0 0	...	728 13 6	478 13 6	...
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Cattle-pound . . .	300 0 0	...	381 4 9	81 4 9	...
2. Sundries	1,500 0 0	...	4,622 9 7	3,122 9 7	...
Total Receipts .	1,17,325 0 0	..	1,63,839 11 4	55,052 11 0	8,537 15 8
Opening balance .	49,866 14 6	...	72,707 12 2	22,840 13 8	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,67,191 14 6	...	2,36,547 7 6	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88, as submitted by Mr. Barnes.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88, as sanctioned by Government.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*
I.—LAND REVENUE—			8,907 1 0	107 1 0	...
1. Tahsil Establishment . .	8,796 0 0	8,800 0 0	91 12 7		508 3 5
2. Carriage of grain . . .	600 0 0	600 0 0	743 12 2	...	96 3 10
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil Establishment	840 0 0	840 0 0	3,400 11 3	400 11 3	...
4. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0			
II.—ADMINISTRATION—			3,100 6 4		
1. Political Establishment . .	4,380 0 0		535 0 0		
2. Attaché's ditto . .	842 0 0		1,853 4 8		
3. Cantonment Magistrate's Estabt.	1,800 0 0		4,610 1 10	...	348 10 0
4. Extra Asst. Commissioner's do. .	4,844 0 0	30,620 0 0	1,958 7 11		
5. Munsiff's Establishment . .	2,244 0 0		15,169 1 11		
6. Political Agent's pay . . .	16,960 0 0		3,044 15 4		
7. Native Asst., Agent, G. G., Bolan .	...				
III.—STAMPS—					
Commission paid on—					
1. Non-Judicial			265 15 6		
2. Court-fees, &c.			534 14 3		
3. Receipt stamps . . .	500 0 0	500 0 0	84 2 6	579 6 2	...
4. Hundi papers			4 13 6		
5. Allowance to Treasurer, &c. .			189 8 5		
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and forfeitures . .	200 0 0	200 0 0	155 0 0	...	45 0 0
V.—REGISTRATION	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—QUIT-RENT TO H. H. THE KHAN	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
VII.—FORESTS—					
1. Establishment	1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,177 6 11	...	214 9 1
2. Contingencies	3,108 0	3,108 0 0	2,161 15 8	...	946 0 4
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Cattle-pound	50 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
2. Contingent Expenditure . .	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,769 10 6	...	730 5 6
3. Charitable Allowance . .	314 0 0	314 0 0	312 0 0	...	2 0 0
4. Contribution to City Police .	1,776 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,641 7 5	...	14 8 7
IX.—PUBLIC WORKS—					
1. Establishment	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	146 14 0	...	1,153 2 0
2. Maintenance and Repairs . .	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	4,637 10 0	...	3,362 6 0
3. New Works	30,000 0 0	37,790 0 0	40,851 1 2	3,061 1 2	...
Total Expenditure .	1,19,446 0 0	1,26,670 0 0	1,23,371 2 10	4,148 3 7	7,447 0 9
Closing Balance .	47,745 14 6	40,521 14 6	1,13,176 4 8	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	1,67,191 14 6	1,67,191 14 -6	2,36,547 7 6	...	..

PISHIN,
The 26th June 1888.

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(2)

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of Quetta and Bolan from Quetta Assigned and Imperial Revenues for the year 1887-88.

Particulars.	Actual Receipts. From Quetta Revenues.	From Imperial Grants.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Quetta Revenues.			
Arrears of Land Revenues	349 6 0	.....	349 6 0
Land Revenues.			
Cash	4,425 15 0		
Sale of grain	17,889 10 8		
Miscellaneous	5,614 1 8	.....	27,929 11 4
Excise.			
Abkari, Quetta	36,400 0 0		
Do., Bolan	13,100 0 0		
Sale of drugs, Quetta	14,875 0 0		
Do., Bolan	4,725 0 0		
License Fees	2,100 8 0	.....	71,200 8 0
Stamps.			
Non-Judicial	8,558 8 0		
Court-fees	36,717 2 0		
Receipt Stamps	2,933 0 0		
Hundi Papers	158 4 0		
Penalties under Stamp Act	99 0 0	.....	48,465 14 0
Law and Justice.			
Fines and Forfeitures	10,161 8 2		
Court-fees realized in cash	.....	.....	10,161 8 2
Registration.			
Registration	728 13 6	.....	728 13 6

Particulars.	Actual Payments. From Quetta Revenues.	From Imperial Grants	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Quetta Revenues.			
Land Revenues.			
Tahsil Establishment	8,907 1 0		
Carriage of grain	91 12 7		
Miscellaneous Tahsil Establishment	743 12 2		
Miscellaneous	3,400 11 3	.....	13,143 5 0
Administration.			
Political Agent's office establishment	3,100 6 4		
Attaché's ditto	535 0 0		
Cantonment Magistrate's establishment	1,853 4 8		
Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner's establishment	4,610 1 10		
Munsiff and his establishment	1,958 7 11		
Political Agent's pay	15,169 1 11		
Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Bolan, and his establishment	3,044 15 4	.....	30,271 6 0
Stamps.			
Commission paid on Non-Judicial	265 15 6		
Court-fees	534 14 3		
Receipt Stamps	84 2 6		
Hundi Papers	4 13 6		
Allowance to Treasurer	189 8 5	.....	1,079 6 2
Law and Justice.			
Fines and Forfeitures	155 0 0	.....	155 0 0
Registration.			
Registration	.....	.....	.....
Quit-rent to His Highness the Khan of Kalat	25,000 0 0	.....	25,000 0 0
Forests.			
Establishment	1,177 6 11		
Contingencies	2,161 15 8	.....	3,339 6 7
Miscellaneous.			
Cattle Pound	24 0 0		
Contingent Expenditure	2,769 10 6		
Charitable allowance	312 0 0		
Contributions to City Police	1,641 7 5	.....	4,747 1 11

Miscellaneous.										
Cattle Pound	381	4	9							
Sundries	4,622	9	7							
				.....		5,003	14	4		
TOTAL QUETTA REVENUES	1,63,839	11	4	.....		1,63,839	11	4		
II.—IMPERIAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.										
Miscellaneous.										
Dâk Bungalow Receipts	.....			1,310	8	0	1,310	8	0	
Registration.										
Registration	.....			93	0	0	93	0	0	
TOTAL IMPERIAL	.....			1,403	8	0	1,65,243	3	4	
GRAND TOTAL	1,63,839	11	4	1,403	8	0	1,65,243	3	4	

Public Works.										
Establishment	146	14	0							
Maintenance and Repairs	4,637	10	0							
New works	40,851	1	2							
				.....		45,635	9	2		
TOTAL QUETTA REVENUES	1,23,371	2	10	.....		1,23,371	2	10		
IMPERIAL GRANTS.										
Administration.										
Political Agent's office establishment	.....			12,158	1	4				
Ditto contingencies	.....			4,229	15	9				
Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner's pay	.....			9,143	8	9				
Ditto ditto office contingencies	.....			919	6	2				
Munsiff and his establishment	.....			1,958	7	11				
Ditto office contingencies	.....			122	13	6				
						28,532	5	5		
*Police (half).**										
Pay of District Police	.....			49,842	7	1				
Police clothing	.....			2,505	0	0				
Police equipment	.....			260	0	0				
Police contingencies	.....			1,033	10	0				
						53,641	1	1		
Jail.										
Pay of Jail Establishment	.....			3,098	5	9				
Jail contingencies	.....			5,492	2	1				
						8,590	7	10		
Miscellaneous.										
Pay of Dâk Bungalow establishment, &c.	.....			856	0	0				
Allowance for stallions	.....			1,713	13	1				
Bolan Sweepers	.....			11,635	0	0				
Criminal Courts	.....			173	1	6				
Miscellaneous contingencies	.....			426	11	6				
						14,804	10	1		
Levies.										
Tribal services in Passes	.....			16,041	0	0				
Local Posts	.....			9,720	0	0				
Miscellaneous Service	.....			5,280	0	0				
District Postal Service	.....			3,600	0	0				
Bolan Levies	.....			28,200	0	0				
Bolan Establishments	.....			27,232	0	0				
Bolan Postal Service	.....			1,640	0	0				
						91,713	0	0		
Registration.										
Registration	.....			186	6	6	186	6	6	
TOTAL IMPERIAL	.....			1,97,467	14	11	1,97,467	14	11	
GRAND TOTAL	1,23,371	2	10	1,97,467	14	11	3,20,839	1	9	

* The remaining moiety is charged against Pishin Tahsil.

Abstract.

	Receipts from Quetta Revenues.	Receipts from Imperial Revenues.	Expenditure from Quetta Revenues.	Expenditure from Imperial Revenues in Quetta and Bolan.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1886-87	1,31,342 7 10	1,709 4 0	1,05,602 10 2	1,16,921 0 5	1,33,051 11 10	2,22,523 10 7	89,471 14 9
1887-88	1,63,839 11 4	1,403 8 0	1,23,371 2 10	1,97,467 14 11	1,65,243 3 4	3,20,839 1 9	1,55,595 14 5
1888-89	1,53,600 0 0	1,450 0 0	1,52,893 8 0	1,50,736 8 0	1,55,050 0 0	3,03,630 0 0	1,48,580 0 0
	Estimate of Political Agent sanctioned.	Estimated.	Agent to the Governor General's estimate as sanctioned.				

A. MARTINDALE,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Assigned Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
ARREARS	676 7 0	1,651 8 10	349 6 0
I.—Land Revenue—			
1. Cash	3,976 15 0	4,036 11 0	4,425 15 0
2. Sale of grain	16,409 10 1	25,240 13 2	17,889 10 8
3. Miscellaneous	7,688 13 5	3,963 4 2	5,614 1 8
II.—Excise—			
1. Abkari, Quetta	33,000 0 0	31,000 0 0	36,400 0 0
2. Do. Bolan	5,850 0 0	11,000 0 0	13,100 0 0
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	8,310 0 0	8,175 0 0	14,875 0 0
4. Do. Bolan	1,010 0 1	2,050 0 0	4,725 0 0
5. License Fees	954 0 0	1,567 0 0	2,100 8 0
III.—Stamps—			
1. Non-Judicial	3,254 4 0	5,841 8 0	8,558 8 0
2. Court-fees	12,893 4 0	20,592 12 0	36,717 2 0
3. Receipt	1,420 0 0	3,400 0 0	2,933 0 0
4. Hundi papers	91 0 0	94 8 0	158 4 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	44 8 0	74 15 0	99 0 0
IV.—Law and Justice—			
1. Fines and Forfeitures	4,459 8 6	8,435 5 9	10,161 8 2
2. Court-fees realized in Cash	5 0 0	.....	.....
V.—Registration	208 10 0	312 3 0	728 13 6
VI.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Cattle Pound	318 6 0	343 6 0	381 4 9
2. Sundries	655 5 2	3,563 8 11	4,622 9 7
Total Receipts	1,01,225 11 3	1,31,342 7 10	1,63,839 11 4
Opening balance	54,169 13 10	46,967 14 6	72,707 12 2
GRAND TOTAL	1,55,395 9 1	1,78,310 6 4	2,36,547 7 6

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1885-86.	Actuals of 1886-87.	Actuals of 1887-88.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—			
1. Tahsil Establishment	7,984 6 10	7,917 6 10	8,907 1 0
2. Carriage of grain	1 0 0	10 5 0	91 12 7
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil Establishment	829 15 9	840 0 0	743 12 2
4. Miscellaneous	3,575 14 11	3,930 11 0	3,400 11 3
II.—Administration—			
1. Political Establishment	3,848 2 10	3,981 8 5	3,100 6 4
2. Attaché's do.	655 1 11	698 10 6	535 0 0
3. Cantonment Magistrate's Estabt.	1,776 15 4	1,655 5 3	1,853 4 8
4. Extra Asst. Commissioner's do.	4,119 15 7	4,395 13 2	4,610 1 10
5. Munsiff's Establishment	1,680 13 7	2,148 8 6	1,958 7 11
6. Political Agent's pay	14,186 12 1	15,326 9 9	15,169 1 11
7. Nat. Asst., Agent, Govr. Genl., Bolan	.....	.....	3,044 15 4
III.—Stamps—			
Commission paid on.—			
1. Non-Judicial	90 5 0	596 1 0	265 15 6
2. Court-fees, &c.	179 13 3		534 14 3
3. Receipt-stamps	40 1 6		84 2 6
4. Hundi papers	2 13 6		84 13 6
5. Allowance to Treasurer, &c.	180 0 0	161 12 10	189 8 5
IV.—Law and Justice—			
1. Fines and Forfeitures	32 4 9	55 12 2	155 0 0
V.—Registration	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Quit-rent to H. H. the Khan	41,200 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
VII.—Forests—			
1. Establishment	897 7 9	951 0 0	1,177 6 11
2. Contingencies	1,041 14 0	3,491 4 8	2,161 15 8
VIII.—Miscellaneous—			
1. Cattle Pound	21 7 9	28 3 0	24 0 0
2. Contingent Expenditure	1,745 8 4	3,616 8 9	2,769 10 6
3. Charitable Allowance	312 0 0	312 0 0	312 0 0
4. Contribution to City Police	1,692 0 6	1,821 7 1	1,641 7 5
IX.—Public Works—			
1. Establishment	430 0 0	547 8 4	146 14 0
2. Maintenance and Repairs	2,075 14 2	3,325 14 1	4,637 10 0
3. New Works	19,826 13 3	24,790 3 10	40,851 1 2
Total Expenditure	1,08,427 10 7	1,05,602 10 2	1,23,371 2 10
Closing Balance	46,967 14 6	72,707 12 2	1,13,176 4 8
GRAND TOTAL	1,55,395 9 1	1,78,310 6 4	2,36,547 7 6

Pishin,
26th June 1888.

A. Martindale,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(4)

Statement showing the Public Works newly executed during the year 1887-88 and the expenditure incurred on them.

No.	Name of Work.	Amount.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Levelling a piece of land near the District Police lines	148 7 5		
2	Additions and alterations to the stables of the Government stallions at Quetta	1,093 10 3	.....	This is to be recovered from the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.
3	Levelling the land behind the Levy lines	733 8 5		
4	Constructing granary at Kuchlak for storage of Revenue grain	1,301 13 6		
5	Constructing godowns, &c., in the compound of Revenue Bungalow No. 4 (Colonel Biggwither's)	229 3 3		
6	Cost of completing the Jail road commenced last year	1,781 8 3		
7	Constructing stables in the Quetta Tahsil	229 3 1		
8	Constructing a bridge over the Nala Habib	5,437 4 0		
9	Enclosing the compound of the Treasury and Cutchery buildings	931 5 8		
10	Digging a well in the serai at Sariab	62 0 6		
11	Levelling the compound of the Tahsil godowns	108 1 6		
12	Construction of a bridge over the Quetta Lohra	2,500 0 0		
13	Remetalling a part of the Kirani road	2,·63 1 4		
14	Enclosing the Government Nursery near the Lytton road	842 14 5		
15	Earthen pipes purchased for roads	929 11 0		
16	Constructing a bridge over Nala No. 1	264 9 2		
17	Constructing and metalling a road along the Lohra from the Kirani Lohra bridge to the old Kandhar road	9,867 7 2		
18	Improving the Barnes' Karez	1,116 3 8		
19	New metalled road to Kasi village, &c.	9,872 11 11		
20	Minor Public Works	538 4 8		
			40,851 1 2	

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(5)

Statement showing Revenue in kind of Pishin and Shorarud for 1887-88.

Head.	Gross receipts.	Malikana.	Balance sold.	Amount realized and credited into Treasury.	To be realised.
	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch.	Mds. S. Ch	R a. p.	R a. p.
I. PISHIN—					
Wheat	4,344 19 0	452 16 0	3,780 17 12	14,176 13 0	418 9 11
Barley	375 5 0	.....	218 16 0	648 8 7	391 13 2
Jowari	583 17 0	.....	573 12 0	1,433 4 9	25 5 2
Millet	142 19 0	.....	142 19 0	249 6 6	.....
Kangni	0 29 0	.....	0 29 0	1 4 5	.....
Rodang	1 1 0	.....	1 1 0	12 4 9	.....
Potatoes	0 21 0	.....	0 21 0	3 3 9	.....
Lucerne	325 0 0	.....	278 6 0	417 4 0	70 4 5
Bhoosa	3,492 32 0	256 0 0	3,222 39 0	3,672 1 4	17 4 2
Sevi	17 10 0	.....	17 10 0	19 8 7	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	20,633 11 8	923 4 10
II. SHORARUD—					
Wheat	169 24 8	15 38 0	153 26 8	551 0 8	
Barley	6 29 0	0 20 0	6 9 0	15 9 0	
Rodang	2 28 0	.....	2 28 0	32 8 6	
Total	.....	.....	.....	599 2 2	
Total Shorarud and Pishin	.....	.....	.....	21,232 13 10	
Add—amount not yet realized	.....	.....	.....	923 4 10	
TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	22,156 2 8	

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Pishin Division of the Agency for the years 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, with the expenditure for 1886-87, 1887-88.

Heads of Receipts.	Actual Receipts for 1885-86.	Actual Receipts for 1886-87.	Mr. Barnes' Estimate for 1887-88.	Actual Receipts for 1887-88.
PISHIN.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Land Revenue in kind	29,618 13 4	44,360 9 9	80,000 0 0	21,557 0 6
2. Miscellaneous Cash Revenue	17,076 11 4	13,823 7 11		14,119 2 0
3. Abkari and Maskrat	12,370 0 0	6,770 0 0	10,000 0 0	21,955 0 0
4. Fines	475 0 0	1,245 8 0	500 0 0	1,077 9 0
5. Stamps (Court-fees and receipts)	1,189 1 0	2,851 15 0	1,500 0 0	5,859 4 6
6. Miscellaneous Revenue receipts	300 0 0	50 0 0	1,100 0 0	2,497 11 1
7. Shorarud Revenue	1,237 10 0	1,772 14 0	...	1,085 1 2
TOTAL	62,267 3 8	70,874 6 8	93,100 0 0	68,150 12 3

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-87.	1887-88.
I.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Pay of Tahsildar, Tahsil Establishment and Contingencies	12,307 12 4	11,738 13 10
2. Pishin Jail	810 3 11	997 6 7
3. Keep of Government stallions (half)	472 8 0	1,713 13 0
4. Miscellaneous	1,063 0 0	1,063 0 0
TOTAL	14,653 8 3	15,513 1 5
II.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.		
1. Police (half)	37,148 10 1	53,641 1 0
2. Levies	77,484 0 0	72,627 0 0
3. District Postal Service	9,360 0 0	8,260 0 0
TOTAL	1,23,992 10 1	1,34,468 1 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,38,646 2 4	1,49,981 2 5

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(7)

Statement showing the entire Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta and Pishin District during the year 1887-88.

Heads of Receipts.	Amount. ₹	a.	p.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount. ₹	a.	p.
I.—Quetta and Bolan.				**I.—Quetta and Bolan.**			
1. Land Revenue	28,279	1	4	1. Land Revenue	13,143	5	0
2. Excise	71,200	8	0	2. Administration	58,803	11	5
3. Stamps	48,465	14	0	3. Stamps	1,079	6	2
4. Law and Justice	10,161	8	2	4. Law and Justice	155	0	0
5. Registration	821	13	6	5. Registration	186	6	6
6. Miscellaneous	5,003	14	4	6. Quit-rent to His Highness the Khan of Kalat	25,000	0	0
7. Miscellaneous (Imperial) Revenues	1,310	8	0	7. Forests	3,339	6	7
				8. Miscellaneous	4,747	1	11
				9. Public Works	45,635	9	2
				10. Police (half)	53,641	1	1
				11. Jail	8,590	7	10
				12. Miscellaneous Establishment	14,804	10	1
				13. Levies	86,473	0	0
				14. Postal Service	5,240	0	0
Total	1,65,243	3	4	Total	3,20,839	1	9
II.—Pishin and Shorarud.				**II.—Pishin and Shorarud.**			
1. Land Revenue	36,761	3	8	1. Administration	11,738	13	10
2. Excise	21,955	0	0	2. Pishin Jail	997	6	7
3. Stamps	5,859	4	6	3. Keep of Stallions	1,713	13	0
4. Law and Justice	1,077	9	0	4. Miscellaneous	1,063	0	0
5. Miscellaneous	2,497	11	1	5. Police (half)	53,641	1	0
				6. Levies	72,627	0	0
				7. District Postal Service	8,200	0	0
Total	68,150	12	3	Total	1,49,981	2	5
GRAND TOTAL	2,33,393	15	7	GRAND TOTAL	4,70,820	4	2

A. MARTINDALE,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX D.

Administration Report of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1887-88.

Personnel.—Mr. R. J. Bruce held charge of the Agency up to the 2nd May 1887 on which date he proceeded on furlough. He was relieved by Captain J. MacIvor, B.S.C., who held charge during the remainder of the year. Captain MacIvor was, when appointed, a Political Agent, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, on the graded list of the Political Department.

Appendix (*a*) shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

In Appendix (*b*) a list is given of the Gazetted officers of the Agency during the year, with the respective pay and allowances of each. Captain Gaisford, B.S.C., whose appointment was previously a semi-military one as Assistant Superintendent of Levies and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, was, in August, permanently appointed to the graded list of the Political Department as Political Assistant, 2nd grade, and posted as Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

Captain Gaisford availed himself of 44 days' privilege leave on the 3rd September, his work being performed during his absence by the Political Agent.

When the taking of revenue in Barkhan was sanctioned in September 1887, K. B. Allahdad Khan became Tahsildar in that place, and the Tahsildarship of Thal came under reduction, a Naib-Tahsildar, Kazi Muzaffar Khan, being appointed to take charge of the Thal Tahsil.

REVENUE.

2. Appendix (*c*) gives the Budget Estimate and actuals of receipts and expenditure for the year under review. The estimates were framed in the bulk for the whole Agency and the actuals are given in detail for the several tahsils contained in the Agency, of which, Barkhan having been added during the year, there are now five.

In Appendix (*d*) is shown a comparative statement of the receipts in kind and cash for the years 1886-87 and 1887-88.

A.—RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.

3. The total land revenue of the district was estimated at ₹1,70,000. This estimate did not include the receipts expected from the Barkhan Tahsil, as orders for the assessment of the latter were not received at the time the estimate was framed. The actual receipts amounted to ₹2,29,064-14-10. This includes a sum of ₹15,765-13-5 collected from Barkhan on the *kharif* or autumn crops. Sanction was not received in time to assess the *rabi* or spring crops. Excluding this sum, the actual receipts for the other four tahsils were ₹2,13,299-1-5, thus showing an increase over the estimate of ₹43,299-1-5. Compared with the actual receipts of the preceding year, 1886-87, it will be seen that the increase in the four tahsils amounts to ₹84,439-2-3. In the preceding year, however, only a comparatively small amount was realized from Bori, so a comparison of the three older tahsils can alone have any value. Comparing then the actuals of the two years in these three tahsils, Sibi, Harnai and Thal Chotiali, we find an increase in favour of the year under review of ₹23,751-7-5. This result may be deemed very satisfactory, especially when we take into consideration the fact that the Thal Chotiali Tahsil shows a cash decrease of ₹9,155-8-1, which is due entirely to the price of grain having fallen and to the working of the Agency Flour Mills having been stopped. The grain receipts in this tahsil, as will be seen from Appendix (*d*), show an actual increase of maunds 1,035.*

The estimate was framed by Major Gaisford, who was then Officiating Political Agent.

* Inclusive of maunds 976-37½ shewn as deducted on account of Lumberdari allowance.

4. *Rabi Harvest.*—The spring crops were fairly good throughout the district, comparing favourably with those of the preceding year, which were decidedly bad owing to unseasonable rains. The rainfall this year was somewhat deficient, and the results would have been still better had this not been the case.

The following short table will show the increase or otherwise in the quantities and prices of the stable crops in the several tahsils :—

Tahsils.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.
		Mds. Srs.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. Srs.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	Wheat	9,881 30	23,791 3 9		
	Barley	198 24	786 4 6		
Harnai	Wheat	345 25	1,350 7 5		
	Barley	.....	.....	36 20	42 12 3
Thal Chotiali	Wheat	3,235 32	.....	.....	11,224 0 6
	Barley	.....	.....	3,423 21	1,473 10 10
Bori	Wheat	19,896 0	49,740 0 0		
	Barley				
Barkhan		.....	.....		
	Total	33,557 31	75,667 15 8	3,460 1	12,740 7 7

As already mentioned, the large cash decrease to be noticed in the Thal Chotiali Tahsil is due partly to the fall in price of the wheat and partly to the grain not having been ground into flour before sale. A better price than last year was obtained for the barley in this tahsil. Revenue was taken on the *rabi* crops for the first time in Bori, so that the figures given show the whole amount of grain and revenue realized.

5. *Kharif Harvest.*—The autumn crops were also good and compare favourably with those of the preceding year, which were also good. This satisfactory result is chiefly due to increased cultivation. A similar table to that for the spring crops is herewith given—

Tahsils.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.
		Mds. Srs.	*R p. a.*	*Mds. Srs.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	Maize	5,241 20	7,350 14 1	.....	.....
	Pulse	.....	.....	287 13	305 14 3
Harnai	Shali or rice	1,723 19⅓	4,056 2 4		
	Jowari	57 24	59 5 7		
Thal Chotiali	Jowari	844 23½	4,067 13 11		
	Rice	166 19¼	371 9 10		
Bori	Indian-corn, Jowari, &c.	6,726 10	13,452 5 3		
Barkhan	Jowari	4,530 37½	12,882 9 9		
	Moong	516 21⅜	2,066 2 2		
	China	358 15½	716 12 6		
	Total	20,165 30⅜	45,023 11 5	287 13	305 14 3

Bori was exceedingly lightly assessed the year before, chiefly owing to want of establishment, hence the large increase in that tahsil. Cultivation, however, did increase considerably, owing to the increased security afforded by British rule and protection.

In Barkhan the crops were assessed for the first time; the figures therefore show the total revenue realized.

EXCISE, STAMPS AND OTHER REVENUES.

6. *Excise.*—The estimated receipts from abkari and the sale of drugs were fixed much too high, namely, at R90,000. The actual receipts fell short of this amount by no less than R34,485-4-8. Similarly license fees for the sale of European liquor produced R865-10-10, and salt and khar R2,800 less than the respective estimates. The estimates were framed in October 1886 at the time when the Railway works from Sibi to Kach were in full swing and the sale of spirits and drugs was therefore very extensive. It does not appear to have been foreseen that the completion of the Railway would affect these sources of revenue and put an end to the large consumption of spirituous liquors, &c. Compared with the actual receipts for the preceding year, there has been a decrease under these heads of R20,645-4-8, R1,452-10-10, and R550 respectively. The considerable falling off of revenue from these sources is scarcely a matter for regret.

7. *Stamps.*—The revenue for the year under this head shows an increase over the estimate of R5,227-9, "Court-fees" giving an increase of R8,270-14 and "Non-Judicial" R4,854-8; while the amounts yielded by receipt stamps and process service stamps again show a

considerable decrease on the estimates, the decrease being respectively R3,750-8 and R3,500. In comparison with the receipts of the preceding year, there has been a falling off of R9,494-6. This again appears to have been due to the cessation of the Railway works.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

8. The receipts under this head were R13,621-1, being R8,621-1 more than the estimate, and R346-8-3 in excess of the actual receipts of the preceding year. Fines in tribal cases amounting to R6,550 are included under this head.

9. The total receipts of the district from all sources of revenue amounted to R3,30,729-3-1, of which R2,98,409-5-9 were credited into the Treasury during the year, the balance R32,319-13-4 on account of land revenue having been since realized and similarly credited.

This amount shows an increase on the estimates of R34,429-3-1. Contrasted with the actual receipts of the preceding year, the increase amounts to R69,494-14-11. The addition of Barkhan, as already explained, accounts for over R15,000 of this increase. Excise receipts have largely declined, so that the great bulk of the increase is entirely due to the legitimate improvement in cultivation and Land Revenue receipts, a result which may be looked upon as very satisfactory.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

10. The actual drawings of the Agency from the Treasury during the year amounted to R4,75,814-15-9 as shown in Appendix (*e*).

In Appendix (*e*) is given a detailed statement showing these drawings for each month of the year; subsequent drawings on account of expenses incurred during the year are added to the total, and drawings on account of expenditure incurred during the preceding year but drawn during the year under review are subtracted. The result shows the actual expenditure of the Agency under all heads for the year. This actual expenditure was R4,75,939-3-4 or R124-3-7 more than the actual drawings during the year. Compared with the actual expenditure of the preceding year, *i.e.*, R4,78,610-0-4, this shows a decrease of R2,670-13. A decrease in expenditure in Contingencies, in the working of the flour mills, and the fact of the lumberdari allowance being allowed for in kind accounts for this lessened expenditure. The actual cost of establishments has been higher owing to a new revenue establishment for Barkhan having been sanctioned, also an establishment for the Sibi Jail, a Frontier Road Establishment, and slight increases to certain other establishments.

A considerably increased expenditure was further incurred in the keep of Government stallions, the number of which was materially augmented during the year, and R1,000 was granted from Imperial Funds for the first time towards the Sibi Horse Show.

Under the circumstances, with a very considerable increase of revenue, this decrease of expenditure, however small, may be fairly claimed as satisfactory.

The district is young, and large increases in establishments are still required. In future years, therefore, increased expenditure must necessarily be looked for, but it is fully expected that increased revenues will keep pace with the additional cost.

POLICE.

11. In Appendix (*f*—*l*) is shown the strength of the Police Force in the Agency at the commencement and close of the year. The additions include a European Inspector for the Railway line and a few extra rank and file for the same purpose.

The force remains still inadequate and divided into separate sections in an unsatisfactory manner. Leave could not be granted unless on substitute, and more efficient supervision is still a *desideratum*.

The appointment of a European Railway Inspector of Police was, however, a move in the right direction, and endeavours were made during the year, with some success, to smarten up the men and render them more efficient. Mr. P. D. Kirkham, a young European clerk from the Governor General's Agent's office, was appointed Police Inspector, and though entirely without experience at first, he worked in a most laudable manner to render himself efficient and conversant with his new duties. To his exertions is due in a large measure the improvement to be observed in the smartness and greater efficiency of the force.

Endeavours were made for the first time to initiate and keep up police returns of crime in the various thanas. In Appendices (*g*) and (*h*) are given these returns for the year under report. It is regretted that they are not as complete as they might be, especially the returns on the murder cases. Some of these murders were purely tribal, and were disposed of by country custom. Appendix (*g*) gives the total results of the police working. The amount of money reported to have been stolen is probably exaggerated, and if so, the percentage of recoveries due to the action of the police, namely, 40 per cent., is not so very unsatisfactory. In some

of the thanas the results are extremely poor, but it is to be remembered that in these districts there are extremely few police. Out of a total of 362 persons arrested, 233 were convicted or 64·3 per cent.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

12. The following table gives the Judicial work of the various officers in the Agency during the year :—

Office.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeal.	
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	8	12	2	14	27	63
Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali	1	...	...	11	4	16
Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Sibi	199	34	71	251	24	579
Do do. do. Bori	19	...	2	22	...	43
Tahsildar, Sibi	555	...	171	267	...	993
Do. Harnai	311	...	78	114	...	503
Do. Thal	29	...	...	24	...	53
Do. Bori	82	...	28	18	...	128
Munsiff, Sibi	512	...	135	58	...	705
Naib-Tahsildar, Sibi	183	...	25	...	...	208
Do. Duki	...	...	2	2	...	4

The quality of work done by the officers of the lower courts was very fair, and the proportion of their decisions appealed against was small.

Omitting execution of decree cases, the following table shows the numbers of criminal and civil cases in the different tahsils, divided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants :—

Name.	Criminal.			Civil.			
	Versus Natives of India.	Versus Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of this country only.	Total.
Political Agent's cases { Original	8	11	19	4	...	...	4
Political Agent's cases { Appeal	19	3	22	16	...	...	16
Sibi	386	156	542	821	72	78	971
Bori	37	18	55	84	7	11	102
Duki	7	19	26	8	8	13	29
Shahrig	156	16	172	503	51	269	823
			836				1,945

The Sibi cases include appeals to the 1st class Magistrate.

The majority of criminal cases are, as usual, against natives of India. The reason would appear to be that a large number of the poorer and criminal class of natives from the Punjab and elsewhere come up here in search of work, and do not confine themselves to honest gains.

Civil litigation is also chiefly between natives of India alone, but in the Shahrig Tahsil, as well as, to a less extent, in Sibi, the natives of the country are more and more having recourse to our law courts. As the country becomes more settled, a greater increase of litigation among the country people regarding water and land rights, &c., is to be expected.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

13. The general health was good throughout the year. At Loralai in the autumn, however, the amount of fever was excessive and abnormal. Elsewhere only the usual amount of fever prevailed in August, September and October.

No new dispensaries were opened during the year. The returns for those at present existing, namely, Sibi, Loralai, Duki and Shahrig are made through the Agency Surgeon, and do not come through this office.

TACCAVI ADVANCE.

14. A sum of R 2,750* was advanced to cultivators as "Taccavi advances" during the year in sums varying from R150 to R600. These advances were again all given in the Thal District where cultivation is extending considerably, chiefly owing to the facilities afforded for opening out karezes, &c., due to these advances.

* See Appendix (*j*).

FAIRS.

15. The Fourth Annual Sibi Horse Show was held on the 26th February 1888 and following days.

The number of horses competing for prizes was only 597, as against 1,020 the preceding year. The want of rain during the year and the consequent scarcity of forage is accountable for the falling off in the number of horses shown, as the majority of Baluch and Pathan horse-owners will not bring in their horses unless they are in good condition. The class of animals, shown was not inferior to former years, and 27 remounts were purchased, 10 by the Remount Committee at an average price of ₹201 and 17 by the Bombay Cavalry, at an average of ₹236.

The Agent of the Maharaja of Cashmere also purchased 6 horses at an average price of ₹228.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

16. The number of Government stallions in the district varied during the year from 19 horse stallions and 4 donkeys to 12 horses and 2 donkeys. The English thorough-bred stallion Rookwood died on the 9th April 1887.

The total number of mares covered during the year was 448.

FORESTS.

17. The Baluchistan Forest Law, though believed to have been finally approved by the Government of India, has not yet been notified as taking effect from any particular date. For this reason no forest tracts have been formally constituted State Forests under the Act, and no notifications have been issued. Some progress, however, has been made during the year in the preservation of the existing forests, and certain tracts have been regularly made over to the charge of the Forest Officer, the Baluchistan Forest Law being taken as a general guide. These tracts have been properly defined, mapped and boundary pillars erected, and nothing remains to constitute them regular State Forests, except a formal notification in the Gazette which can be issued whenever the Forest Law is brought in force.

18. *Wam Tangi.*—This tract, which lies within 4 or 5 miles of the Railway line at Harnai, comprises an area of 1,233 acres, of which about 200 acres consist of stony beds of nalas, the remainder being very fairly covered with wood, chiefly shisham. It was handed over to the Forest Officer from the 1st October 1887, the only rights admitted being—

(1) the right of the inhabitants of the villages of Ghurmi, Chajju and Harnai to timber for their agricultural implements;

(2) the right of way of the public from the Tangi to the lands on the south and west of the Forest.

19. *Gwashki and Zargat.*—Arrangements were made with the inhabitants to resign all rights, even grazing, within a tract of the Ziyarat Juniper Forest, stretching from Gwashki (officially called Ziyarat) to Zargat on the Ziyarat-Mangi road. This tract measures some 3·8 square miles, and contains about the best of the Juniper Forest, excepting a small portion east of Ziyarat Chari. Being on the direct road to the rail at Mangi and at an average distance from that place of only 14 or 15 miles, it should form a valuable reserve. It belonged to the Essazai section of the Sarangzai and Ikhtiarzai section of the Ranizai tribes. This tract was handed over to the Forest Officer during the year, and demarcation pillars erected by him and Forest guards appointed.

20. *Chanter Wani.*—Another portion of the best Juniper tract situated between Chanter and Wani, and containing 2·8 square miles of excellent forest, was also made over to the Forest Department during the year, arrangements having been made with the owners (Vanechis) to resign all rights, so that it can be completely reserved. This forest lies on the direct road from Quetta *vid* Kach and Ziyarat to Sinjawi and Loralai, and, being the nearest Juniper to the latter place, it ought to prove valuable. Had it not been preserved, the Loralai contractors would soon have made a clean sweep of all the trees.

21. In addition to these complete reserves, every endeavour has been made during the year to secure the more careful preservation of the entire Juniper tract surrounding Ziyarat. Except in the reserved tracts, it is impossible to prevent grazing and the consequent injury to seedlings and underwood, but all cutting of bullies for sale was strictly forbidden and every precaution was taken with considerable success to prevent the wanton firing of trees. The inhabitants are beginning to understand better the wish of the Government to preserve the forests, and there has been a decided decrease in forest fires and other injury to the trees.

22. ₹1,010 on account of royalty upon the sale of wood in Sibi, and ₹6,405-6-9 royalty upon wood sold on the Harnai line, &c., were recovered during the year and paid into

the Treasury. This amount, *i.e.*, ₹7,415-6-9 was credited to the Forest Department, although the *onus* of collection fell upon the Civil and Political Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.

23. The portion of the Sind-Pishin State Railway between Sibi and Quetta *vid* the Harnai Valley was opened for traffic during the year, the Mud gorge tunnel having been completed.

The Sambar road from the Railway line at Spintangi to the Thal plain was improved and can now be used by carts. The Gati bridge over the Bheji river close to Gumbaz was rebuilt.

A cart road over the Martabai Kotal, between Duki and Baghao, was also completed during the year.

On the Harnai-Loralai road the upper bridge at Torkhan was completed, the road carried through the Delkunah rift, and the whole road opened to traffic. The position of the Railway station at Harnai having been finally fixed to the north of the Ghurmi river, a new branch of this road from near the Mehrab Tangi to the Railway station was put in hand and considerable progress made in its construction. This diversion will shorten the distance between Harnai station and Torkhan.

The main Military Frontier road from Rakhni through to Pishin was also practically completed during the year, though rough metalling on some of the worst portions remain to be done.

POLITICAL.

24. Orders were issued during the year to take revenue from the Barkhan Valley, inhabited by the Khetrans, who had for some years past expressed their readiness to pay revenue in return for more complete protection from the Marris to the south, the Dera Ghazi Khan tribes to the east, and the Bozdars, Musakhels, &c., to the north. The construction of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin road with the location of troops at Bakhni and Kingri enabled this protection to be guaranteed. Fresh levies from the Northern tribes were also sanctioned for the same purpose. This fresh levy service, somewhat misnamed "New Khetran Service," as service was not given to the Khetrans, consisted as shown in the margin.* The duties of these Musakhel, Kibzai and Luni levies are to protect the new frontier road from Mekhtar eastwards, as well as the Khetran country to the south of it, from the molestation of raiders from the north. The experience of the year has proved that with unfriendly combinations across the border in Zhob, these levies are quite inadequate to carry out the rather onerous duties allotted to them.

Musakhel Tribe.	₹	₹
Sardar Baik Khan.	50	
„ Sangar „ .	50	
20 Sowars . .	400	
		500
Kibzai and Luni Tribes.		
Mian Khan . .	50	
Mulla Daha . .	40	
Paindan . . .	30	
10 Sowars . .	200	
		320
Total .		820

25. For the collection of the revenue in Barkhan a small tahsil establishment was sanctioned—strength as per margin. The Tahsildar was transferred to Barkhan from the Thal Tahsil and a Naib-Tahsildar appointed in his place at a salary of ₹80 per mensem, thus reducing the cost of the Thal Tahsil establishment by ₹120. As will be seen from Appendix D., the revenue of Barkhan, collected from the autumn or kharif crops only, amounted to ₹15,765-13-5.

	₹
Tahsildar	250
Mohasib	60
Moharir	50
Patwari	30
do.	25
do.	20
Total .	435

The Khetran country consists of one main valley, known as the Barkhan Valley, with several smaller parallel valleys, such as the Baghao, Taghao, Rakhni, Chachar and Mat, &c., valleys, separated by low ranges of hills and running in a south-westerly direction. The soil in these valleys is extremely fertile, producing wheat celebrated for its fine quality. The supply of perennial water is, however, very small, and cultivation is chiefly dependent upon seasonable rainfall. The revenue therefore must be expected to be very variable. In good years it will probably reach half a lakh or more, and in poor years it will fall to one-half this amount.

CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

26. The conduct of the tribes within the Agency, Marris, Bugtis, Dumars, &c., has been fairly good throughout the year. Raiding on the Sind border by the former tribes may be said to have entirely ceased. On the Punjab side the Dera Ghazi Khan Baluch tribes are usually quite as much to blame as the Marris or Bugtis for thieving and quarrelling, but the present Deputy Commissioner Mr. Dames invariably co-operates with the Political Agent in the most cordial manner in putting a stop to their mutual raiding and the behaviour of both sides is improving accordingly. It was not found possible to arrange a meeting with the

Deputy Commissioner during the year, but many cases were disposed of by correspondence. A list of these cases with particulars is given in Appendix (*k*).

SALARANI-KALANDRANI CASE.

27. Among the Marris themselves a serious feud broke out between two sub-sections of the Bijerani section, the Kalandranis and Salaranis. The quarrel originated with a petty squabble between two children of the respective sub-sections, in which one boy got his front teeth knocked down his throat. From this small beginning the feud developed, several affrays with sticks occurring, until the culmination was reached in a pitched battle in the Karwada hills between fifty of the Kalandranis and a somewhat larger number of Salaranis, in which Babar Khan, eldest son of the Bijerani Muccuddim, Karram Khan, and some others were killed and many wounded; among the latter, Fatteh Khan, brother of Karram Khan, and Jamalan, brother of the Bijerani Wadera Koti Khan.

On news of this fight being received, the Political Agent marched through the Marri hills to Kohlu and arrested the chief men of each section, who were brought to Sibi, and the case was settled at the annual Jirga held at the time of the Horse Show.

RIND-BUNGLANI FEUD.

28. This case, referred to in last year's report, was finally settled during the year.

FRONTIER TRIBES, ZHOB, MINA BAZAR.

29. The state of the Zhob Kakar tribes has been anything but satisfactory during the year. This has chiefly been due to the old dissensions among the Jogizais, the ruling section of the Zhob Kakars. Dost Muhammad, the titular chief Shahbaz's cousin, set himself up in opposition to the latter and his main supporters Shah Jehan and Shingul. To emphasize this opposition, as well as to procure funds for himself and followers, Dost Muhammad thought it expedient to encourage raiding and other outrages upon the subjects of the British Government in Bori, looking upon them as his lawful enemies, because Shah Jehan, Shingul and Shahbaz were the friends of, and working in friendly co-operation with, the British authorities. Taking up his quarters at Mina Bazar with Sultan Muhammad, a discontented Pakhezai Malik, Dost Muhammad soon collected a small band of badmashes and fanatics, who made occasional excursions into Bori, as opportunity offered, or as the spirit moved them, and committed thefts and outrages on the new frontier road or in its vicinity. Many of this badmash band were inhabitants of Bori itself. In Appendix (*l*) is given a list of the offences committed during the year by this band, with the names of the offenders and other particulars. Dost Muhammad directed his attention against certain of the Zhob tribes also, and succeeded in extorting black mail from the Ismailzais, Muhammadzais, Haiderzais, &c.

Shingul made some endeavours to arrest or oust Dost Muhammad from Mina Bazar, but failed, apparently, chiefly owing to the aversion of the Zhob inhabitants to molest an important member of the Jogizai family and partly to the Pakhezai Abdullazais taking his side. In these circumstances the advisability of a visit to Mina Bazar with a small force was pointed out, as well as the strengthening of the rather weak force of levies on the frontier, and a different disposition of the Military detachments at Mekhtar and Kingri. In the meantime every endeavour was made, with the means at disposal, to secure the raiders and bring them to justice. A certain number of them were accounted for during the year as will be seen from the list.

Eventually Dost Muhammad having attacked and raided the Mundokhels, the latter appealed to Umar Khan, Chief of the Abdullazais, who collected a force and succeeded in turning Dost Muhammad out of Mina Bazar, when he went to the hills to the north of Zhob at Kaisara. Sultan Muhammad, however, remained at Mina Bazar and the depredations in Bori continued under his auspices.

30. In Western Zhob the Mirzais and Khoidadzais were on bad terms owing to a dispute about land, and the former tribe have a tendency to separate themselves from Shingul and Shah Jehan, as they suspect them of unjustly siding with the Khoidadzais in this dispute. The conduct of the Mirzais has, however, been good, and they are very well disposed to the British Government and the local officials.

31. Tahmasp Khan, who has been treated as the chief man of the Sargharras of Hindu Bagh, died during the year, and his son, Durani Khan, a youth of 14 years or so, has been acknowledged as his successor.

32. Sardar Ghulam Murtiza Khan, the old Bugti chief, with the full concurrence of all the Bugti headmen, formally resigned the chiefship of the Bugti Tuman in favour of his son Shahbaz Khan. The latter has practically been doing the work of the tribe for several years past. He is a most intelligent and loyal Sardar, and under his able management the conduct of the tribe has been yearly improving.

SERIOUS CRIMES.

33. Serious crime has unfortunately been more than usually prevalent during the year. Cases of murder and attempt at murder on the frontier road and in its vicinity are attributable to the state of affairs at Mina Bazar as already described.

34. *Ghaza.*—The list of murders in the district has also been swollen by a curious outbreak of *Ghaza* in the early part of the year in Bori and Duki. The first case occurred at Inzargat between Sinjawi and Loralai, where two khalassis of Mr. Phillips, Assistant Engineer, Frontier Roads, were attacked at night by Ghazis said to be Batozai Zhobis. One khalassi was killed and the other was severely wounded, but managed to wrest the sword from one of his assailants and escape.

The next case occurred at Loralai on the early morning of the 7th May, when some fanatics attacked the Military guard over the Commissariat godown at that place. The naik of the guards, a sweeper and the Commissariat Faboo were wounded by the Ghazis, but the alarm being raised, two of the Ghazis were shot down and the remainder, if any, escaped. A cavalry syce was also unfortunately shot by the troops in mistake for a Ghazi. There were said to have been ten fanatics engaged in this attack, one of the Ghazis who were shot having said something to this effect before expiring, but it seems extremely doubtful that there were more than the two or perhaps three. The fanatics shot were Khudezais from the village of Dirgi, six miles from Loralai, and notwithstanding that the inhabitants of this village were divided at the time into two sections violently opposed to each other, it proved utterly impossible to discover if there was any cause, beyond the men's own fanaticism, for the attack, or if there were others engaged in it.

On the same day, in the evening, a police sowar at Duki was wounded by Mussamat Bibi Nas, the wife of a Shadozai, zemindar of Deh Khalu, in the Thal District. According to the girl's statement she was weary of her life owing to her husband's ill-treatment, and thought the best plan to leave this world and secure paradise in the next was to get herself killed while committing Ghaza. She had dressed herself in her husband's clothes and taken his sword, and after wounding the sowar was shot through the side and secured by the native officer commanding the Military guard in the tahsil. Bibi Nas subsequently recovered from her wound, and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment by the Officiating Agent to the Governor General.

35. In June another case of fanatical murder and attempt at murder occurred at Deh Bazar in Thal, where a duffadar of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, temporarily employed on revenue work, was killed and a sowar wounded by two Zhobi Talibs (student mullas) from a neighbouring village.

In October again a Zhobi beggar fanatic snatched a bayonet from an infantry sepoy in the Loralai Bazar, and ran down the street, attempting to stab every one he met. He was, however, quickly knocked down by the police and secured before he could do more than very slightly wound a shop-keeper.

36. On the Harnai Railway Line only one murder occurred; one of the permanent-way gang at Spintangi having been cut down and killed by a Mengal Baluchi. In this case the object was plunder only. The murderer was subsequently traced by the levies and brought to justice.

MUNICIPALITIES.

37. The only municipality or rather so-called municipality in the Agency is Sibi, the annual report of which is submitted separately. Since the Sind-Pishin Railway has been opened to Quetta, the bazar at Sibi has declined, and the Octroi contract, which sold for R41,350 in 1886-87, only fetched R33,735 during the year under report. The financial state of the municipality, however, is in a prosperous condition, though considerable expenditure is still necessary for metalling the streets, making pucca drains, &c. Stone is difficult to procure at Sibi, but during the year a portion of one of the roads was metalled with stone brought from Nari. It remains to be seen if this will prove satisfactory.

At Loralai the temporary bazar is situated at present within cantonment limits, where it will remain until the tahsil and thana are completed on the small plot of ground set apart for the civil station outside the Arbasin gap. It is rapidly increasing in size, and the Pathans and Kakars from Zhob and the surrounding districts, who used to obtain their clothes, cooking utensils, &c., at Sibi or Quetta, now find their wants supplied in Loralai. The Octroi contract for the year fetched R6,200.

There are also small bazars at Shahrig and Harnai, the former was built in 1887-88, the latter is still *kutcha*, but it will be properly built as soon as a site is approved of by the Military authorities. Both bazars are very lightly taxed to pay for a small staff of sweepers and chowkidars necessary for sanitation and protection.

EDUCATION.

38. The number of schools in the district remains the same as at the close of the past year, there being only two, *viz.*, the Sibi Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Primary School and the Kurk Primary Vernacular School, both in the Sibi Sub-District. The number of scholars on the rolls of both schools is 74, showing an increase over last year's number of 18. The details are—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	Increase.
Sibi School	43	56	13
Kurk „	13	18	5
	56	74	18

The average attendance during the year has been 60, as against 45 the preceding year. The school staff now consists of—

	Per mensem. R
1 Head Master	45
1 Second „	25
1 Vernacular Teacher	25
1 Peon	10

The *curriculum* is the same as that adopted in the Punjab Government schools.

Of the 56 boys on the roll of the Sibi school, 8 are Barozais, 1 Marri, 38 Punjabis and 9 Sindhis. At Kurk the boys are all Barozais. Tuition fees were introduced for the first time in September, and the amount received during the seven months up to the 31st April was R86-9, *i.e.*, an average of over R12 per mensem. The total cost of instruction in both schools during the year amounted to R1,107, or slightly under R15 per head per annum, which seems economical.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Sir Oliver St. John, during his inspection, spent an hour in examining the boys of the head class, and recorded his opinion that they seemed "to be making very satisfactory progress."

The Sibi School naturally suffers from the fluctuating character of the population of Sibi; but it seems to be doing useful work. It is hoped that the natives of the country will gradually avail themselves of its advantages to a greater extent than at present. Unless they do, the school attendance must fall as the Sibi town declines in population owing to the advance of the Railway Line to Quetta and the Khojak.

GENERAL.

39. There have been few events of much importance during the year which have not obtained mention under the other headings of this report.

GHILZAI REVOLT.

40. The Ghilzai rising in Afghanistan can scarcely be said to have affected this district to an appreciable extent. After the defeat of the insurgents, a number of the refugees found their way into Pishin and a few into this district at Bori. Ahmed Jan Khan, brother of the ex-Sipah Salar, Ghulam Haidar Khan, was the chief of these, and he has settled with a few followers at Dirgi, 6 miles from Loralai. In Zhob and the hills beyond Zhob many of the Ghilzai insurgents have found asylum, and they have been selling their rifles, many of them breech-loaders, to the Zhobies to obtain food. They appear completely crushed.

Wali Muhammad Khan, Tokhi, who belongs to one of the leading Tokhi Ghilzai families, and is related to the ex-Sipah Salar, Ghulam Haidar Khan, was sent down to Sibi under escort by the Governor General's Agent who suspected him of plotting with Ghulam Haidar Khan against the Amir. He is a fine open manly looking man, and whatever he may have done elsewhere, he seems now to have completely acquiesced in the situation, and intriguing of any description would appear to be far from his thoughts.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

41. In May a serious Railway accident occurred in the Karez tunnel at the Chuppar Rift. While shunting at the store siding a mile or so below the Kach Railway station, two wagons got loose and ran down the line towards Mud Gorge. The engine, then in charge of a native fireman only, pursued the runaway wagons in the hopes of hooking on to them, a most difficult operation, but failed and gave up the chase near Mud Gorge. The wagons, gathering speed on the incline as they went, passed through Mud Gorge station and thence down passed Mangi station, where attempts to derail them by placing sleepers on the line also failed. With terrific

speed they passed through all the tunnels on the east of the rift across the Louise Margaret bridge, and getting derailed just as they were entering the Karez tunnel, were finally brought up with a smash some distance inside this tunnel, where a permanent-way gang of coolies were working. Two of these men were killed and others slightly wounded. Curious to say, two sweepers, who happened to be on one of the runaway wagons, escaped with slight bruises. A judicial investigation of the circumstances was held by the Political Agent, when it appeared that the European engine-driver and several other Railway employés were much to blame. Owing to technical questions of jurisdiction, it was decided, however, that the matter should be disposed of departmentally. Catch sidings have now been constructed at various places along the line on the upper side of all stations, and runaway wagons for the future will not have such a long course before them.

MAGAZINE EXPLOSIONS.

42. Two explosions of Railway stores magazines occurred during the year upon the Railway line, one at Nari on the 14th June and the second at Kach on the 14th August. In the former the magazine contained 1,280lbs blasting powder, 1,406lbs gelatine cartridges, 14½lbs. dynamite and 100 detonators, besides a considerable quantity of fuze. The chowkidar in charge, a sweeper in the bazar, and a levy sowar's horse were killed and six persons were wounded. Nearly every building in Nari suffered more or less from the explosion, and damage, estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs. 20,610, was caused. Luckily a second magazine in Nari, containing 80,089lbs blasting powder was not exploded, although the doors were blown in by the shock.

At Kach the magazine contained 35,000lbs of dynamite besides other explosives. Owing to the fact of the magazine having been placed at some little distance from all buildings, comparatively little damage was caused by the explosion. In the store-yard and fort a few quarters were wrecked and doors and windows blown off their hinges, 12 persons were hurt more or less slightly by falling stones, &c., and a police constable on guard over the treasure chest in the store-yard was killed by the fall of a beam. The effects of the explosion were distinctly perceived at Ziyarat, 32 miles from Kach. The cause of the explosion in each case has never been ascertained. It seems certain, however, it was in both cases accidental; in that at Kach it was conjectured that a spark from a burning rubbish heap, some 30 feet or 40 feet from the magazine, was blown to the latter by the high wind, and owing to some defect in the building got inside and ignited the explosives.

I. MAC IVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*a*).

Movement of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, during the year 1887-88.

Date.	Name of stage.
1887.	
	R. J. Bruce, Esq.
April, 1st	Quetta.
„ 2nd	Bostan (to join His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India).
„ 3rd	Kach (in camp with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India).
„ 4th	Kowas.
„ 5th	Wani.
„ 6th	Sinjawi.
„ 7th	Loralai.
„ 8th	Sinjawi.
„ 22nd	Mangi.
„ 24th	Quetta.
„ 29th	Shahrig.
„ 30th	Sibi.
	Captain MacIvor.
May, 8th	Quetta to Shahrig.
„ 12th	Harnai.
„ 13th	Delkunah.
„ 14th	Sinjawi.
„ 15th	Duki.
„ 17th	Loralai.

APPENDIX (*a*)—*continued.*

Movement of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, during the year 1887-88—continued.

Date.	Name of stage.
1887—*contd.*	
May 21st	Sinjawi.
„ 22nd	Delkunah.
„ 23rd	Shahrig.
June 12th	Kach.
„ 17th	Wani, near Kahan.
„ 18th	Kowas.
„ 19th	Ziyarat.
September 20th	Chari Ziyarat.
„ 21st	Chouteer.
„ 22nd	Wani.
„ 23rd	Regora.
„ 24th	Sinjawi.
„ 25th	Loralai.
October 19th	Pathan Kote.
„ 20th	Sinjawi (Smallan Bungalow).
„ 21st	Razgai.
„ 22nd	Delkunah.
„ 23rd	Torkhan.
„ 24th	Harnai.
„ 25th	Shahrig.
November 15th	Sibi.
„ 16th	Dirgi and back to Shahrig.
„ 27th	Sibi.
December 13th	Quetta.
„ 16th	Sibi.
1888.	
January 29th	Shirinof.
„ 30th	Turk Kund.
„ 31st	Sufaid Tokh.
February 1st	Magra.
„ 2nd	Bhor.
„ 4th	Kohlu.
„ 5th	Nikra.
„ 6th	Barkhan.
„ 8th	Vitakri.
„ 9th	Kahar.
„ 10th	Reti.
„ 11th	Kahan.
„ 12th	Sartaf.
„ 13th	Soori.
„ 14th	Sibi *vid* Phuleji, Lehri and Belput.
March 5th	Joined His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Governor General's Agent at Harnai and accompanied to Delkunah.
„ 6th	Loralai.
„ 9th to 15th	Marching in company with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Governor General's Agent to Mekhtar, Rakhni, Dera Ghazi Khan.
„ 16th	Shahrig.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*b*).

List of Gazetted Officers.

No.	Names with designation.		Pay.	Pashtu Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
	Political Agent .	R. J. Bruce, Esq., C.I.E.	1,500 0 0	...	180 0 0	1,680 0 0	
	Do. .	Captain Ivar MacIvor, B.S.C.	1,000 0 0	...	180 0 0	1,180 0 0	
	Assistant Political Agent.	Major Gaisford . .	600 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	850 0 0	
	Do. .	Lieutenant C. Archer .	625 12 0	...	150 0 0	775 12 0	
	Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Sibi.	R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E. .	400 0 0	150 0 0 Local allowance	90 0 0	640 0 0	
	Do. .	R. B. Pandit Suraj Kaul.	500 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	740 0 0	Offg. for R. B. Hittu Ram.
	Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Bori.	K. B. Huk Newaz Khan .	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	
	Tahsildar, Harnai	Lalla Tolaram . .	200 0 0	...	...	200 0 0	
	Do. Barkhan	K. B. Allahdad Khan .	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	
	Do. Thal .	Munshi Amer Sing . .	70 0 0	30 0 0 30 0 0	Acting allowance. D. A.	130 0 0	From 1st April to 16th May 1888.
	Do. Sibi .	Lalla Harrichand . .	175 0 0	...	...	175 0 0	
	Do. Bori .	Bashir Alli Khan . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
	Munsiff, Sibi .	Lalla Udhowdas . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
	Do. .	Munshi Khoobchand .	125 0 0	25 0 0 D. A.	...	150 0 0	From 1st April to 3rd November 1887.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*c*).

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1887-88.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88.	Revised Estimate of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88.	Revised Estimate of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	...	...	...	...	...	LOCAL.					
I.—LAND REVENUE—						I.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Sale of grain, Sibi . .			78,892 8 11			1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi .			8,548 14 10		
2. Do. do., Harnai . .			23,611 12 9			2. Do. do. Harnai			6,633 15 0	845 11 10	
3. Do. do., Thal Chotiali .	1,70,000 0 0	...	40,470 7 6	59,064 14 10		3. Do. do. Thal-Chotiali .	21,060 0 0	...	6,722 14 0		
4. Do. do., Bori . .			67,004 12 7			4. Do. do. Bori .	6,000 0 0	...	7,778 5 7	1,778 5 7	
5. Do. do., Barkhan .			15,765 13 5			5. Do. do. Barkhan .	...		1,976 4 1	1,976 4 1	
6. Miscellaneous . . .			3,319 7 8			6. Carriage of Revenue Grain .	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	6,000 0 0
						Working of Flour Mills . . .					
						Establishment R2,609 9 4			2,609 9 4		
						Contingencies . R112 5 2	8,400 0 0	...	112 5 2	...	5,678 1 6
						Inams			197 0 0	197 0 0	
II.—EXCISE.						II.—STAMPS—					
1. Abkari, Sibi . . .	R 90,000		20,297 8 0		a. p. 4 8	1. Commission on stamps .	...	...	387 14 6	387 14 6	
2. Do., Harnai . . .	2,000		14,825 0 0			Sibi . . . 236 10 6					
3. Do., Bori . . .			5,297 14 8			Harnai . . 126 2 0					
4. Do., Barkhan . .						Bori . . 25 2 0					
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi . .			9,355 0 0		R 34,485						
6. Do., Harnai . .			4,300 0 0								
7. Do., Bori . .			1,439 4 8			III.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
8. Do., Barkhan .											
9. License fees, Sibi .			680 8 0			1. Munsiff	2,600	...	2,194 8 0	...	405 8 0
10. Do., Harnia .			273 13 2			2. Do. Establishment .	1,567	...	1,396 4 7	...	170 11 5
11. Do., Bori .			180 0 0			3. Jail and Judicial Charges .	3,300	...	6,423 15 9	3,123 15 9	
12. Do., Barkhan .						Jail Establishment pay .	...	...	1,340 8 6	1,340 8 6	
13. Do., Salt and Khur, Sibi.	6,000		3,200 0 0		2,800 0 0	Clothing	...	...	110 0 0	110 0 0	
						IV.—REGISTRATION—					
						1. Allowance to Tahsildars .	...	...	49 10 0	49 10 0	
Carried over . .	2,68,000 0 0		2,88,913 15 4	59,064 14 10	38,150 15 6	Carried over . .	48,927 0 0		46,482 1 4	9,809 6 3	12,254 4 11

Abkari and Muskrat License Fees

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal Chotiali District for the year 1887-88—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88.	Revised Estimate of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward . .	2,68,000 0 0		2,88,913 15 4	59,064 14 10	38,150 15 6
III.—STAMPS—					
Sibi.					
1. Non-judicial . . .	R		2,031 8 0	R a. p.	R a. p.
2. Court Fees . . .	10,500		10,908 14 0	8,270 14 0	3,750 8 0
3. Receipts	5,000		842 0 0	4,854 8 0	3,500 0 0
4. Hundi Papers . . .	3,500		13 15 0	13 15 0	800
5. Penalties under Stamp Act .	800		138 12 0	138 12 0	
Harnai.	. . . .		. . . .	. . . .	. . .
6. Non-judicial . . .	. . . .		2,553 0 0	. . . .	. . .
7. Court Fees . . .			5,670 0 0		
8. Receipts . . .			192 8 0		
9. Hundi Papers . . .	. . .			. . .	. .
10. Penalties under Stamp Act .					
Bori.					
11. Non-judicial . . .			270 0 0		
12. Court Fees . . .			2,192 0 0		
13. Receipts			215 0 0		
14. Hundi Papers . . .					
15. Penalties under Stamp Act .					
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and Forfeitures, Sibi .			4,996 11 11		
2. Do. do., Harnai .			3,461 11 1		
3. Do. do., Thal Chotiali	5,000	...	2,500 10 0	8,621 1 0	
4. Do. do., Bori .			2,662 0 0		
5. Do. do., Barkhan .			...		

Court Fee
Receipt stamps
Process service
Commission on Decree cases

Court Fees
Non-judicial
Hundi Papers
Penalties and Stamp Act

Receipt stamps
Process service
Commission on Decree cases

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1887-88.	Revised Estimate of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward . .	48,927 0 0		46,482 1 4	9,809 6	12,254 4 11
V.—CONTINGENCIES—					
1. Contingent charges . .	31,540 0 0	...	13,564 10 8	...	17,975 5 4
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
Horse show . . .	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...
1. Charges on account of vagrants . . .	1,200 0 0	...	489 4 9	...	710 11 6
2. Burial of paupers . .	...	...	6,790 8 5	6,790 8 5	...
TOTAL LOCAL .		...		...	
IMPERIAL.					
I.—ADMINISTRATION—					
1. Political Agent . . .	20,660 0 0		15,399 2 7	...	5,260 13 0
2. Do. do., Establishment	13,962 0 0	...	10,045 3 3	...	3,916 12 9
3. Assistant Political Agent .	6,500 0 0	...	10,867 7 2	4,367 7 2	...
4. Do. do., Establishment .	...	...	791 6 5	791 6 5	...
5. Native Assistant, Agent, Governor General, Sibi . .	11,520 0 0	...	7,897 4 0	...	3,622 12 0
6. Do., do., Establishment	...	...	3,425 15 0	3,425 15 0	...
Native Assistant, Agent, Governor General, Bori . .	3,324 0 0	...	4,142 4 8	818 4 8	...
7. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi . . .	6,096 0 0	...	2,350 0 0	...	926 2 1
8. Do. do., Harnai .			1,428 0 0	...	
9. Do. do., Bori . .			1,391 13 11	...	
10. Police—					
(*a*). Establishment . .	73,234 6 0	...	65,428 4 3	...	7,806 1 9
(*b*). Clothing allowance .	3,310 0 0	...	3,585 0 0	275 0 0	...
(*c*). Equipment . .	...	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	...
(*d*). Contingencies . .	2,068 0 0	...	1,450 5 10	...	617 10 2

V.—REGISTRATION—					
R a. p.					
Sibi . . . 198 8 0					
Harnai . . . 5 0 0	1,500	...	211 0 0	...	1,289 0 0
Bori . . . 7 8 0					
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Cattle Pound . . .	...	...	550 0 0	550 0 0	...
2. Sundries	2,000 0 0	...	2,405 9 9	405 9 9	...
GRAND TOTAL .	2,96,300 0 0	...	3,30,729 3 1	81,919 10 7	47,490 7 6

II.—LEVIES—					
1. Political Service and Frontier Service	2,63,460 0 0	...	2,44,812 15 5	...	18,647 0 7
2. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works .	3,600 0 0	...	3,300 0 0	...	300 0 0
3. Postal Service . . .	26,166 0 0	...	27,477 10 3	1,311 10 3	
Frontier Road Establishment	...	...	1,586 7 2	1,586 7 2	
III.—BUILDINGS—					
1. Maintenance of Dâk-bungalows.	1,296 0 0	...	1,869 2 8	573 2 8	...
TOTAL IMPERIAL .	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL .	5,16,863 6 0	...	4,75,814 15 9	30,989 4 0	72,037 10 3

ZIYARAT,
The 31st July 1889.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*d*).

Comparative Statement of Thal Chotiali District Revenues for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1886-87.			1887-88.			VARIATIONS.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
									Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			M. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	9,970 20	29,193 15 7	...	19,852 10	52,985 3 4	.....	9,881 30	23,791 3 9	.....	.....
		Barley	383 0	718 2 9	.....	581 24	1,504 7 3	.....	198 24	786 4 6	.....	.....
		Mustard	14 33	29 10 9	.....	2 23¾	8 9 0	.....	.....	.....	12 9¼	21 1 9
		Grass	.....	2,125 10 0	32,067 7 1	.....	1,263 12 1	55,761 15 8	.....	.....	.....	861 13 11
	Kharif	Maize	9,757 20	18,329 9 7	.....	14,999 0	25,680 7 8	.....	5,241 20	7,350 14 1	.....	.....
		Pulse	517 20	982 0 6	.....	230 7	676 2 3	.....	.....	.....	287 13	305 14 3
		Cotton	47 22½	77 4 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	47 22½	77 4 7
		Moat	1 22½	4 11 0	.....	24 17	73 4 0	.....	22 34½	68 9 0	.....	... ..
		Bajri	63 17	152 4 0	.....	146 5	299 13 5	.. ...	82 28	147 9 5	.....	.....
		Kirbi	.....	545 14 5	... ..	.....	124 7 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	421 7 4
		Til	19 15	77 8 0	20,169 4 1	29 28	148 8 0	27,002 10 5	10 13	71 0 0	.....	.....
						35,865 34¾	.....	82,764 10 1				
		Deduct Lumberdari Allowance for 1887-88.	.....	.....	.....	**1,128 26¾**	.....	**2,483 14 0**	.....	.....	**1,128 26¾**	**2,483 14 0**
						34,737 8	.....	80,280 12 1				
		Miscellaneous unclaimed property.	.....	449 5 1	.....	.....	204 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	244 14 9
		Fines	.....	10,621 6 3	.....	.....	4,996 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,624 10 4
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	42,310 0 0	.....	.....	29,652 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,657 8 0
		License Fees	.....	1,870 0 0	.....	.....	680 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,189 8 0
		Court Fees and other Stamps.	.....	18,681 10 0	.....	.....	13,935 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,746 9 0
		Salt	.....	2,450 0 0	.....	.....	2,375 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 0 0
		Khar	.....	1,300 0 0	.....	.....	825 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	475 0 0
		Cattle Pound	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0	.. ...	.....
		Registration	.....	328 0 0	78,405 5 4	.....	198 8 0	53,417 11 3	.....	.....	.....	124 8 0
		Total	20,775 10		1,30,642 0 6	34,737 8		1,33,698 7 4	15,437 29½	32,365 8 9	1,475 31½	29,309 1 11

Shahrig (includes Kach, Kowas, Quat and Sangan).	Rabi	Wheat	3,091 15 3/16	9,671 8 11	.....	3,436 28	11,022 0 4	.....	348 12 13/16	1,350 7 5	.....	.....
		Barley	67 26½	118 7 7	.....	31 6	75 11 4	.....	.....	.....	36 20½	42 12 3
		Subz Khurda	.....	263 0 11	.....	.....	177 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 0 11
		Bhoosa	.....	.....	.....	560 25	369 13 6	.....	560 25	369 13 6	.....	.....
		Palizat	.....	.....	.....	.....	133 3 7	.....	.....	133 3 7	.....	.....
		Tobacco	.....	.....	10,053 1 5	1 7	38 14 0	11,816 10 9	1 7	38 14 0	.....	.....
	Kharif	Shallee Rice	7,048 3½	8,124 12 7	.....	8,771 23	12,180 14 11	.....	1,723 19½	4,056 2 4	.....	.....
		Jowari	402 3	1,243 0 6	.....	477 27	1,302 6 1	.....	75 24	59 5 7	.....	.....
		Sessamum Til	.....	.....	.....	0 5	1 0 0	.....	0 5	1 0 0	.....	.....
		Moong	2 21	8 0 9	.....	2 36	11 9 9	.....	0 15	3 9 0	.....	.....
		Maccai	.....	.....	9,375 13 10	4 24	13 12 4	13,509 11 1	4 24	13 12 4	.....	.....
						13,286 21	.....	25,326 5 10				
		Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.	.....	.....	.....	**517 10**	.....	**1,034 8 0**	.....	.....	**517 10**	**1,034 8 0**
						12,769 11	.....	24,291 13 10				
		Miscellaneous Abkari and Maskrat.	.....	16,925 0 0	.....	.....	19,125 0 0	.....	.....	2,200 0 0	.....	.....
		Fines	.....	1,966 2 6	.....	.....	3,461 11 1	.....	.....	1,495 8 7	.....	.....
		Court-fees	.....	9,509 14 0	.....	.....	8,415 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,094 6 0
		License Fees	.....	630 0 0	.....	.....	273 13 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	556 2 10
		Unclaimed	.....	809 6 11	.....	.....	1,851 0 0	.....	.....	1,041 9 1	.....	.....
		Registration	.....	31 8 0	29,871 15 5	.....	5 0 0	33,132 0 3	.....	.....	.....	26 8 0
		Total	10,611 29 3/16		49,300 14 8	12,769 11		57,423 14 1	2,711 12 6/16	10,763 5 5	553 30½	2,640 6 0
Thal Chotiali	Rabi	Wheat	9,924 35	37,663 8 2	.....	13,160 27 1/16	26,439 7 8	.....	3,235 32 1/16	.....	.....	11,224 0 6
		Barley	5,736 24½	8,112 11 0	45,776 3 2	2,313 3⅛	6,639 0 2	33,078 7 10	.....	.....	3,423 21⅜	1,473 10 10
	Kharif	Jowari	2,387 38½	3,885 1 4	.....	3,232 22	7,952 15 3	.....	844 23½	4,067 13 11	.....	.....
		Bajri	.....	.....	.....	12 17½	24 14 0	.....	12 17½	24 14 0	.....	.....
		Rice	354 16	265 12 10	.....	520 35¼	637 6 8	.....	166 19¼	371 9 10	.....	.....
		Maccai	95 38½	219 6 6	.....	270 17⅞	676 1 10	.....	174 19⅜	456 11 4	.....	.....
		Moong	.....	.....	.....	14 22¼	36 7 5	.....	14 22¼	36 7 5	.....	.....
		China	.....	.....	.....	3 2½	10 1 3	.....	3 2½	10 1 3	.....	.....
		Subz Khurda, &c.	.....	730 11 2	.....	.....	1,251 3 5	.....	.....	520 8 3	.....	.....
		Samukha	.....	.....	5,100 15 10	6 15	7 15 6	10,597 1 4	6 15	7 15 6	.....	.....
						19,534 2 9/16	.....	43,675 9 2				
		Deduct Lumberdari Allowance.	.....	.....	.....	**976 37½**	.....	**1,953 14 3**	.....	.....	**976 37½**	**1,953 14 3**
		Carried over				18,557 5 1/16		41,721 10 11				

APPENDIX (*d*)—*contd.*

Comparative Statement of Thal Chotiali District Revenues for 1886-87 and 1887-88—contd.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1886-87.			1887-88.			VARIATIONS.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
									Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			M. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*	*M. s.*	*R a. p.*
		Brought forward .										
		Miscellaneous.										
Thal Chotiali—*contd.*	Kharif—*contd.*	Fine . . .	.....	510 0 0	.....	.....	2,500 10 0	.....	.....	1,990 10 0	.....	.....
		Abkari and Maskrat .	.....	16,925 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,925 0 0
		Unclaimed . .	.....	3 15 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 3
		License Fees . .	.....	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0
		Court-fees and other Stamps.	.....	6,330 7 0	23,919 6 3	.....	.....	2,500 10 0	.....	.....	.....	6,330 7 0
		Total .	18,499 32½		74,796 9 3	18,557 5 1/16		44,222 4 11	4,457 31 7/16	7,486 11 6	4,400 18⅞	38,060 15 10
Bori . . .	Rabi . .	Land Revenue . .	.....	.....	.....	19,896 0	.....	49,740 0 0	19,896 0	49,740 0 0	.....	.....
	Kharif . .	Land Revenue . .	3,158 30	6,317 11 9	6,317 11 9	9,885 0	.....	19,770 1 0	6,726 10	13,452 5 3	.....	.....
						29,781 0	.....	69,510 1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deduct Lumbardari Allowance.	.....	.....	.....	**1,244 0**	.....	**2,505 4 5**	.....	.....	**1,244 0**	**2,505 4 5**
						28,537 0	.....	67,004 12 7				
		Fines . . .	.....	177 0 0	.....	.....	2,662 0 0	.....	.....	2,485 0 0	.....	.....
		Abkari and Maskrat .	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,737 3 4	.....	.....	6,737 3 4	.....	.....
		Court-fees and other Stamps.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,677 0 0	.....	.....	2,677 0 0	.....	.....
		License Fees . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....
		Registration Fees .	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....
		Unclaimed . .	.....	.....	177 0 0	.....	350 3 5	12,613 14 9	.....	350 3 5	.....	.....
		Total .	3,158 30		6,494 11 9	28,537 0		79,618 11 4	26,622 10	75,629 4 0	1,244 0	2,505 4 5

Barkhan . .	Kharif . .	Jowari . . .	.....	.....	.....	4,530 37½	12,882 9 9	.....	4,530 37½	12,882 9 9	.....	.....
		Moong . . .	.....	.....	.....	516 21 6/16	2,066 2 2	.....	516 21 6/16	2,066 2 2	.....	.....
		China . . .	.....	.....	.....	358 15½	716 12 6	.....	358 15½	716 12 6	.....	.....
		Bajri . . .	.....	.....	.....	24 22½	64 7 9	.....	24 22½	64 7 9	.....	.....
		Maccai . . .	.....	.....	.....	13 26	35 13 3	15,765 13 5	13 26	35 13 3	.....	.....
		Total .	.....	.....	.....	5,444 2⅞	.....	15,765 13 5	5,444 2⅞	15,765 13 5	.....	.....
		GRAND TOTAL .	53,045 21 11/16	2,61,234 4 2	2,61,234 4 2	1,00,044 26 15/16	3,30,729 3 1	3,30,729 3 1	54,673 6 9/16	1,42,010 11 1	7,674 14/16	72,515 12 2
		Net Increase .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,999 5¼	69,494 14 11	.....	.....

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX

Statement showing actual monthly drawings and real expenditure

MONTH.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Officers.	Pay of Clerical Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Clerical Establishment.	Pay of Revenue Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Revenue Establishment.	Pay of Levies Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Levies Establishment.	Pay of Police Force.	Travelling Allowance of Police Force.	Pay of Munsiff's Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Munsiff's Establishment.
1887.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April	3,042 12 1	510 0 0	282 0 0	.....	1,654 5 0	...	22,165 8 0	...	5,323 10 4	7 14 0	390 0 0	...
May	3,015 4 11	510 0 0	282 0 0	15 12 0	2,119 0 0	...	21,611 12 0	1 2 0	5,304 0 0	28 8 0	164 4 1	...
June	1,497 14 2	330 0 0	2,162 15 6	218 5 10	2,114 0 0	72 6 0	26,534 0 0	...	5,117 6 8	116 14 0	83 0 0	...
July	1,675 4 10	361 14 11	894 0 0	169 14 0	1,672 0 0	17 10 0	23,654 0 0	20 4 0	5,195 3 1	77 12 0	98 0 0	...
August	4,527 11 2	870 0 0	894 0 0	65 1 0	1,641 8 0	47 10 0	22,754 0 0	...	5,195 3 1	96 15 0	113 10 1	7 11 0
September	2,497 14 2	510 0 0	1,623 0 5	81 12 1	6,422 5 11	...	22,763 10 9	...	5,122 15 11	32 1 0	1,145 10 5	...
October	2,525 12 7	527 4 0	1,089 0 0	138 15 6	2,751 8 7	198 12 0	22,310 2 8	7 8 0	5,237 5 0	104 15 0	256 0 0	...
November	2,582 14 11	510 0 0	1,089 0 0	279 11 8	2,821 0 2	64 6 0	22,900 6 9	7 8 0	5,764 14 7	247 0 0	256 0 0	64 0 0
December	2,655 5 8	510 0 0	379 13 4	119 3 0	1,827 0 0	147 8 0	22,873 8 0	10 4 0	6,457 11 0	223 2 0	256 0 0	11 11 0
1888.												
January	2,655 5 8	510 0 0	2,117 5 3	44 15 4	3,137 14 4	69 3 0	22,873 8 0	...	5,620 0 6	80 15 6	256 0 0	...
February	2,755 5 8	510 0 0	1,177 7 3	36 5 2	2,276 0 0	51 8 0	22,786 8 0	...	4,788 12 0	36 4 0	240 0 0	8 14 0
March	2,755 5 8	510 0 0	1,035 0 0	66 15 4	2,435 0 0	119 12 6	22,316 15 6	...	5,243 9 7	5 4 0	240 0 0	...
Total	32,136 15 6	6,169 2 11	13,025 9 9	1,236 14 11	30,871 10 0	788 11 6	2,75,543 15 8	46 10 0	64,370 11 9	1,057 8 6	3,498 8 7	92 4 0
Add—												
Drawn in arrears, *viz.*, 1888-89.	2,382 12 9	521 10 4	1,849 1 11	191 5 1	3,917 0 3	206 1 0	22,962 9 10	14 2 0	7,559 2 7	383 8 0	256 0 0	12 6 0
GRAND TOTAL	34,519 12 3	6,690 13 3	14,874 11 8	1,428 4 0	34,788 10 3	994 12 6	2,98,506 9 6	60 12 0	71,929 14 4	1,441 0 6	3,754 8 7	104 10 0
Deduct—On account of preceding year, 1886-87.	3,042 12 1	510 0 0	1,082 8 0	48 2 2	6,692 3 10	0 12 0	25,226 8 0	1 2 0	...	37 11 0	679 10 5	...
Net actual expenditure for 1887-88.	31,477 0 2	6,180 13 3	13,792 3 8	1,380 1 10	28,096 6 5	994 0 6	2,73,280 1 6	59 10 0	71,929 14 4	1,403 5 6	3,074 14 2	104 10 0

(*e*).

of the Thal Chotiali Agency for the year 1887-88.

Pay of Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Pay of Mill Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Mill Establishment.	Pay of Jail Establishment.	Contingencies.	Mill Contingencies.	Carriage of Revenue Grain.	Commission on Stamps	Registration Allowance to Tahsildar.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance of Police.	Equipment Allowance.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows.	Frontier Road Establishment.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
347 0 0	289 0 0	...	...	2,240 7 1	112 5 2									
585 0 0	289 0 0	...	...	854 2 1	...									
466 0 0	177 0 0	...	...	2,134 7 0	...									
317 0 0	177 0 0	...	...	2,167 0 9	...									
317 0 0	205 1 6	...	...	2,698 2 1	...									
674 0 0	212 0 0	...	79 7 6	1,279 0 3	...	Inams 197 0 0	387 14 6	49 10	6,790 8 5	3,695 0 0	240 0 0	1,869 2 8		
436 0	212 0 0	43 10 0	181 3 4	1,355 10 11	...								586 7 2	
356 0 0	212 0 0	88 13 0	183 12 0	1,846 3 4	...									
360 13 11	.....	27 0 0	236 5 4	1,785 3 11	...									
555 0 0	133 0 0	...	229 0 0	1,145 10 1	...								600 0 0	
378 0 0	343 0 10	...	206 0 6	2,117 3 4	...								200 0 0	
378 0 0	196 0 0	...	224 11 10	3,305 2 2	...								200 0 0	
5,169 13 11	2,450 2 4	159 7 0	1,340 8 6	22,928 5 0	112 5 2	197 0 0	387 14 6	49 10 0	6,790 8 5	3,695 0 0	240 0 0	1,869 2 8	1,586 7 2	4,75,814 15
462 0 0	196 0 0	25 12 0	209 14 5	1,694 6 7	...	197 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0	43,240 12 9
5,631 13 11	2,646 2 4	185 3 0	1,550 6 11	24,622 11 7	112 5 2	394 0 0	387 14 6	49 10 0	6,790 8 5	3,695 0 0	240 0 0	1,869 2 8	1,786 7 2	5,19,055 12 6
466 0 0	289 0 0	...	...	4,475 14 6	112 5 2	197 0 0	...	...	...	255 0 0	...	...	.....	43,116 9 2
5,165 13 11	2,357 2 4	185 3 0	1,550 6 11	20,146 13 1	...	197 0 0	387 14 6	49 10 0	6,790 8 5	3,440 0 0	240 0 0	1,869 2 8	1,786 7 2	4,75,939 3 4

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*f—1*).

Statement showing the strength of Police Force on 1st April 1887.

	Deputy Inspectors.	Moharir.	Head Constable.			Constables.	Bhistie.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constable.	Sowars.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi.			Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkundazes.	Foot-men.	Shutar Sowars.	Total.
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.						Railway Jemadar.	Railway Duffadar.	Railway Sowars.						
Thal	1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Harnai	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sibi	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Sub-Treasury guard, Shahrig	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Sind-Pishin State Railway .	1	...	2	5	5	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
TOTAL .	4	2	5	12	20	186	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	316

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*f*—2).

Statement showing the strength of Police Force as it stood on 31st March 1888.

	Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors.	Moharirs.	Head Constable.			Constables.	Bhistie.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constable.	Sowars.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi.			Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkundazes.	Foot-men.	Shutar Sowars.	Total.
				1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.						Railway Jemadar.	Railway Duffadar.	Railway Sowars.						
Thal	...	1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Harnai		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sibi	...	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Sub-Treasury guard, Shahrig	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Duki	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sind-Pishin State Railway	1	1	...	4	3	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Total	1	4	2	7	11	23	197	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	332

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*g*).

Statement showing working of the Police Stations, Sibi District, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai and Duki for the year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Name of Station.	CLASS					PERSONS					PROPERTY				REMARKS.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation.	
											₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.		
Sibi District	141	141	99	60	42·5	178	120	67·4	50	8	5,690 12 9	845 0 9	14 0 0		
„ Railway	39	39	25	25	64	50	21	42	22	7	10,420 5 9	7,395 12 0	71 0 0		
Harnai	40	40	22	22	55	37	31	83·8	6	...	811 0 0	206 0 0	25 0 0		
Shahrig	29	29	18	8	27·6	23	12	52	11	...	1,500 0 0	560 0 0	37 5 4		
Loralai	44	31	31	27	87	52	45	86·5	7	...	2,940 10 4	260 0 0	8 12 9		
Duki	16	16	12	3	18·75	22	4	18	14	4	1,784 0 0	86 0 0	4 12 9		
TOTAL .	309	296	207	145	48·9	362	233	64·3	110	19	23,146 12 10	9,352 12 9	40 1 0		

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*h*).

Statement showing murder cases at the Police Stations—Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai and Duki, for the year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CASES.					PERSONS.					
Name of Station.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Sibi District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ Railway	2	2	2	?	?	?	?	?	?	...	Committed to the Governor General's Agent for Baluchistan.
Harnai	3	3	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	...	
Shahrig	3	3	3	1	33⅓	3	1	33⅓	2	...	
Loralai	9	9	9	9	100	17	13	76 $\frac{8}{17}$	3	1	
Duki	3	2	2	1	50	2	1	50	...	1	
TOTAL . .	20	19	16	11	61⅑	22	15	53 $\frac{13}{61}$	5	2	

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*i*).

Taccavi advance granted to the Zamindars of the Thal Chotiali District during the year 1887-88.

Detail.	Amount.	REMARKS.
From Treasury.	R. a. p.	
Syed Khan Hussani	300 0 0	Improving water channel.
Malik Ismail	500 0 0	Breaking in new land.
Malik, son of Daduk Ustrana	600 0 0	Making a new channel to irrigate the land.
Sardar Khan Tarin	200 0 0	Purchasing bullocks for cultivating land.
Kahir Khan Ustrana of Haji Bahawal . . .	150 0 0	Increasing the water-supply.
Hazrat Khudezai of Bori	500 0 0	Repairing a karez.
Din Muhammad	200 0 0	Sinking wells in order to improve water-supply.
Akhtar Shah	300 0 0	Sinking a new karez.
TOTAL . .	2,750 0 0	

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*k*).

Statement of Political cases pending from the year 1886-87 and those instituted during 1887-88 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were struck off during the year 1887-88 as settled.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant.			Offence.	Previous settlement, if any, or abstract of case.	Remarks.
			Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					Cases against tribes under Baluchistan Agency.			
		Khetrans.						
1	5	Ramzo Chandan and Sohara of Tibbi.	Gulli . .	Kasmani . .	Khetran . .	Theft of six donkeys-₹90.	The Tahsildar Barkhan states that the real thief is a Durkani, name not known. One donkey is returned. The complaintant will go to Gurchani Chief, who will restore the five donkeys or pay ₹60 in case proof is given.	It is ascertained that the thieves belong to the Gurchani Tuman in the jurisdiction of Dera Ghazi Khan authorities. Case struck off.
2	7	Mubarak Khatun, Leghari.	Sawanmal Hindoo	.....	Hindu . .	Claim for one necklace.	The Khetran Chief makes himself responsible to return the necklace.	Compensation recovered in cash and case settled.
		Bugtis.						
3	3	Sulleman, Bozdar .	Massuri . .	.....	Bugti . .	Murder of five men, wounding one, carrying off 20 bullocks with grain = ₹200, 6 swords, 3 shields.	The Bugtis to pay within three months ₹3,600 blood-money, for six murders of Bozdars. They should further pay a sum of ₹1,000 on account of fines. This to be paid by two instalments of six months each, *viz.*, the whole fine to be paid up in 12 months. The shield and one handle sword to be made over to the Bozdars now.	Amount paid up by the Bugtis and the case settled.
4	6	Mundho and Jani .	Jamalan and Hussan.	Shambani .	Do. . .	Claim of four she-camels.	The Deputy Commissioner informed that four she-camels belonging to the complainants were stolen from Kota Kami some time ago. Of them three were recovered, and the one on payment of ₹30 as spy-money, was traced to be in the possession of the defendants	The remaining one camel was restored, and the complainant relinquished the claim of ₹30.
5	1	Babul Khan, Lishari Gurchani.	Hassat Khan .	Nokhani . .	Do. . .	1 mare = ₹120 .	The Gurchani Chief reports that a mare which was the joint property of complainant and one Subzali, a Syadani Bugti, was stolen some time ago. Shortly afterwards the complainant was convicted in a crimiual case and imprisoned for three years. On his release, however, he has now ascertained that the mare in question was stolen by the accused, and that Subzali has received compensation for his share of the mare from him—leaving the complainant's share of the mare to the accused who, on being asked to settle the claim with complainant, refuses to do so.	It was found that the original thieves of the mare in question were Aligul and Murad, Bugtis, both of whom had died long ago. Moreover, the claim is of a very old standing. The case therefore has been struck off.

6	2	Nawab Imam Bukhsh Khan, Mazari.	Mengal and Kadir Bukhsh.	Shambani .	Bugti . .	1 she-camel with a young one.	The Bugti Chief reports that he found a stolen she-camel with a young one in possession of the defendants. As he learnt that the camels belonged to the Mazari Illaqua, he sent them and the two accused to Nawab Imam Bukhsh Khan. The case has therefore been entered in the register and struck off as decided.	Struck off.
		Marris.						
7	19	Samana Dhatta, Mazaris.	Mul Guzar .	Langhani . .	Marri . .	1 camel . . .	The Mazari Tumandar will send the complainant to the Marri Chief who will make his hukrassi in case proof is forthcoming.	Mazaris relinquished the claim and the case struck off.
8	21	Juma Mirasi of Tibbi	Shah Hussain and Shilling Khan.	.....	Do. . .	2 mares = R200 .	The Jirga decided to make over the case for settlement to Mir Allahdad Khan, Tahsildar.	The complainant could not give sufficient proof, and the case was filed.
9	24	Dowran Khan, Bozdar	Baji Khan .	.....	Do. . .	Claim of R22 on account of a sword.	The defendant admitted the claim, and has been ordered by the Jirga to pay R22.	Settled. Amount recovered and paid to the complainant.
10	30	Jalab Khan, Gurchani.	Randa Khan .	Loharani . .	Do. . .	2 she-camels . .	The Gurchani Chief reported that in March 1887 the accused had stolen two she-camels belonging to Mewa Khan Gurchani, Tumandar's brother. It was subsequently ascertained that the stolen animals were recovered. The case has accordingly been entered and struck off.	Animals restored by the Marris and the case struck off.
		Hamzazais.						
11	1	Bukhsha Ghulamani, Bozdar.	Shergai . .	Alikhanzai .	Hamzazai .	2 cows . . .	The Bozdar Chief reports that two cows belonging to complainant were taken on loan by defendant, which he now refuses to return to him. Prays that the above animals be recovered from the defendant.	Shergai dead; his heirs have gone to India. Case struck off.
		Bozdars.			*Cases against the*	*tribes under Dera Ghazi Khan District.*		
1	5	Kharot, Luni . .	Sher Khan and Mulla Ghulam Hussain.	Bakri . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a mare and spy-money R20.	Two mares belonging to the complainant were stolen a year ago. On payment of R20, as spy-money, the complainant lately ascertained that one of the mares was with accused No. 2. He then went to the Bozdar Tumandar and asked Ghulam Hussain to return the mare, but the latter refused to do so, and said that he had purchased it from accused No. 1, who should be held responsible for it.	The Bozdar Tumandar admits the claim of one mare which he will return within two months on the complainant's going to him. As for the other mare, no proof is forthcoming. The complainant has given up his claim for spy money.
2	6	Karrim Khan, Luni .	Sher Khan .	.....	Do. . .	2 mares . . .	The complainant reports that the two mares belonging to him were stolen, but no trace could be found. Lately a relation of the complainant found one of the mares with Ghulam Muhammad, Bozdar. He, on being asked, stated that he had purchased it from Sher Khan.	Identical with case No. 5 above. Struck off the register.
3	7	Dad Ali, Marri .	(1) Khan Muhammad. (2) Jamal .	.....	Do. . .	4 she-camels with a young one. 3 bullocks, R3, cost of a handle of a sword	The Jirga decided that Bozdar Sardar to recover and send R30 on account of half price of a camel against Khan Muhammad, and Khetran Chief to send R30 on account of that against Darvesh. The complainant also to recover R25 from Jamal Khan. For the remaining camel, no proof is forthcoming.	R55 paid by the defendant and case settled.

APPENDIX (*k*)—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases pending from the year 1886-87 and those instituted during 1887-88 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were struck off during the year 1887-88 as settled—contd.

Serial No.	Register No. of case.	Complainant.	Defendant.			Offence.	Previous settlement, if any, or abstract of case.	Remarks.
			Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
4	2	Murad Khan, Jamalani Khetran.	Arzi	Mulghani	Bozdar	1 gun, value R40	The Khetran Thanedar reports that the accused stole a gun belonging to the complainant and does not return it.	Rifle received back by the complainant.
5	10	Rahman Khetran	Karmu	Shahani	Do.	1 cattle	Bullock returned	Complainant recovered the bullock, and the case struck off.
		Legharis.						
6	2	Gul Sher Hussain, Khetran.	Shahdad Dowlat and son of Hayat.	Balwani	Leghari	5 bullocks and spy-money R12.	The Leghari Chief admits 4 cattle. In case the Khetran Sardar can prove the remaining one cattle and R12 on account of spy-money, the former will be responsible to return. The four cattle to be returned within two months.	Bullocks recovered by the complainant who gave up the claim of Sooji.
7	3	Madat, Khetran	Son of Gulzar	Ahmedani	Do.	1 bullock and R4 spy-money.	The complainant reports that his bullock was stolen in September last. He traced it by paying R4 as spy-money. The defendant, who has restored the animal, declines to adjust the account of the spy-money.	Bullock restored and the complainant relinquished his claim of R4.
		Mazaris.						
8	6	Shah Hussain, Marri.	Dostin Lishari with Mazaris.	.....	Gurchani	8 camels = R800	The animals were stolen from Gaji Pusht in Kurcha Khetran country, where they were grazing. One Jehanna Gurchani informed the complainant that the camels were carried off by the defendant.	Restored. Settled.
		Gurchanis.						
9	30	Khizar Khan, Khetran	Unknown	Unknown	Gurchani	6 cows	The Gurchani Chief holds himself responsible to return the original cattle, failing which, R20 to be paid for each cow within three months.	Cattle recovered by the complainant and case settled.
10	32	Howran, Marri	Jalab Khan	.....	Gurchani Tumandar.	Camels	Complainant now only claims one camel. But the Gurchani Chief does not admit it. The Marri Sardar will send the complainant to the Gurchani Chief, who will restore the one camel in case sufficient proof is brought up.	The complainant admitted having been duly redressed. Case filed.
11	8	Choobar, Marri	Tota Jat and Gurchani people.	.....	.....	2 she-camels and R20 spy-money.	The Gurchani Tumandar admits one she-camel and will return in original within one month or pay R60. As for the other, the Bugti and Gurchani Sardars will settle among themselves.	Camels restored by the Gurchanis. Case settled.

12	12	Karram Khan Mazerani, Marri.	Pir Bukhsh and Fowja.	.....	Gurchani .	2 bullocks and R14 spy-money.	The complainant reports that two bullocks belonging to him were stolen from the grazing ground. On payment of R14 as spy-money he has now traced the cattle with the defendant.	Bullocks recovered. Spy-money not proved.
13	13	Gul Mir, Musakhel .	(1) Karman. (2) Bukhtyar.	Ahmedani .	Do. .	6 donkeys . .	The complainant reports that six donkeys belonging to him were stolen from Sehra. He has now, on payment of spy-money R12, traced the animals with the defendants.	Complainant fully redressed and the case settled.
14	15	(1) Dosee Ramzani, (2) Khokra, (3) Lakha, (4) Sulleman, all Khetrans.	Nihala, Khetran	Refugee with the Gurchanis.	.....	Attempt to abduct the wife of the complainant No. 1 and beating, &c.	The accused attempted to abduct the wife of complainant No. 1. He has also beaten the wives of complainants Nos. 2 and 3 and daughter of No. 4. He has lately taken up refuge with Rashak and Wazdie, Gurchani. The Khetran Tumandar requests that the Gurchani Sardar be asked to send the accused to the Khetran country.	Accused returned to the Khetran Tuman and the case struck off.
15	1	Ghulam Hussain, Hybat and Bostan, Afghans, and Gul Muhammad, Fateh Muhammad, and Ramzan, Panjabis.	(1) Baghali . (2) Dad. (3) Doda.	Alkani . .	Gurchani .	Cloth, &c., worth R28	The Tumandar Khetrans report that the three accused persons robbed the complainants who were returning to their country. The accused No. 1 was arrested and Nos. 2 and 3 absconded. The stolen property was recovered and returned to the complainants.	The accused No. 1 died in custody. Hence the case is struck off.
16	2	Daloo Hussain, Khetran.	(1) Baghali . (2) Karram Khan. (3) Dilshad.	Alkani . . Durkani.	Do. .	Gun, value R120 .	Ditto ditto ditto . .	Ditto ditto.
17	5	Dadu, Khetran .	(1) Khatu. (2) Ghulam Ali	Bulkani. Plafi.	Do. .	3 cattle . . .	The Tahsildar Barkhan reports that some time ago the accused had stolen four donkeys belonging to the complainant, and in retaliation the latter stole four donkeys belonging to the former. The accused have again carried off three bullocks of the complainant.	Cattle recovered by the complainant.
18	6	Dadu Mat, Khetran .	Subzal . .	Plafi, Durkani .	Do. .	3 cows . . .	The complainant states that three cattle belonging to him were stolen by Muhubulli Massoori, who sold them to the defendant for R14. The complainant went to the defendant and offered him R14, and asked for the return of the cattle, but the defendant refused to do so.	Cattle recovered by the complainant.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX (*l*).

List of Frontier cases which occurred in British Territory, the accused being residents of Mina Bazar, Zhob, for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Serial No.	Date of occurrence.	Name of complainant.	Name of accused.	Offence.	Date of settlement.	REMARKS.
1	20th June 1887	Crown	Musa Abdullazai and 3 others, residents of Mina Bazar.	Theft of 6 bullocks in pasture of Mazi Mehktar.	.....	Pending.
2	18th July 1887	Hiramal	Dadak Kibzai and Bazik	Theft of a mare at Wahar	.....	Not yet settled. Bazik Kibzai has been sentenced to 3 years imprisonment and ₹500 fine in theft case of 20 camels of Nasir Pathans. The accused Bazik is at present in custody in the Shikarpur Jail. (He has since died in Jail.)
3	4th August 1887	Olia, &c., Nasirs	Hotak Hamzazai, Bazik Kibzai, Mir Alam, Ismailzai, Khilwat and Uzhdil Khetran.	Theft of 20 camels	.....	Not yet settled. Hotak Khan was murdered, Bazik Khan is in Jail, Miralam Khan, Ismailzai, was killed at Mina Bazar, Khilwat Khan, Kibzai, died at Shahrig in Hawalat, and Uzhdil, Khetran, is in the Shikarpur Jail in theft case of Nasir's camels.
4	5th August 1887	Azim Hamzazai	Dadak Kibzai	Theft of a gun and a sword at Nali in Mekhtar Illaqua.	.....	The case has been settled privately.
5	6th „ „	Crown, through Walidad, Punjabi.	Hotak Hamzazai and Bazik	Wounding Walidad in the way of Kotkai and robbery of ₹140.	.....	No redress for Walidad Khan could yet be obtained as accused, Hotak Khan, has been killed and Bazik Khan is in Jail as mentioned above.
6	16th „ „	Chotu Lall, Mr. Phillips' clerk.	Muhammad Amin Batozai	Theft of property amounting to ₹298	.....	Muhammad Amin Khan having been arrested was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment in case of theft of mare (No. 7), hence the complainant has not yet been redressed The complainant, although summoned, did not present himself before the Assistant Political Agent.
7	16th „ „	Ali, son of Said Khan, sowar of Mr. Phillips.	Ditto ditto	Theft of a mare	.....	Accused has been sentenced to imprisonment for 2 years by the Assistant Political Agent.
8	28th „ „	Saidgal, son of Yar Muhammad Ghilzai, resident of Harnai.	Turk, son of Dumar Abdullazai	Ditto	.....	The accused has not yet been arrested, he being in Mina Bazar, Zhob; the complainant has, therefore, not yet been redressed.
9	4th September 1887	Pir Muhammad, caste Lalezai, resident of Hanna, in Loralai Illaqua.	Hotak Hamzazai, Bazik, Dadak, Brishna, Kashmir, Abdulrahman, Bahi Khan and Yadoon.	Theft of 250 sheep and goats and 4 bullocks with ₹390 in cash.	.....	Hotak Khan was killed, but his share was paid by his brother; Bazik is in Jail; Dadak Khan, Brishna Khan, Kashmir Khan, Abdulrahman Khan, Bhai Khan and Yadoon Khan presented themselves and were punished politically; ₹600 recovered from Rustomzai and Adhorezai tribes and paid to the complainant, as per Political Agent's orders; besides this, Dadak Khan, Brishna Khan, Kashmir Khan, and Abdulrahman Khan, paid their shares. Bhai Khan is willing to pay his share, but he is in Duki lock-up for six months and promises to pay his share when released; Uzhdil Khan is undergoing 3 years' imprisonment in the Shikarpur Jail.
10	23rd „ „	Sobha Khan Hamzazai	Hotak Hamzazai, Bazik, Dadak, Brishna, Kashmir, Abdulrahman.	Firing houses	21st April 1888.	Each accused fined ₹35. Hotak Khan has been killed. His brother paid up the fine. The others have all paid up their shares and the case finally settled.

11	25th September 1887.	Mirjan Khan Kibzai, Postal sowar.	Sher Gahi, Tarin, Muhammad Nur-Khan.	Theft of a horse at Tor . . .	.....	Complainant has not yet been redressed.
12	29th „ „ .	Kibzai tribe . . .	Dost Muhammad and Sultan Muhammad, with 11 sowars.	Theft of 11 donkeys at Kibzai pasture near Murgha.	.....	Pending.
13	29th „ „ .	Jali, Kibzai . . .	Hotak Hamzazai, with 8 other badmashes.	Theft of 20 sheep, 2 bullocks, 2 swords and 1 rifle.	.....	Pending.
14	29th „ „ .	Baji, Hamzazai . . .	Adhu, Hamzazai	Firing houses	21st March 1888	Accused presented himself, and he was punished politically, and has since paid R40 to the complainant according to the arbitrator's award.
15	25th October 1887 .	Crown	Bakar and Bahadur Musakhel . .	Murder of Hoturam Musakhel, Munshi	.....	The accused persons have not been arrested as yet; it is heard that after the arrest of Sultan Muhammad, they have gone to Kandahar; R400 realized from the tribes as fine and R600 paid to the murdered man's heirs.
16	6th November 1887.	Crown, through Imamdin, contractor, and Ganesha cooly at Chachlo in Mekhtar Illaqua.	Karim Bakhsh Musakhel with 3 other Ghilzais of Mina Bazar Illaqua.	Wounding Imamdin and Ganesha.	.....	Endeavours were made to ascertain the whereabouts of the offender, but he escaped detection and eventually quitted the country, hence case pending.
17	10th „ „ .	Akram, Jalalabadi . .	Unknown	Wounding the complainant . .	.....	No trace of the accused found; R75 realized from Hamzazai, &c., and credited into the Government Treasury.
18	21st „ „ .	2 Mujawars and 3 Punjabis .	Bazai Aligal, Bakar Bahadur and Karim Bakhsh, Musakhels.	Wounding complainants . . .	.....	Bazai committed to the Sessions Court, and the other offenders are still at large.
19	10th October 1887 .	Mughu, son of Akhtar Kanazai of Smallan.	Chanal, son of Mir Hazar Mardanzai of Zhob, Kaisara.	Claim for R1,500, price of mare and sheep.	.....	The case has not yet been settled nor have the accused been arrested.
20	11th January 1888 .	Said Khan Hamzazai. .	Hotak Khan, Brishna, and Achha Khan.	Burning houses	25th April 1888.	Hotak Khan was killed, Brishna Khan and Achha Khan surrendered themselves. R90 was recovered from the accused (at R30 each) and paid to the complainant. Hotak Khan's share was paid by his brother.
21	22nd March 1888 .	Lalu Hamzazai . . .	Hotak, Bazik, Dadak, Kashmir, Brishna, Abdulrahman, Khuda Rahm, Azim Musakhel, Bhai Khan, Tajat, Walai, and Khanoon.	Slaughtering 18 sheep . . .	Ditto .	Hotak was killed, but his share was paid by his brother. Arbitrators settled that R7-8-0 should be recovered from each of the accused; Bazik is in custody; Dadak, Kashmir, Brishna and Abdulrahman have paid their shares, but Khuda Rahm, Azim, Tajat, Walai and Khanoon, of Mina Bazar, have neither been arrested, nor have they paid their shares.
22	23rd „ „ .	Kachhee Khan, Hamzazai, of Nali.	Hotak, Brishna, and Achha Khan .	Burning houses	Ditto .	R20 recovered from each accused and complainant redressed. Hotak Khan paid his share himself, and their brothers paid for others.
23	18th April 1888 .	Zarah, son of Shadoo, Hyderzai of Zhob.	1 Brishna, 2 Bazik, 3 Hotak, 4 Kashmir, 5 Bhai Khan, 6 Tajat, 7 Walai, and 8 Abdulrahman.	Theft of a sword valued R9-8-0 .	.....	The sword has been returned to the complainant. Accused Nos. 1 to 5 were punished politically and Nos. 6 to 8 have not yet been arrested, as they are residing in Mina Bazar.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.

APPENDIX E.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. The following Table exhibits the estimates and outlay of the Civil Works in 1887-88 :—

		Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Final Grants, 1887-88.	Actual Outlay, 1887-88.
Civil Buildings	Original Works	56,400	71,610	72,370	*65,083*
	Repairs	37,000	36 300	35,540	*31,933*
Communications	Original Works	3,56,600	5,74,950	5,44,950	*5,40,172*
	Repairs	30,500	28,830	58,830	*63,606*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Original Works	1,600	7,300	7,300	*3,373*
	Repairs	2,500	1,200	1,200	*266*
Establishment	Ordinary	37,800	50,231	50,231	*46,282*
	Special	1,75,000	1,70,000	1,70,000	*1,85,481*
Tools and Plant	Ordinary	2,500	3,879	3,879	*3,249*
	Special	5,000	22,000	22,000	*15,853*
Suspense		.....	.....	.....	.....
	TOTAL	7,04,900	9,66,300	9,66,300	*9,55,328*

2. The short outlay under the head of Original Works, Civil Buildings, is due generally to savings on the estimates, but in the case of the Dispensary at Loralai the site was selected too late in the year to permit the full allotment being spent. On miscellaneous works of Public Improvement, it was unnecessary to spend the allotment on the experiments connected with the supply of Quetta with water from the Hanah Valley.

3. On repairs to roads the outlay exceeded the grant to a small extent, but the saving under repairs, Civil Buildings, is due to savings on the estimates, less extensive repairs being called for.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

POST OFFICES.

4. A combined Post and Telegraph Office was built at the new station of Loralai, and quarters for postmen were also erected there.

5. A new Post Office was erected at Sinjawi.

6. Some minor additions in the way of out-houses were made for the Quetta, Sibi and Harnai Post Offices.

TELEGRAPH.

7. The new Telegraph Office at Quetta referred to in the 6th para. of last year's report was finished, and the old office was utilized for quarters for the subordinates of the department. Three new godowns were also built.

ADMINISTRATION.

8. A house for the Assistant Political Agent at Loralai was completed for a cost of *₹12,492*. The walls are of sun-dried bricks, the roof of corrugated iron covered by a layer of clay plaster.

9. The subsoil water in the Residency compound at Quetta stands very near the surface of the ground; a deep trench leading into low ground was cut to the south of the Residency, and after packing the bottom of the trench with large boulders it was filled in again. This work has had a decidedly beneficial effect, and a similar trench should now be cut on the north of the Residency.

10. Record racks were fixed in the Durbar Hall.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

11. A beginning was made with the new Tahsil and Thana at Loralai.

12. A record room was added at the north end of the Quetta Kacheri, and some alterations were effected in the Sibi Kacheri to increase the size of the court room.

NOTE.—The figures in this report printed in italics do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the yea prepared by the Examiner whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.

JAILS.

13. The jail at Quetta, referred to in the 11th paragraph of last year's report, was completed for a total cost of *R23,111* and the old jail in the fort has been removed.

POLICE.

14. The Police lines in Sibi, begun the previous year, were completed for an outlay of *R13,158* from the commencement.

15. Good progress was made with the Levies posts in the Thal Chotiali district (*vide* paragraph 16 in the Administration Report of 1886-87); posts were erected during the year at Baghao, Sinjawi, Chutir, Chinah Zandra on the route between Thal and Kachh *viâ* Ziarat; also at Pazza near Thal and at Sangan at the top of the Badra Valley, opposite Babar Kach.

16. A small magazine for the Police was erected at Pishin.

MEDICAL.

17. A commencement was made with the new Dispensary at Loralai.

18. The following minor improvements were carried out in the old dispensaries: a verandah to the Police ward at Sibi, quarters for a hospital assistant at Duki, and brick on edge floors to the wards in Quetta.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ROADS.

19. Further outlay to the extent of *R3,017* was incurred on the improvements of the Sambar road, raising the total expenditure on this road to *R21,620*. The road can now be used by carts.

20. The re-building of the Gati bridge and the improvement of the approach to it, referred to in paragraph 21 of last year's report, were completed during the year.

21. A good road was made over the Martebai Kotal, which separates the Robat plain near Duki from the Baghao Valley at a cost of *R15,195*.

22. Work was continued on the diversion of the Sibi-Kach road at Spintangi mentioned in the 22nd paragraph of the report of 1886-87, but the estimate has already been exceeded and a revised estimate has been submitted very largely in excess of the original estimate. Had the difficulties of the case been better appreciated at first, the work would not have been commenced. It is now suspended, and investigations are being made to ascertain whether a diversion cannot be made on the right bank at a less cost than completing that on the left bank.

23. Ten huts for the shelter of maintenance gangs were built at intervals along the Sibi-Kach Road.

24. The Government of India having decided that the early construction of metalled roads northwards and westwards from Quetta was of military importance, the district roads from Quetta to Kach, from Quetta to Spanguli, from Kil'h Abdulla Khan to Chaman, and from Quetta by Pishin and Gurkhai to Kach were improved in gradients and alignment and great progress was made with the metalling of them.

25. Besides the above, new roads were started from Yaru Karez *viâ* Saiad Hamid to Kil'h Abdulla Khan, from Saiad Hamid to Gulistan, from Gulistan to Kil'h Abdulla Khan and from Spanguli to Baleli and to the Gazaband pass. The outlay on the above roads was not debited to Civil Works grants.

26. The Bolan Road, which has been constructed from grants in the Military Works Budget, was completed during the year, with the exception of the bridges over the Gaetna and over the Dardan at Bibinani which remain to be built.

27. On the Dera Ghazi Khan and Pishin road, the following was the state of progress at the close of the year. The western section from Pishin to Chinjan, 64 miles in length, was practically completed by June, but the heavy rain of July and August showed the necessity of making larger provision for drainage and protection against damages by rivers than had been thought necessary, judging from the opinions recorded in Colonel Sanford's report. The additional works were completed by December, and they stood the heavy snow of last winter very fairly; but 8 or 10 miles in red marl on the lofty watersheds on each side of Spira Ragha require metalling.

28. The second section, Chinjan to Loralai, 44 miles in length, was commenced and completed during the year, with the exception of some culverts near Durgai and a small shelter at Chinjan.

29. The surveys of the 3rd section, Loralai to Anambar, 27 miles in length, were

commenced in March 1887, and by the end of March 1888 this section was completed with the exception of some additions and improvements since ordered.

30. The 4th section, Anambar to Rakhni, 88 miles in length, the surveys of which were completed in the previous year, was almost completed as to formation by the end of the year. About 18 or 20 miles, however, must be metalled; the heavy rain and snow of last winter showed the necessity of this.

31. The Harnai-Loralai road was completed. The work of the year included 13 miles of road from Inzarghat to Loralai, half the heavy cutting in the Dilkhuna rift, the Torkhan upper bridge and a variety of extra works ordered in May.

32. A new branch from the Mehrab Tangi to the Harnai railway station was ordered in November, and by the close of the year it was two-thirds done.

Accommodation for Travellers.

33. The out-houses of the Kach and Ziarat Rest-houses, which remained unbuilt at the end of last year, were completed; and the Sarai at Darwaza was also finished.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

34. Two roads in the town of Sibi, one leading from the Sarai to the railway station and the other on the north of the town, were metalled.

Quetta water-supply.

35. It was decided by Government in May 1887 that a joint water-supply for the Town and Cantonments of Quetta should be undertaken in the Public Works Department, the Military and Municipality being charged for the water consumed in proportion to the outlay on the work. It was some time before an officer could be obtained to mature the project, but by the close of the year some progress had been made with the surveys and preliminary operations.

MINERALS.

36. When the year 1886-87 closed, new plant had been brought up and erected and it was intended to begin boring at Kattan. But the early part of 1887 has been so dry that there was no suitable water in the valley for steam-generating purposes. The supply of so-called drinking water was exhausted early in May, and after the assistants had suffered somewhat from the use of this water (charged with sulphur) the works had to be abandoned.

37. Drilling, however, was resumed in September and borings Nos. 3 and 4 were worked on. The rocks met with in these borings had nearly the same stratigraphical features as those in Nos. 1 and 2 situated on the same terrace. Owing to the fissured condition of the hard limestone, the same difficulties were encountered as were mentioned in the 44th paragraph of the report for 1884-85.

38. In No. 3 boring a vein of oil was struck at 55 to 60 feet in the hard gray conglomerate limestone; the oil was of the usual heavy description and in very large quantities. From this depth to 218 feet in the hard limestones, oil filled all the crevices which were met with every few feet.

39. In No. 4 boring oil was struck at a depth of 60 feet; the conditions were similar to those in No. 3 and the oil was equally plentiful.

40. In November 1887, during a visit of the Honourable Member Sir Theodore Hope, No. 3 well was pumped for twelve and No. 4 well for eleven consecutive hours; the result of this was to place on the surface 600 barrels of oil, each containing 30 gallons. When the pumping ceased, there were no apparent signs of falling off in the supply from either well, nor was the hydrostatic level of the oil in either bore perceptibly lowered.

41. It was decided by the Honourable Member to try a new boring No. 5 two miles farther up the Kattan Valley. The boilers from No. 3 were removed there, and a new rig derrick and engine were erected; oil has been obtained at various depths, but the shows are not as good as in Nos. 3 and 4. When the boring had reached a depth of 600 feet, work had to be stopped at this and No. 4, as the water for feeding the boilers was exhausted.

42. The difficulties which have always attended the Kattan works were still encountered during the year under review and especially may the want of good drinking water be mentioned. The Superintendent, Mr. R A. Townsend, considers that this want has added 40 per cent. to the cost of the works. But there are good reasons for hoping that this great difficulty may be overcome by bringing in good water from a place called Wazi, nine miles up the Kattan Valley. The pipes for this have been ordered and have reached Karachi.

43. Surveys and investigations were conducted during the year with a view to the construction of a railway between Kattan and Babar Kach on the Sind-Pishin Railway.

RAILWAYS.

SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY (NORTHERN SECTION).

Sibi to Kil'h Abdulla Khan and Quetta Branch.

44. At the beginning of the official year, although the rails had been linked through, so much remained to be done to the Mudgorge and Durgi tunnels that it was some months before the line was fit for traffic.

45. Owing to the Bolan line being closed for repairs in August 1887, the Government of India sanctioned the opening of the Sind-Pishin for public traffic between Sibi and Quetta, and trains now run regularly between these stations.

46. Between Bostan and Kil'h Abdulla Khan the rails were laid during the previous year, but the line was unballasted and without proper stations. The terminus was over two miles from Kil'h Abdulla post in a plain without water and without any accommodation.

47. In July sanction was received to build the Lohrah bridge which was at once commenced and completed in October. In November sanction was received to extend the railway to Kil'h Abdulla post, which was at once done, and the greater part of this section having been ballasted, it was opened for public traffic in February 1888. Several accidents which have occurred on the steep gradients of the Sind-Pishin and Bolan lines point clearly to the absolute necessity, not only for a highly trained staff, but also for an efficient system of automatic continuous Brakes.

CHAMAN EXTENSION.

48. The surveys for the crossing of the Khwajah-Umran range, which were commenced in March 1887, were completed in August, the result being that the route *viâ* the Khojak Pass was chosen, the proposal being for a double line of railway with a ruling gradient of 1 in 40 involving a tunnel under the crest of the range 4,200 yards long. The western terminus will be on the plain a little below Chaman post.

49. Sanction was given to this scheme towards the end of November and works were begun on the 1st December. By the end of the official year the rails had been laid to the east tunnel face partly on the permanent alignment and partly as a temporary line up the bed of the Khojak ravine.

50. The preliminary works for the tunnel had also been pushed forward, and a staff of European miners brought out to instruct native workmen and control the working of tunnelling machines.

KACH-QUETTA SURVEYS.

51. A survey for a line behind the Takatu range, connecting the Sind-Pishin Railway near Kach with the Quetta Cantonment and lying wholly within the defensive position marked out by the Military authorities, has been made. The estimates have not yet been prepared, but it is certain that such a line will be very costly.

TELEGRAPH.

52. Mr. R. Boteler was in charge of the Sind and Baluchistan Division throughout the year, with the exception of three months in the summer, when he was on leave, and Mr. J. J. Allen acted for him. Mr. E. A. Leach was in executive charge of the Quetta Sub-Division during the year.

53. The Telegraph offices worked very satisfactorily and no complaints were received from the public. Considerable improvement was effected in the system of working by which now Quetta exchanges its traffic direct with Lahore, Karachi and Deesa. The Government Telegraph Departmental offices opened and closed are shewn in the following Table. All the offices of the North-Western Railway are now open for public traffic:—

Open 1st April 1887.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Remaining open 31st March 1888.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	Quetta	
Sibi	...	...	Sibi	
Mach	...	...	Mach	
Kalat	...	...	Kalat	
Pishin	...	...	Pishin	Combined with Post Office.
Shahrig	...	...	Shahrig	
Loralai	...	...	Loralai	
...	Kil'h Abdulla	...	Kil'h Abdulla	

54. During the visit of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, special arrangements were made for opening temporary offices at any halting places, and prompt delivery and despatch of telegrams for the Viceregal party was at all times effected.

55. The lines worked well, though in last August much damage was caused by the floods in the Bolan, and in February long interruption to communication was caused by storms to the line Harnai to Loralai. It is satisfactory to report that for the first time for some years there was not a single case of wilful damage to the lines.

56. Extensive maintenance and improvement repairs were carried on in the line Sibi to Quetta *vid* Harnai; among others most of the long spans were done away with, the wires being supported on posts fixed on the bridges. A line of three wires was erected from Gulistan to Shelabagh. An extra wire was also placed on the supports, Quetta to Kil'h Abdulla. An extra wire was put up on the Sibi to Quetta line and another on the Shahrig to Quetta line. Quetta is now well provided with wires for all emergencies.

GENERAL.

57. From the middle of August 1887 to the middle of April 1888, Major W. P. Tomkins, R.E., Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in the Public Works Department, was on furlough, and Major S. C. Turner, R.E., officiated as Secretary.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. D.

CHAPTER.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1. The following table exhibits the estimates and outlay of the Irrigation Works in 1887-88 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	Final Grants, 1887-88.	Actual Outlay, 1887-88.
Nari Canal—				
Works	5,500	9,500	9,500	*9,498*
Establishment	1,200	2,100	2,100	*2,100*
Tools and Plant	.....	100	200	*200*
Shebo Canal—				
Works	1,46,600	2,21,205	2,21,205	*2,19,734*
Establishment	9,800	19,495	19,495	*12,872*
Tools and Plant	8,000	10,000	10,000	*8,830*
Suspense	100	3,000	3,000	*6,246*
Machka Tanks and Zhara Karez—				
Works	25,000	8,265	8,265	*4,822*
Establishment	1,700	835	835	*492*
Tools and Plant	2,000	400	400	*326*
Khushdil Khan Reservoir—				
Works	2,24,400	2,24,000	2,24,000	*2,09,448*
Establishment	15,000	21,720	21,720	*12,663*
Tools and Plant	60,500	12,000	12,000	*9,574*
Suspense	100	5,000	5,000	*6,519*
TOTAL	5,00,000	5,37,720	5,37,720	*5,03,324*

2. The short outlay on the Zhara Karez is due to a stratum of rock being encountered and to its delaying work.

3. The short outlay on the Khushdil Khan reservoir is due to difficulties met with in getting in the puddle trench of the embankment.

4. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—The getting in under water level of the foundation of the puddle core on the embankment caused great delay, but it has now been put in over about three-fourths of the length of the bund and the puddle wall carried up about 15 feet. About one-third the total quantity of clay required for the puddle has been collected at site. The

NOTE.—The figures printed in italics in this report do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.

construction of bank has also been proceeded with as far as the present state of the puddle trench permits.

5. All escape arrangements have been completed, also the feeder channel and its head regulator. The earthwork of about 21 miles of distributaries has been completed, *i.e.*, the whole of the channels which are included in present estimate. The whole scheme should be completed in 1889.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—The main line has been finished both as to earthwork and masonry works, including head regulator, three drainage crossings and one rail crossing. About ten miles of distributing channels were also excavated, and the water was let in in February, since when irrigation has been going on by temporary arrangements, the outlets not yet being done. The remaining works including storage tanks should be finished in 1888.

7. *Zhara Karez.*—The work was practically stopped for about 4 months owing to a ridge of solid rock being met in the tunnel, which it was found impossible to blast through. After sinking a few trial pits, a new line was found avoiding the rock, since which time work has been going on on this line, and is now completed up to 79 wells, out of a total estimated number of 93, the total length of tunnel done being about 5,700 feet. Owing to the almost total absence of rain in 1887 the spring water level has sunk 48 feet lower than it was at the commencement of the work, and consequently it is only lately that the work has again reached water level, and the water has commenced to run.

8. It is somewhat doubtful whether the tunnel can be carried up to the full estimated length, as a stratum of sand has been now reached. However, as the spring water level is now again rising, it is probable that a supply will be obtained soon.

9. The Nari canal and head works were completed during the year. The outlay of the year amounted to *₹9,500* and the total cost to *₹29,663* against a sanction of *₹31,446*.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. D.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX F.

GENERAL REPORT.

DISPENSARIES.

There are three separate systems of dispensaries and hospitals in this Agency, *viz.* :—

Political	8	
Railway	8	(3 are combined Civil and Railway.)
Roads	4	
Total	20	

Each department maintains its own dispensaries, but the dispensaries are open to all comers.

The Sibi Dispensary is supported in equal shares by the Civil and Railway Departments and the Sibi Municipality.

The medical and subordinate medical staff employed to superintend and work these institutions are as follows :—

Medical officers (two of whom only receive a monthly allowance of Rs. 50)	3
Assistant Surgeons	3
Hospital Assistants	17

All the civil medical institutions in this Agency are under the control and management, of the Agency Surgeon, who in July 1886 was appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer for Civil Dispensaries (Agency, railway, roads, &c.) in the Baluchistan Agency.

Political Dispensaries, 8.—These dispensaries are stationed as follows :—

Quetta, Kalat, Sibi, Pishin, Gulistan, Shahrig, Thal Chotiali and Loralai; of these all but one have been described in former reports. The dispensary at Loralai was opened in March last. The Military Works Department at Loralai had employed a large number of workmen at that station in the winter of 1886 in building new barracks for the troops, and it was found advisable to make some provision for medical aid for these men. Accordingly one of the regimental hospital assistants was deputed, in addition to his own regimental duties, to start an out-door dispensary for the benefit of these workmen. Previous to this, application had been made for a special hospital assistant for this duty, and he assumed charge in March. The dispensary was first held in a few tents lent by the 10th Bombay Infantry, then one of the new barracks was used for a time, and now again it is held in a tent pitched in one of the old native enclosures near the bazar. The dispensary was opened under sanction of Foreign Department letter No. 630E., dated the 16th March 1887. Permanent hospital buildings will, I hope, be provided as soon as the site of the new civil lines is finally fixed.

A new Police ward had been built and opened at the Civil Hospital, Sibi.

The Lock-Hospital, Quetta—Has been enlarged by the addition of another room and a small enclosure with bath and cook sheds.

Railway Hospitals, 8.—Eight hospitals (three of which are also civil) are now located at the following stations on the line of Railway in this Agency :—Sibi, Hirok, Kalat, Bostan, Gulistan, Khojak, Shahrig and Mangi.

It will be observed that the number of hospitals has been largely reduced in the course of the year, the completion of the construction of the lines of railway, and the consequent dismissal of many thousands of workmen having reduced proportionately the medical requirements. At the beginning of the year, there were altogether 13 dispensaries at work on these lines; at the end of the year only 8.

Sites and plans for hospitals have been fixed at Shahrig, Bostan, and Shelabagh, there being no hospital accommodation provided at these stations yet. Shahrig is to have a European ward, a native ward, a dispensary and quarters for an assistant surgeon, hospital assistants, and servants, and these buildings are to be erected at once I understand. Bostan is to have a native ward, a dispensary, and quarters for a hospital assistant and servants. It was at first decided to have a ward for Europeans at Bostan, but it was afterwards decided to build the European ward at Quetta instead. Shelabagh (Khojak extension railway) will have a European ward, native ward and quarters for the medical staff and servants. There will also probably be a branch dispensary and native ward at Chaman for the workmen engaged on the west end of the Khojak Tunnel.

The following reductions have been made in the medical staffof the Railway :—

6 Hospital assistants.
2 Medical officers.

The medical duties are distributed as follows :—

The Civil Surgeon, Sibi, has charge of the lines radiating from Sibi to Jacobabad, Nari, and Rindli; the Assistant Surgeon, Hirok, has charge from Rindli to Kotal; the Assistant Surgeon, Shahrig, has charge from Nari to Mangi; the Staff Surgeon, Quetta, has charge of the Quetta Station; but no medical officer has yet been appointed to the charge of the lines radiating from Quetta to the Kotal, Gulistan, Killa Abdulla and Mangi, and as some one must perform the necessary duties, the Residency Surgeon and Assistant Surgeons, Hirok and Shahrig, are indifferently called upon. This is not a proper or just arrangement, and has been brought to the notice of the Railway authorities long ago. At present a 1st grade hospital assistant has charge of the Khojak extension line, but later on it will be necessary to appoint an assistant surgeon and perhaps a medical officer to this charge, as the Engineer-in-Chief has informed me that a large European and native staff will be sanctioned in the Khojak, while the line is under construction, that the tunnelling operations will be of an exceptionally dangerous nature, and that skilled medical aid should be available in case of severe accidents. Several thousands of workmen will be employed on this line and a thorough system of sanitation will have to be enforced.

Roads Hospitals.—Formerly there were five of these, *viz.*, one for each division of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin road and one for the (Military Works Department) Bolan road. In the spring the Frontier Road Dispensary at Harnai was closed after the completion of the roads in that subdivision, leaving four dispensaries still open. The Bolan Dispensary was transferred in July to Killa Abdulla in the Khojak for the benefit of the workmen employed on the Pishin Military road. The remaining three dispensaries are located as follows :—

Loralai.
Kingri.
Mekhtar.

They all are in charge of hospital assistants with small menial establishments.

Attendance of Patients.—The following statement shows the attendance of patients for 1887 and 1886 respectively :—

	1887.		1886.	
	In.	Out.	In.	Out.
Political Dispensaries	2,787	52,304	2,362	50,413
Railway „	542	13,895	1,094	36,047
Roads „	317	5,186	...	....

The great reduction in the number of attendances at the Railway Dispensaries is due to a corresponding reduction in the number of workmen employed on the line of railway, as these were completed and the workmen were dismissed. In 1886 the construction of the lines was in active progress and many thousands of workmen were employed throughout the year.

The Political Dispensaries show an increase of 2,316, which is a sign of their increasing usefulness, and appreciation by the country people for whose benefit they are chiefly supported.

General health.—There being no system for the registration of births and deaths maintained in these districts, it is not possible to give precise information regarding sickness and mortality. The year under report was decidedly a healthy one, and compares favourably with the year preceding it and very favourably with 1885. The seasons were all abnormally dry; there was less than average heat in the summer and less than average sickness. There was no overcrowding of troops or workmen in the country as was the case in the two preceding years—in the case of workmen at any rate; the feeding, housing, and clothing of the people generally, and workmen in particular, have undergone great improvement since the lines of railway have been opened. Formerly these particulars were not under control to the same extent as they are now, owing to the enormous numbers of men formerly frequently collected together; the sanitary condition of the civil and railway stations and camps has been improved in most cases and receives more attention than it did in former years. There can be no doubt that the condition above enumerated have all lent their individual assistance in the direction of improving the general health, and explain to some extent the absence of epidemic disease and any unusual prevalence of sickness.

Epidemics.—No epidemics have occurred. There were a few cases of small-pox in the Sibi, Pishin and Quetta Districts, but the disease did not become general. The people in these districts are well protected by vaccination and were thus saved from a severe epidemic. A few cases of cholera were reported in Pishin in the autumn, chiefly among the coolies employed at the Khushdil Khan irrigation embankment-works. The disease seems to have come from the Kandahar direction. Later on, this disease appeared in some of the Sibi and Kutchee villages, but it did not spread or last long—36 cases with 22 deaths are reported.

Vaccination.—A vaccinator was employed in the Sibi District for three months. He visited all the villages in that district and performed 815 operations. A vaccinator was also employed in the Quetta and Pishin Districts, who visited most of the villages in these districts and performed 2,720 successful vaccinations. Considering the thinness of the population, these results are highly satisfactory and the standard of protection good. The attitude of the people towards vaccination has been very encouraging, the belief in its efficacy has become general, and on several occasions I have received important petitions from villagers begging me to send vaccinators to their assistance, and to meet their wishes I have sent out the hospital assistant attached to the Quetta Dispensary.

Sanitation.—No appreciable improvement was made in the sanitary condition of the native villages of the country, and it remains in much the same unsatisfactory state it has always been. The villages are mostly filthy. Human and animal excretions are deposited in, and in the vicinity of, the houses, and are only occasionally removed to rubbish heaps just outside the village, so that the soil has been rendered very impure and unwholesome. But sanitation has made considerable progress in the towns, bazars, and camps over which Government has direct control in the course of the year under report. The following are the chief places to which this remark applies: Quetta, Sibi, Shahrig, Bostan, Killa Abdulla, and Loralai.

At Quetta.—The number of sweepers has been increased from 38 to 50. Three Hanburry's iron latrines have been ordered to replace the mud structures now in use. One of these iron latrines has already been opened. Twenty-five urinals have been constructed at convenient places in different parts of the town. The urine is voided on a sheet-iron floor, and received in an iron bucket placed below through a hole in the centre of the iron platform; two new filth carts and 22 iron filth receptacles have been purchased. Filth sinks and drains in most of the houses of the town have been filled up and iron or mason tanks substituted. Private wells have been protected from contamination. One hundred and seventy-two offenders against sanitary rules were punished by the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner. On the whole the sanitation of the town has been much improved and energetically attended to of late. The streets are now kept clean, and most of them are metalled, the surface drains are kept open, and the night soil and rubbish are removed daily to places selected for their reception. Two large bathing tanks provided with brick ghâts have recently been opened, and it will now be possible to prevent bathing in the different streams about.

Sibi.—The sanitary arrangements at Sibi (see separate reports for Sibi) have also undergone improvement. The public latrines are well attended to, private latrines are kept clean, and the surface drainage of the town is improved, but more pucka surface channels are wanted. New iron latrines have been opened. The water supply is well protected, and the tanks cleaned, but it must necessarily be liable to pollution at the different native villages which it passes on its way to Sibi. The proposed scheme for supplying water to the town and Railway in pipes seems to have been abandoned. The sanitary condition of the Railway at Sibi is most unsatisfactory, and it has been found so far impossible to improve it for want of co-operation on the part of the authorities.

Shahrig.—The old filthy tumble-down bazar at Shahrig, which has been unfavourably reported on for years, has been pulled down and a new bazar laid out on a fresh and more convenient site between the fort and the Railway station. The streets are wide, and the new houses are roomy, and substantial latrines are provided.

Bostan—Is the new station where the Sind-Pishin State Railway meets the Quetta branch, about 20 miles from Quetta. This is an important station, and recently a large number of buildings for the Railway staff have been erected there. A large native bazar has also sprung up at Bostan, but the habitations are still of a temporary and moveable character, consisting chiefly of tents and reed huts, and no houses have yet been built. The site of this bazar has been marked out, streets laid out, and latrines opened. The site of the Civil (Railway) Hospital has been fixed, but no building is possible during the winter, as the frost prevents it.

Killa Abdulla—Is the present terminal station on the Sind-Pishin State Railway near the Khojak Pass. A new bazar has sprung up here in consequence of the opening of extensive Military road and Railway extension works in the neighbourhood. It consists of two long lines of huts, one on either side of the broad Military road. The sanitation of this bazar is attended to by the Political Department; and when I visited it last in December, I found it clean. A site for a new tahsil, sarai, hospital, &c., has been fixed to the north of the proposed Military lines. The chief disadvantage in this site is that it is a considerable distance away from the bazar.

Loralai.—This bazar consisted of temporary huts when I saw it in March. It was clean and well looked after, and had ample latrine provision, and the water-supply was strictly protected.

J. C. FULLERTON, *M.B.*,
Agency Surgeon, Quetta.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

Statement No. III.—Showing the diseases of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of Baluchistan Agency during the year 1887.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

General Annual Return of In and Out-Patients treated in the Dispensaries in Baluchistan for 1887.

Class and Grade of Dispensary_____

No. of Beds available; Male_____Female_____

		* Total number of patients treated out-door.	In-patients. * Total treated	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	* Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.	Remarks
GENERAL DISEASES. Order A.—Febrile or Zymotic Diseases.	Small-pox	93	4	3	...	...	1	97	
	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	14,361	664	628	1	4	24	15,025	
	Cholera	9	13	3	...	...	10	22	
	Other diseases of this order.	103	23	13	...	...	5	126	
	Total	14,566	704	647	1	4	40	15,270	
Order B.—Constitutional Diseases.	Rheumatic affections	1,703	81	70	8	...	2	1,784	
	Syphilitic affections	865	82	64	13	...	5	947	
	Scrofula	129	1	1	...	...	...	130	
	Anæmia	368	20	9	2	...	9	388	
	Leprosy	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Phthisis	60	16	3	3	2	7	76	
	Dropsy	31	19	12	3	...	4	50	
	Other diseases of this order.	1,074	55	38	8	...	8	1,129	
	Total	4,232	274	197	37	2	35	4,506	
LOCAL DISEASES	Ophthalmia	1,901	41	40	...	1	...	1,942	
	Inflammation of the external ear.	832	3	3	...	...	...	835	
	Goitre	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
	Respiratory affections	4,332	353	268	5	1	56	4,685	
	Heart diseases	75	5	4	...	1	...	80	
	Dysentery	2,046	246	178	5	1	55	2,292	
	Diarrhœa	1,071	93	76	...	...	17	1,164	
	Worms	125	1	1	...	...	...	126	
	Liver diseases	198	5	2	...	...	2	203	
	Spleen diseases	997	32	26	4	1	...	1,029	
	Gonorrhœa and its complications.	601	19	15	4	...	...	620	
	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	1,520	54	51	...	...	3	1,574	
	Skin diseases	1,307	13	12	1	...	...	1,320	
	Ulcer	5,028	132	113	6	...	9	5,160	
	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Other local diseases	10,690	540	450	26	11	43	11,230	
	Total	30,734	1,537	1,239	51	16	185	32,271	
CONDITIONS NEITHER GENERAL NOR LOCAL.	Debility and old age	871	61	45	...	1	14	932	
	Poisons, and poisoned wounds.	42	12	11	...	...	1	54	
	Injuries	1,859	199	180	8	1	6	2,058	
	Total	2,772	272	236	8	2	21	3,044	
	GRAND TOTAL	52,304	2,787	2,319	97	24	281	55,091	

Showing the class and sex of the Patients treated.

Out-patients. Attended personally.	Out-patients. Represented by friends.	Out-patients. * Total treated.		* Total Treated. Europeans. M.	W	C.	Eurasians. M.	W.	C.	Mussulmans. M.	W.	C.	Hindoos. M.	W.	C.	Other classes. M.	W.	C	Total. M.	W.	C.	Daily average number. M.	W.	C.	Total.
2,304	...	...	In-door	40	12	7	53	21	14	1,551	295	53	603	6	4	120	2	1	2,372	336	79	67·47	10·79	1·46	79·72
			Out-door	416	78	78	305	65	77	30,584	3,643	2,791	11,535	436	523	1,552	132	89	44,392	4,354	3,558	285·92	40·29	18·06	344·27
			Total	456	90	85	358	86	91	32,135	3,938	2,844	12,143	442	527	1,672	134	90	46,764	4,690	3,637	353·39	51·08	19·52	423·99

Note.—All under 12 years of age to be counted as children

* The "Total treated" should include both those remaining from the previous year and those admitted during the year under report.

Showing the result of the major surgical Operations performed during the year 1887.

Disease for which operation was performed.		Nature of operation according to circular No. 31, dated 24th May 1872.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.	Result.				Remaining under treatment.	Remarks. (Distinguish operations performed by the Superintendent from those performed by the Medical Subordinate)—*vide* circular No. 111 of 2nd May 1879.
No.	Name.					Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.		
182	Cataract	Extracted	...	22	22	18		1			
233	Trichisis	Operated	...	4	4	4					
234	Eutropion	„	...	2	2	2					
483	Fistula in ano	„	...	1	1	1					
493	Liver abscess	Tapped	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
584	Calculus vesical	Lithotomy	...	14	14	10	...	1	2	1	
597	„ in urethra	Removed	...	2	2	2					
622	Hydrocele	Tapped	...	2	2	2					
1054	Fracture of Frontal bone.	Set	...	1	1	1					
1069	„ Nasal bone	„	...	2	2	2					
1069	„ Lower jaw	„	...	1	1	1					
1070	„ Clavicle	„	...	5	5	3	2				
1172	„ Humerus	„	...	6	6	6					
1109	„ Ribs	„	...	1	1	1					
1173	„ Forearm	„	...	21	2.	20	1				
1174	„ Finger	„	...	2	2	2					
1192	„ Both femurs.	„	...	1	1	1					
1198	„ Both leg bones, compound.	„	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	
1125	„ Spine	„	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
1072	Dislocation Lower jaw	Reduced	...	1	1	1					
1178	„ Humerus	„	...	4	4	4					
1181	„ Ulna and Radius.	„	...	2	2	2					
1192	Fracture of Femur	Set	...	1	1	1					
1172	„ Arm, compound.	Amputated	...	3	3	3					
1198	„ Leg, compound.	„	...	1	1	1					
609	Paraphimosis	Operated	...	1	1	1					
608	Phimosis	„	...	1	1	1					
...	Imperforation of anus	Dissection deep	...	1	1	...	1				
512	Ascites	Tapped	...	2	2	1	1				
62	Tumour	Removed	...	3	3	2	1				
	Ankle joint opened and crushed.	Amputated	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
	Caries of Thumb	„	...	1	1	1					
	Necrosis of finger	„	...	4	4	2	2				
	Nose cut	Rhinoplasty	...	1	1	1					
	Necrosis lower jaw	Seynesterum removed	...	2	2	2					
	Foreign body in ears	Extracted	...	2	2	2					
	Gangrene of thigh and leg.	Amputated	...	1	1	1					
	Fungus foot	„	...	1	1	1					
	Ear cut	Plastic operation	...	1	1	1					
	Abscess, large	Tapped	...	5	5	4	1				
	Bullet embedded in muscles.	Removed	...	1	1	1					
Railway accident.	Right arm completely crushed.										
	Right leg separated from the body.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1		
	Left thigh fractured	...	...	1	1	1					
63	Cancer of breast	Excision									
		Total	...	133	133	111	12	2	5	3	
		Total number of minor operations performed									

STATEMENT—PART I.

Showing the Current Income and Expenditure on account of the Dispensary during the year 1887.

(Guaranteed monthly subscription ₹———————)

Income.		*Expenditure.*	₹	a.	p.
A.—Cash Balance on 1st January .		A.—On establishment . . .	12,374	7	5
B.—From Government. As salaries . . .		B.—On bazar medicines . . .	1,223	2	11
As registers and forms .		C.—On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased otherwise . . .	3,606	3	0
As European medicines .		D.—On diet	2,082	13	2
For diet of police cases .		E.—On miscellaneous charges . .	2,013	10	9
Sale of medicines . .		F.—On building or repairs . . .	5	1	3
Special allowances given by Government . .		G.—Invested during the year . .	...		
Total .		H.—Total Expenditure during the year	21,305	6	6
C.—From Local or other Funds .					
C½.—From Municipal Funds . .		Cash Balance on 31st December .			
D.—Interest on Investments* . .					
D½.—Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits . .		† Average cost of each diet .			
E.—Subscriptions. From Europeans . .		Percentage of total cost paid by Government . . .			
From Natives . . .					
F.—Total Income .					

STATEMENT—PART II.

Account of invested capital of the Dispensary for the year 1887.

	₹	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January			
Invested during the year			
Total .			
Securities sold			
Deposits withdrawn			
Balance on 31st December‡ .			

* The actual amount drawn in the case of Government or other securities is to be exhibited and accounted for the interest undrawn and the period for which it is due, should be shown in a foot-note. Undrawn interests accrued on Savings Banks' deposits should be adjusted at the end of the year and shown as interest on investments in column D. This amount should also be shown in column G in Statement Part I, and column 2 (invested during the year) in Statement Part II

† In calculating this item, those who paid for their own diet will of course be excluded; also police cases when paid for by Government.

‡ The nature of securities and the rate of interest obtained on them should be specified in a foot-note.

Government of India Central Printing Office—No. 271 F. D.—6-3-90.—18.—J. W. D'B.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCLXXVII.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL NO. 37.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1888-89.

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No. 181 F.C.

FROM

COLONEL SIR R. G. SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I.,
Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Karachi, the 24th February 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1888-89, and to express my regret at the unavoidable delay that has occurred in its submission.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

R. G. SANDEMAN, *Colonel,*
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commr.
in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1888-89.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY DURING THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Robert G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor General throughout the year under review.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency Sir F. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Quetta on the 8th November 1888, *viâ* the Bolan. On the 9th His Excellency attended the manœuvres at Khanai and Fuller's Camp, returning to Quetta *viâ* Gandak. On the 12th he inspected the works at the Khojak, and visited Chaman; on the 13th the Ghazaband Pass, and Murghai Kotal; and on the 14th His Excellency, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, left Quetta for India *viâ* Harnai, Loralai, Kingri, and Dera Ghazi Khan.

Sir C. Elliott, the Honourable Member in Council for the Public Works Department, arrived and left with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. During his stay the Honourable Member inspected the Quetta water-works and the Khushdil Khan Reservoirs, and accompanied His Excellency to the Khojak.

His Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, arrived in Quetta on the 28th March 1889 on a short visit.

Mr. J. W. Bryce, M.P., who was on a visit to India, also paid a short visit to Quetta during the cold weather.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

On the 21st of June 1888 the Agent to the Governor General left Quetta on a short visit to the Khojak.

On the 3rd August Sir Robert Sandeman proceeded to Ziarat, which he left on the 19th on a short visit to Simla.

The 3rd October saw the Agent to the Governor General back in Quetta, and on the 20th of the same month he left for Karachi, returning on the 26th.

On the 12th November the Agent to the Governor General accompanied His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the Khojak, returning on the 13th to accompany His Excellency as far as Rakhni on his return to India *viâ* Harnai, Loralai, and the Frontier road. Returning from Rakhni to Kingri, Sir Robert Sandeman then proceeded on the tour in Zhob hereafter described.

On the 20th December the Agent to the Governor General returned to Quetta, only to leave it again on the 4th January on a visit to Las Bela, for the purpose of installing Haji Mir Jam Ali as Jam of Las Bela. A few days after the installation Sir Robert Sandeman left Las Bela for Karachi and Sibi, which latter place he reached on the 5th February 1889. On the 5th March he returned to Quetta.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

There was no change during the year in the number and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan Frontier.

In May 1888 the detachment stationed at Mach was withdrawn, as its presence at that place was no longer considered necessary on political grounds.

In July a squadron of cavalry was detached temporarily to Bostan, with the object of obtaining cheaper forage than could be got at Quetta. A second squadron was detached to Mustung, at the same time and with the same object.

During the cold weather the following changes took place in the garrison :—

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, to Rurki, by rail, on relief by a company of Bombay Sappers and Miners from Kirki, *viâ* Bombay and Karachi.

The 8th Bombay Infantry from Rajkot to Pishin by rail, its place being taken by the 24th Bombay Infantry from Quetta.

The 13th Bombay Infantry at Nasirabad, and the 24th Bombay Infantry at Quetta, changed places.

The 29th Bombay Infantry was moved from Hyderabad (Sind) and Jacobabad to Quetta, and the 10th Bombay Infantry from Quetta to Poona.

V.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

There was no change in the extent of the Agency during the year under review.

The charge of the Mengal tribe, and of those lands watered by Sind canals which belong to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, was transferred from the South-Eastern Baluchistan to the Kalat Agency, and the political control of the Niabat of Panjgur, hitherto the duty of the Political Agent, Kalat, was made over to the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

VI.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

At the close of the year 1888, it was decided that a terminal station should be erected at a point some six miles west of Fort Chaman, and arrangements were set on foot for the payment of compensation for the land and water required by the Railway Department. The sequel of these arrangements belongs to next year's report.

As noted in last year's report, the presence of large bodies of highly paid labourers in the Khojak gave tempting opportunities for robbery to the bad characters on both sides of the border. However, as the works progress towards completion, crime, born of the existence of the work, must die a natural death.

Sultan Muhammad, the Pakhezai Malik referred to in the report for 1887-88, was seized by the Kibzai Chief and surrendered to the authorities at Loralai on the 22nd August 1888.

A detailed report on the expedition to Mina Bazar and Appozai has already been laid before the Government of India. It is sufficient to remark here that it was completely successful; the tribes which had given shelter to marauders having paid a small fine, and undertaken for the future to exclude bad characters from their boundaries. In the course of the expedition a petition was

presented by the leading Chiefs of Zhob requesting that the pacification of the country might be rendered permanent by a British protectorate.

A few Afghan sowars remained at Chageh throughout the year.

VII.—KALAT AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained on the same footing as heretofore. Attention has been drawn by the Political Agent in his report to certain disputes between the Sardars and the Khan, and between the Sardars themselves.

Appendix C.

Reference was made in last year's report to the affairs of Sardar Gauhar Khan Zehri. Since then a full report has been submitted to the Government of India, but it may be as well to repeat briefly the events of the year.

In April 1888 a jirga of influential Sardars was assembled to consider Jhallawan affairs. Through this jirga the Sardar tendered to the Agent to the Governo General his resignation of the Chiefship in favour of his son Yusuf Khan. The resignation being accepted, it was decided that Gauhar Khan should remain under surveillance at Quetta, and that during the minority of Yusuf Khan, the estate should be managed by Abdul Karim, Zarakzai, a near relative of Gauhar Khan. For some time Abdul Karim carried on the administration to the satisfaction of all concerned, but early in the year 1889 he showed himself anxious to relinquish it. Sir Robert Sandeman being of opinion that he might with advantage be permitted to do so, the question of the future administration of the young Sardar's estate was considered by a jirga which assembled at Sibi in February 1889. It was then decided that the Government of India should be moved to appoint a Tahsildar to manage the estate, from the revenues of which he should be paid, in subordination to the Political Agent, and that Abdul Karim should hand over all accounts to the Political Agent. The Political Agent was requested to estimate the revenues, set apart a suitable income for Gauhar Khan, his sons, and family, and submit a report on progress made as soon as possible.

The case was to be re-submitted to a jirga after one year. Thus stood Jhallawan affairs at the close of the year 1888-89.

A brief notice of arrangements made regarding the Khan's lands watered by Sind canals would not be out of place here.

Towards the close of the year 1884 a Tahsildar was appointed on these lands, on the understanding that half the expenses connected with the appointment should be paid by the British Government and half by His Highness the Khan.

The moiety due by the British Government was regularly paid, but, through a misunderstanding, that due by the Khan was not, until in July 1887 the Government of India and His Highness the Khan agreed to the levy on these lands of a cess which should be credited to the British Government, and from which the unpaid moiety of the expenses was to be gradually paid off. The whole of the Tahsildars' pay, &c., is therefore now paid from the Government Treasury, and the Khan's debt having been wiped off, the cess now helps to pay not only one-half the expenses of the Tahsildar, but also part of the salaries of the extra establishment which it has been found necessary to appoint to these lands consequent on the great increase in cultivation. On the 19th February 1889 the charge of these lands was made over to the Political Agent, Kalat, from whom a report, dated the 31st March, was subsequently received showing—

(i) the collection of R88,140-15-8 between the 19th February and the 31st March;

(ii) an outstanding balance of R6,827-5-10 (due almost entirely on account of the rabi crop—part of which was being harvested,

and part of which was in the green) as compared with an outstanding balance of ₹67,507-11-2 of the previous year; and

(iii) an increase of realizations of ₹69,755-3-10, as compared with that of the previous year. The increase in realizations for the year, as compared with that of the year in which the Tahsildar was first appointed, was ₹1,00,371-4-2.

Thus closed the correspondence for 1888-89, but it is due to Captain Temple, the Political Agent, Kalat, to say that the Government of India was pleased to put on record that the results of his work reflected the greatest credit on him and on his establishment.

As stated in last year's report, the Government of India formally recognized Haji Mir Jam Ali Khan as Jam of Las Bela. He was accordingly placed on the Masnad by the Agent to the Governor General in public Darbar on the 21st January 1889. The new Jam having asked for the help of a Wazir, Lalla Tola Ram, Tahsildar of Sibi, was appointed to this post. As noted by the Political Agent in his report, the administration of the Las Bela State for the nine months preceding the installation of the Jam was most satisfactorily carried on by Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.

Appendix D,.

During the cold weather of 1888 there were constant quarrels between officials of Persian Baluchistan and the Kharan Sardar.

The Persian Ruler of Bampur accused the Sardar of raiding into Persian territory, whilst the Sardar maintained that the boundary as delimitated by Generals Pollock and Goldsmid was set at naught by the Persians; who persistently encroached on his territory and plundered his subjects.

Early in the year under review the Sardar, who was then at Quetta, requested the Agent to the Governor General to depute an officer to proceed with him to the Frontier, and to report upon the whole case, and, in accordance with his wishes, Major Gaisford, then Assistant Political Agent at Loralai, was deputed for this duty. But at the last moment Sardar Nauroz Khan withdrew from this arrangement and proceeded to Sibi. Major Gaisford was accordingly recalled from Nushki, where he had gone on the understanding that the Sardar would follow him. Eventually it was decided that, owing to the heat of the weather, the investigation of the Perso-Baluch quarrels should be allowed to stand over until the following cold season. At the same time, before leaving Quetta, the Kharan Sardar agreed to abstain from any interference either on the Persian frontier or in the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

During the year under review Sahib Khan Chutta, referred to in the report for 1887-88, was under surveillance at Las Bela, as the Jam was unwilling to assume the responsibility for his good behaviour if released.

VIII.—QUETTA-PISHIN AND THAL-CHOTIALI INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

Quetta-Pishin.—The receipts on account of revenue, as noted in the table below, show a satisfactory increase as compared with the year 1887-88 :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Land revenue	67,189	78,998
Total	2,31,989	2,61,959

The Political Agent in his report notes a falling-off under the heading Pishin Land Revenue. This, however, refers to the estimate framed, and is not with regard to the receipts for the year 1887-88, in comparison with which, indeed, there is an increase.

Appendix A.

No uniform revenue system obtained in Quetta and Pishin during the year under review. Certain villages were assessed under the *batai* system, while others made fixed payments in cash or in kind.

In the following table the receipts for the past year are compared with the expenditure for the same period :—

	Quetta.	Pishin.
1887-88.	₹	₹
Receipts	1,63,839	68,150
Expenditure	1,20,371	1,49,981
Balance	40,468	81,831
1888-89.		
Receipts	1,74,076	87,883
Expenditure	1,49,074	2,30,778*
Balance	25,002	1,42,895

In the Pishin District there was a slight falling-off under the head "Stamps" and a considerable increase under the heads "Excise" and "Fines." In the Quetta District there was, compared with the year 1887-88, an increase under the head "Land Revenue."

Thal-Chotiali.—The Revenue receipts, as shown in the table below, compare on the whole favourably with those of the past years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	₹	₹	₹
† Land Revenue	2,21,087	2,83,368	62,281
† Total	3,30,729	3,44,597	13,868

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the unsatisfactory autumn crop, and apart from the inclusion of Barkhan in the Agency, the Land Revenue shows a considerable increase, while Excise and the other sources of revenue, which had been temporarily swelled by the influx of a large floating population, showed a natural falling-off.

As compared with the estimates for the year under review, the actual receipts under Land Revenue show a considerable excess in every Tahsil with the exception of Barkhan, where the want of seasonable rain was severely felt. On the other hand, sufficient allowance had clearly not been made for the decrease in Excise and Stamp Revenue to be expected owing to the completion of the large railway works, &c., and the consequent withdrawal of a large part of the floating population. The Bori Tahsil was the only one in which the receipts under Excise came up to the estimates, while under Stamps the falling-off was still more general.

Different systems were followed in the district in regard to Land Revenue assessment. In the Sibi and Thal (Duki) Tahsils the *batai* system obtained, and the revenue was realized mainly in kind. In Shahrig again, the *kankut* system was used, the revenue being commuted for a cash payment; while in the new Tahsils of Bori and Barkhan, a rough *tashkhis* assessment was made with the assistance of the chiefs and headmen, and the amount assessed was realized in cash.

The expenditure for the year under review shows a decrease on the estimates of ₹24,769, and, as compared with that of 1887-88, a decrease of ₹7,260. This is very satisfactory. The following table compares the Revenue and Expenditure of each of these two years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Revenue	3,30,729	3,44,597
Expenditure	4,68,076	4,60,816
Balance	—1,37,347	—1,16,219

IX.—BOLAN PASS.

During the year under review the administrative charge of the Bolan Pass was made over to the Political Agent, Kalat.

* Of this only ₹37,962 can, strictly speaking, be called local expenditure.

† These figures exclude Lambardari allowances.

In his report Captain Temple, the Political Agent, refers to his trial efforts at arboriculture in the Pass. A further report on the results of these trials will be made next year. It is believed that the attempt will be successful.

Appendix C.

X.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

The scheme for the re-organization of the Police and Levies being under consideration at the close of the year, they remained on the same footing as before.

XI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following tables show particulars of the Civil and Criminal Work performed by the Officers of the Agency.

Statement of Civil and Criminal cases disposed of in Baluchistan during the year 1888-89.

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor General	...	...	4	7	...	28
Thal-Chotiali.						
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	3	3	15	17	...	19
Assistant ditto, ditto	10	3	22	...	...	...
Native Assistant, Sibi	177	81	245	23	...	29
Ditto, Bori	31	14	21	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Harnai	3	1	14	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	183	42	51	...	...	...
Ditto, Sibi	587	205	192	...	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	383	105	110	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	79	14	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Duki	5	1	6	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Duki	4	1	15	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Shahrig	28	13	15	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Loralai	36	3	7	...	...	...
Quetta-Pishin.						
Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	21	12	37	15	...	41
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	305	57	606	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	327	180	977	103	...	38
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	32	12	16	...	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,418	1,722	65	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	58	17	194	...	...	...
Ditto, Pishin	771	330	335	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	11	3	39	...	...	...
Kalat.						
Political Agent, Kalat	12	...	9	3	...	7
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	421	103	153	...	...	...

XII.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Quetta-Pishin.—Full particulars are given by the Assistant District Superintendent of Police in his report attached to that of the Political Agent. There were 14 cases of murder, attempted murder, or culpable homicide, one of which is reported as "ghaza" pure and simple, as against 13 of last year. In eleven cases the criminals were traced. It is interesting to note that some of these cases were worked out by levies alone, some by levies in conjunction with the police.

Appendix A.

Thal-Chotiali.—The list of heinous crime in this district during the year under review was a very short one. Only 7 murder cases in all were admitted, as against 19 in 1887-88; and of these 3 were due to religious fanaticism. In four cases the offenders were brought to justice.

XIII.—HONOURS.

At a Darbar held at Sibi on the 11th February 1889, Sardar Nauraz Khan of Kharan was invested with the Insignia of a K.C.I.E. Sir John Hudson, K.C.I.E., Commanding the Quetta District, with his staff and all the Brahui, Baluch, and Pathan Sardars of the Agency, were present at the Darbar, and the investiture was performed by the Agent to the Governor General with all suitable ceremony.

On the same occasion a sanad was presented to Mir Rasul Bakhsh, Raisani of Sarawan, conferring upon him, in recognition of his many good services to Government, the personal distinction of Khan Bahadur.

XIV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on Public Works is attached. As regards the Quetta water-supply, operations were commenced during the year under report at the head works in the Hanna Pass, and the line of pipes was marked out.

Appendix F.

The Petroleum Works at Khattan, which had been handed over to the Military Works Department, were re-transferred to the Agent to the Governor General, the policy of this step having been recognized by the Government of India.

In January 1889 the question of the Quetta cantonment boundary (which had been settled on two previous occasions) was re-opened. The most suitable area of land then remaining to the civil station for building purposes was claimed by the cantonment, on the ground that it lay within 1,200 yards of the Quetta Fort, within which radius no buildings could be allowed. Hemmed in as the civil station was, and is, between the railway department lines on the one side and the cantonment on the other, it was impossible for the Political authorities to give up this land. Eventually it was agreed that the cantonment boundary should remain unchanged, but that in case of necessity it should be in the power of the chief military authority to order the destruction of any building which might be erected within the zone of fire, and that no compensation should be paid for such destruction. At the same time the Political Department agreed to prevent the erection of any building on zemindari land within the 1,200 yards radius, but without the civil and cantonment boundaries.

XV.—TELEGRAPHS.

Paragraph 59 of Appendix E to this Report (p. 92) contains a brief notice of the working of the Telegraph system in Baluchistan.

XVI.—COMMERCE.

A statement of the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year under review, which has been furnished by the Manager of the North-Western Railway, will be found as Appendix G to this Report. The totals of this traffic, as compared with that of 1887-88, are shown in the table given below—

	1887-88. Maunds.	1888-89. Maunds.	Increase. Maunds.
Outward	12,49,294	15,49,088	2,99,794
Inward	27,21,387	30,89,260	3,67,873

During the year under report, 18,444 camel, 4,797 donkey, 24 pony, and 5 mule-loads of goods passed through Chaman for Kandahar, and 47,411 camel, 15,512 donkey, 46 pony, 57 mule, and 26 bullock-loads from Kandahar.

Calculating, as in last year's report, the weight of a camel-load at 5 maunds and of a donkey, bullock, mule, and pony-load at 2 maunds, the imports from, and the exports to, Kandahar amount, respectively, to 2,68,337 and 1,01,872 maunds.

The following table shows the increase in exports and imports, as compared with the year 1887-88 :—

Exports.

1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
87,000	1,01,872	14,872

Imports.

1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
1,31,000	2,68,337	1,37,337

In addition to this, 1,095 sheep, 47 horses, and 297 bullocks were brought in from Kandahar for sale.

Trade with Afghanistan is still much hampered by the vexatious restrictions and high tolls imposed by the Amir, but there is no doubt that, were the high rates now prevailing on the Sind-Pishin Railway reduced, the trade would increase still more than it has done during the last year.

XVII.—SURVEYS.

In the cold weather of 1888-89 the Officer in charge of the Baluchistan Survey party proposed the following surveys :—

(i) From Kharan westward to the Sarhad District.

It was at first proposed to depute a European officer for this work, but the idea having been abandoned, the Native Surveyor, who was sent instead, was furnished with a letter to Sir Nauroz Khan, K.C.S.I., requesting him to provide for an escort, to be paid for by the Survey Department.

(ii) Extension of the triangulation along the coast from Karachi towards Gwadur.

The Survey Department was informed that no difficulty was to be apprehended in carrying out the work.

(iii) The Superintendent of Surveys having also asked for early information of any opportunity of extending surveys in the direction of the Zhob and Gomal Valleys, he was informed that notice would be given him should any opportunity occur.

XVII A.—RECONNAISSANCES.

During the year under report, two British officers and a small party of Native Surveyors were deputed to carry out the marginally-noted reconnaissances. The party, accompanied by a suitable escort, marched to Sarideh Robdar *viâ* Kalat. The Sarum plateau, the Bhor route to Dadar, and the route over Nagao were then reconnoitred. As the weather became cooler the party was ordered to work up the Gazk and Ladan routes, returning to Quetta *viâ* Dadar. Arrangements for guides, &c., were made by the Political Officers of the districts concerned.

Information for Gazetteer for Sibi District and Bori Valley.
Railway reports and defence projects to Bostan-Bolan and Harnai lines.
Railway reports and defence projects, Bostan to Killa Abdulla.
Reconnaissances of all new roads in Quetta and Pishin.
Reconnaissances of Bibinani-Kalat route *viâ* Robdar and of all routes between Bolan Pass and Quetta-Kanak Kalat roads.
Continuation of certain work ordered in 1886.

The results of these surveys and reconnaissances have doubtless been forwarded to Government by the Heads of the Departments concerned.

XVIII—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS AND THE SIBI HORSE SHOW.

The fourteen Government stallions serving in Baluchistan were distributed as follows :—

Thal-Chotiali	7
Quetta-Pishin	6
Kalat	1

this was lent to Sardar Kaisar Khan Magassi, a great lover of horses, who, when he applied for the services of a stallion, had upwards of 250 brood mares. As noted in last year's report, the Norfolk Trotter and Arab is a greater favourite with the people than the thorough-bred English horse.

As the donkey stallions serving in the Agency were not in demand, the Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, was requested to arrange for their withdrawal.

The thorough-bred English stallion "Forgery" died at Quetta during the year under review.

All the stallions, together with the kit, medicines, instruments, &c., supplied with them, were assembled at the Sibi Horse Show for inspection by the Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations.

It is interesting to note that the services of these stallions are being more and more appreciated by the people of the country. During the year under review a number of Maliks in the Quetta-Pishin Agency expressed their willingness to have their horses castrated. In order that their wishes might be complied with, a trained salutri was placed under the orders of the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin. From Major Gaisford's report, however, it appears that the feeling against castration is still strong and general.

The Sibi Horse Show was a greater success than that of the preceding year: 871 horses competed for prizes, as compared with 587 in February 1888. There was also a very fine show of bulls, cows, and plough oxen, chiefly of the Bagh Nari breed. Rupees 2,240 were distributed in prizes, of which R1,000 were given by Government, the remainder by the Local Municipal funds.

To prevent the people from being disheartened by not receiving prizes (*vide* last year's report) an extra sum of R273 was distributed in consolation prizes for animals good of their class, but which failed to take a prize.

Eight horses were purchased for the Punjab Remount Department at an average price of R270; 25 for the Bengal Cavalry at an average price of R224-8, and 22 for the Bombay Cavalry at an average of R200. Thus altogether 55 remounts were purchased at an average price of R211 each. The number purchased at last year's fair was 34.

The General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, in his report to Government asked that in consideration of the fact that the people of the country were alive to the benefits to be derived from the distribution of Government stallions (as shown by the success of the fair), ten more stallions might be allotted to Baluchistan. This officer also stated that, for various reasons, he was of opinion that Baluchistan should be made our most important horse-supplying country.

XIX.—VOLUNTEERS.

In June 1888 Major E. A. Leach was appointed to the command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, *vice* Major J. C. Fullerton resigned. Lieutenant Anscomb was promoted Captain *vice* Captain H. S. Barnes resigned. In consequence of a representation made to the Government of India, Parsis were made eligible for enrolment in the corps.

The percentage of extra efficients rose from 20·00 in 1887-88 to 68·00 in 1888-89. This great increase was noticed with satisfaction by the Government of India.

XX.—FORESTS.

The report of the working of the Baluchistan Forest Department for the year 1888-89, with the Agent to the Governor General's remarks, has already been submitted to Government.

XXI.—MEDICAL.

The separate report on dispensaries in Baluchistan with annual returns for the year 1888 was forwarded to Government.

A copy is attached for ready reference. The total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door, as shown on the general annual return, is 96,605, as against 55,091 in 1887.

During the hot weather certain much needed improvements were sanctioned for the Civil Hospital at Quetta.

In the beginning of the hot weather a Medical Officer was deputed to Shelabagh to take medical charge of the Sind-Pishin Railway, and towards its close two Hospital Assistants were deputed for duty in the Khojak Pass.

The year under review was healthy, and was not distinguished by any epidemic. Slight outbreaks of small-pox were reported from Toba, Bostan, Kuchlak, and the Dadar Districts, but none of them were of much importance. An outbreak of this disease was reported by Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan to have occurred in the settlements of the Ashazai Achakzais, and the services of a vaccinator were asked for. After enquiry, however, the Agency Surgeon was of opinion that the report was a very exaggerated one, if, indeed, it was not entirely false. But the fact that the Achakzai Sardar applied for the services of a vaccinator is worthy of note.

The dispensary at Kingri was abolished on the 31st December 1888.

XXII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 13th December 1888 a party of clerks and servants, public and private, enlisted for the Khorassan Agency left Quetta for Mashad *viâ* Kandahar and Herat. The party arrived safely in Mashad on the 9th February 1889.

In the summer of 1888 certain Ghilzai Chiefs, with their followers, nearly all being in a state bordering on destitution, came into Bori from Zhob. As they expressed a wish to serve the British Government, and as they had helped to bring about the surrender of Sultan Muhammad, and thus had some claim to recognition, they were granted a small amount of service as levies.

In May 1888 Sardar Ayub Khan, Sardars Abdul Rahman Khan and Abdul Wahab Khan, General Parvez Shah and Khan Mulla Khan arrived in Karachi from Persia, with their followers. The whole party, numbering upwards of one thousand souls, after staying in Karachi for about a week, left for Rawal Pindi in three special trains. The arrangements for their reception, entertainment, and departure were most successfully carried out by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan and the Officer on special duty with Sardar Ayub Khan.

Sardar Nauroz Khan of Kharan arrived in Quetta on a short visit in June 1888, when the order of Knigthood, which had been conferred upon him, was announced to him. The Sardar paid a short visit to Shelabagh.

With reference to last year's report, the party which left Quetta to join the Russo-Afghan Demarcation Committee, returned safely on the 8th April 1888.

On and after the 3rd November 1888, Madras time was kept in Baluchistan at all military stations on the line of railway, including the cantonment of Quetta.

On and after the 2nd January 1889 Madras time was kept in all public offices in the civil station of Quetta.

In August 1888 Colonel Mark Bell, of the Quarter Master General's Department, left Quetta for England *viâ* Seistan and Khorassan. He was accompanied to the Persian Frontier by Mir Rasul Bakhsh, Raisani, whose assistance was acknowledged by Colonel Bell in the warmest terms.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2597, dated 25th June 1889.

From—Major G. GAISFORD, B.S.C., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,

To—The Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1888-89.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY DIVISIONS ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

2. As mentioned in the second paragraph of Mr. Martindale's report, No. 3795 of the 30th June 1888, the Bolan Pass was re-transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat, with effect from the 1st June 1888, for administrative purposes. The revenues realized in the Bolan are still credited to the Quetta Revenues and the account is kept in my office.

3. In letter No. 5639, dated the 20th November 1888, from Mr. Pritchard, 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, the Political Agent was asked to enquire into Chageh affairs. In the same letter Mr. Pritchard wrote that "the Governor General's Agent desires that the matter should be taken up and reported on by the Political Agent, as he wishes Kharan to be included within the jurisdiction of the Political Agent." No definite orders have however been received about the inclusion of Kharan in this Agency.

4. There were several changes in the administrative staff of the Agency during the year under report.

Mr. Barnes, the permanent Political Agent, returned from furlough and resumed charge of the district on the 7th November 1888, relieving Mr. Martindale, who proceeded to Indore to take up the appointment of the 1st Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Central India.

Mr. Barnes was only about five months in charge of the district when he was appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and left for Simla on the 20th April 1889.

5. The appointment of the Treasury Officer and Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, was hitherto held by Mr. Ingle. Orders were received (*vide* Foreign Department letter No. 2129E. —dated the 29th October 1888) replacing the services of Mr. Ingle at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Mr. S. H. King was appointed as Treasury Officer on Rs500. He arrived here from the Berars and assumed charge of his duties on the 22nd November 1888. Colonel Browne, B.S.C., was appointed as Cantonment Magistrate. He joined his appointment on the 3rd December 1888.

This change has proved beneficial. The work has increased considerably during the past year, and the Cantonment Magistrate has as much as he can get through. The Treasury Officer, in addition to his treasury duties, has devoted some of his time to judicial work.

6. In December 1888 the services of Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Kaul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, were transferred to the Kashmir State, where he was to be employed as Revenue Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. He made over charge of his duties to Mr. W. A. Ingle on the 21st December 1888, and proceeded to Jummoo. Mr. Ingle is still in charge of the office.

7. Munshi Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar of Quetta, was transferred to the Sibi Tahsil and Munshi Bashir Ali Khan sent to Quetta. He assumed charge of his duties on the 14th June 1888.

8. The Pishin Tahsil has been throughout the year in charge of Kazi Jelal-ud-din, Tahsildar, and the Political Agent spent a greater part of the year in Pishin and the district. No separate officer has been appointed for the Khojak Pass, although one is badly required. The Naib Tahsildar of Pishin has been in the Khojak looking after the bazars and doing petty cases. The work in the Pishin Tahsil has very much increased, and is now too much and too important for a Tahsildar to do. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the appointment of an Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant for Pishin.

9. Mr. R. C. Plowden, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, went on three months' leave from 7th August to 8th November 1888, and Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, of the 2nd Gurkha Regiment, acted for him.

10. A list of the gazetted officers in this district is attached and marked A.

REVENUES AND CROPS.

11. The Quetta Revenue and the Pishin Imperial Revenue Reports for the year 1888-89 have already been submitted with the letters noted in the margin. The total receipts of the Quetta Assigned Revenues, including Bolan, for the year 1888-89 were ₹1,74,076-5-4 against ₹1,63,839-11-4 in the preceding year, and ₹1,31,342-7-10 in the year 1886-87. This is very satisfactory. On account of the completion of the railway works the Bolan receipts have fallen to a certain extent, but this has been more than counterbalanced by the marked increase in the Quetta revenues. The expenditure from these revenues during the year amounted to ₹1,49,074-0-6, of which ₹14,972-0-6 were expended on the new public works, and ₹1,300-12-9 on tree-planting in the Quetta District.

No. 1878 of 9th May 1889.
No. 2191 of 29th May 1889.

12. The total receipts of the Pishin Revenues (Imperial) have amounted during the year to ₹87,882-11-2 against ₹68,150-12-3 in 1887-88 and ₹70,874-6-8 in the year 1886-87. This result on the whole is satisfactory. There has been a falling-off in the receipts under the head "Land Revenue" for various reasons, which have been explained in the Revenue Report. The crops at first appeared to be very good, but before they came to maturity they suffered from rust. The total amount of rainfall throughout the year was only 6·10 inches. In 1885-86 it was 17·18 inches. A good deal of the Surkhab water was used by the Irrigation Department, and the lands usually watered by it were left uncultivated, and this has been another cause for the falling-off in the revenue receipts. The total expenditure from the Imperial Revenues during the year amounted to ₹2,30,778-15-1, of which the Levies and Police cost ₹1,85,447-5-10. The purely local expenditure amounted to ₹37,962-15-2.

13. There has been no change in the system of collecting revenues either in Pishin or Quetta. The proposals for abolishing the *batai* system in Pishin, and introducing a cash assessment instead, were submitted to Government by Sir Oliver St. John and approved by Government, but final orders for the introduction of the system have not yet been issued. Similarly, under orders of the Governor General's Agent, a scheme for introduction of cash assessment in the Quetta Tahsil was submitted by Mr. Martindale, but orders of the Government of India have not yet been received.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

14. The Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer has already submitted his report on this subject, and therefore no detailed remarks are required. An extract from the report, as far as it refers to this district, forms Annexure B of this Report (p. 21).

The year has been a healthy one, and, notwithstanding an influx of men of all sorts to the large railway works in the Khojak Pass, there has been no epidemic. The Khojak sanitary arrangements have been under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the Railway, Surgeon Pierson. Sufficient sanitary establishment has been provided, and all requisitions for latrines, &c., have been complied with. Medical aid has been afforded to civil patients at the Shelabagh and Spinawana Railway Dispensaries. A small provision was made from the Bazar Funds for the maintenance of in-door patients. Iron latrines have been provided for nearly all the bazars on the railway line.

Considerable improvement has been made in the sanitary condition of the Quetta town. Fifteen new iron latrines have been provided. A new slaughter-house has been built. Some of the drains have been made pucca, and funds have been provided in the current year's Municipal Budget for further improvement to the drains.

JUDICIAL.

15. During the year 1887-88 there were seven Courts in the district, but in 1888-89 the new Treasury Officer was also invested with judicial powers, making in all eight Courts.

Two statements, marked C and D (pages 22 & 23), showing, respectively, the working of the Courts on the Civil and Criminal Side, are attached. A reference to Return C will show that the total number of civil suits decided during the year under report was 5,359 against 5,032 in 1887-88 and 3,441 in 1886-87. This shows an increase of 327 civil cases over the previous year. In addition to 5,359 original suits, 2,337 executions of decree cases were decided during the year under report against 1,769 in the previous year. The number of civil appeals decided in 1888-89 is 116 against 72 in the previous year. The total value of the civil suits decided is ₹5,52,790-2-3, which gives an average of over ₹100 for each case. The increase in the litigation is chiefly due to the large works going on in the district.

16. Turning to Return D, Statement of Criminal Cases, it will be seen that the total number of cases decided during the year 1888-89 is 2,403 against 2,476 in 1887-88, excluding

the jirga and miscellaneous cases. Including jirga and miscellaneous cases and appeals, the total number decided, during the year under report, comes to 4,860 against 4,338 in 1887-88.

17. The comparative table given below shows the work done by each Court:—

A.—CIVIL CASES.

	Original.	Decree.	Appeals.	Total.
Political Agent	21	12	15	48
Cantonment Magistrate	305	57	...	362
Extra Assistant Commissioner	327	180	101	608
Munsiff	3,418	1,722	...	5,140
Tahsildar, Quetta	58	17	...	75
„ Pishin	771	330	...	1,101
Naib Tahsildar, Shelabagh	448	16	...	464
Treasury Officer	11	3	...	14
TOTAL	5,359	2,337	116	
GRAND TOTAL				7,812

B.—CRIMINAL CASES.

	Original.	Appeals.	Jirga.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Political Agent	37	41	43	145	266
Cantonment Magistrate	606	...	...	99	705
Extra Assistant Commissioner	977	28	...	966	1,971
Munsiff, Quetta	65	...	...	...	65
Tahsildar, Quetta	197	...	...	18	212
Treasury Officer	39	...	...	...	39
Tahsildar, Pishin	335	...	45	1,040	1,420
Naib Tahsildar	150	...	...	32	182
TOTAL	2,403	69	88	2,300	
GRAND TOTAL					4,860

This will show that the highest number was decided by the Munsiff of Quetta, who disposed of no less than 5,205 cases of all classes in the year, giving a monthly average of about 434 cases. In the Punjab the Munsiffs generally decide 150 cases a month. Thus, the work done by the Munsiff was very heavy; but Pandit Nand Lal has performed it very satisfactorily. Next comes the Tahsildar of Pishin, who disposed of 2,521 cases, giving an average of 210 cases a month. The Tahsildar of Pishin had during the year heavy work in the Khojak Pass, where he has been absent from Pishin for several days at a time; but, notwithstanding this pressure, the Judicial work done by Kazi Jelal-ud-din is very satisfactory. It has been shown * that this large amount of Judicial work prevents the Tahsildar paying the attention he should do to his regular district work. A proposition is now before Government for making Kazi Jelal-ud-din, a Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, and appointing a new Tahsildar for Pishin. Should this be sanctioned, the work of the district can be satisfactorily dealt with.

* Letter No. 1486 of 15th April 1889, to Agent to the Governor General.

POLICE.

18. Mr. Plowden submitted a detailed report on the working of the Quetta-Pishin District Police for the year 1888-89. A copy of this report is hereto annexed as Annexure E p. 23.) The report contains full details of all heads falling within the Police Administration, and the working throughout the year has been satisfactory. No changes have been made in the organization of the Police during the year.

19. With reference to paragraph 19 of Mr. Plowden's report, I beg to say that instructions have since been issued to the Deputy Inspectors, dividing the work between them and their subordinate sergeants, and this will give them more time to go about their divisions and become familiar with the people and to detect crime.

20. The total cost of the Police force during the year, including contingencies, amounted to R1,15,052-9-2, being an increase of R7,770-7-1 over the expenditure of 1887-88. A European Inspector and 24 men were added to the establishment in the latter part of 1887-88, and during the year under report their entire pay had to be provided for.

21. A scheme for the amalgamation of the Police and Levies has been sent to the Government of India and orders are awaited thereon. In this scheme the district has been divided into thanas, and each thana is to be under a Deputy Inspector of Police with certain Levy posts attached to it. The Police and Levies will be able to work more closely together when the new scheme is sanctioned.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

22. There have been no important changes in the Levies during the year under report.

AllaYar Khan, Rustomzai, was in receipt of R300 for self and sowars; R100 under Shararud, and R200 under Pishin. He was, for insubordination to his chief, Sirdar Assad Khan, C.I.E., reduced temporarily last year. During the year under report, the service under Pishin has been restored to him. The R100 given to Alla Yar Khan under Shararud have now been allotted to Syed Adam Shah, of Punjpai, R40 for himself and R60 for three sowars.

Several thefts and robberies occurred on the Sariab Mastung Road, and it was considered necessary to establish a Levies Post on this road. Duffadar Sona Khan and his three sowars were removed from Shararud and posted at Mian Gundi near Sariab. The Levies Post at New Karez consisted of one jemadar on R30 and 10 khassadars on R10 each, in all R130. This post was reduced to—

	R
1 Jemadar on	20
3 Footmen on	30
	50

and the savings effected were utilized in the following establishments—

	R
Addition to Sona Khan's pay	10
1 Footman	10
3 Shahwani Sowars, at R20 each	60
	80

These men were also posted at Mian Gundi. Thus the new Post consists of one duffadar, Sona Khan, one footman, and six sowars. Since the establishment of the new Post the road has been safe, and no cases of robbery have been reported.

23. The services of the Levies have been utilized to a larger extent this year in checking crime and investigating cases.* In the Pishin Tahsil, the Levies assisted the Police in the investigation of 16 cases, and 14 cases were solely worked by the Levies. In almost all these cases the offenders were arrested and brought to justice. If properly supervised, the Levies are capable of doing very useful work, and it is intended to employ them still more this year.

* In the Quetta Tahsil the Levies assisted the Police in investigating 29 cases.

24. During the year under review, it was decided by the Government of India that the cost of the local Levies within the Quetta Tahsil should be borne by the Quetta revenues. These orders came into force from the 1st April 1888, and since that date the following Levies have been paid out of the Quetta revenues—

	Per month. R
1. Quetta Local Post	810
2. Miscellaneous Levies	140
3. Sarakulla Pass	400
4. Hanna Pass	288
5. Murghi Pass	263
6. Gazabund Pass	320
7. New Karez	130

The total cost of these Levies during the year 1888-89 amounted to R28,210-11-4.

25. The total cost of the Levies in the Pishin Tahsil borne by the Imperial Revenues amounted to R72,794-8-8; this includes the Postal service between Killa Abdulla and Chaman, which cost R2,400.

JAILS.

26. The charge of the Quetta Jail was transferred from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, to the Agency Surgeon, with effect from the 1st January 1889, with the sanction of the Government of India. The Agency Surgeon receives R50 per mensem as charge allowance for the jail. The Pishin Jail, which is on a small scale, has been under the charge of the Tahsildar, Pishin. No additions have yet been made to the Quetta Jail, though the plans and estimates were framed last year.

27. The average number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail has been 60·43 males and females during 1888-89, against 62 in the previous year. In the Pishin Jail the daily average was 15 against 10·36 in 1887-88. The total expenditure in the Quetta and Pishin Jails was as under—

	Establishment. R a. p.	Feed, &c. R a. p.
Quetta	3,226 0 5	3,645 3 7
Pishin	...	766 10 0

The cost of feeding the prisoners in the Quetta and Pishin Jails has been about 2 annas 6 pies and 2 annas 3 pies, respectively, per head per day, against 2 annas 4 pies and 2 annas 7 pies in the preceding year. The health of the prisoners has been good.

28. There is no accommodation in the Quetta Jail for lunatics. The lunatics from this Agency are at present sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Jacobabad, who issues orders for their detention in the Hyderabad Lunatic Asylum.

ACTS EXTENDED.

29. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870, was extended to the district (*vide* Foreign Office telegram No. 1470 E., dated the 18th July 1888, and Notification No. 1523 E. of 24th July 1888).

Under the provisions of Act VI of 1886, the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, the Political Agent of Quetta-Pishin has been appointed a Registrar in Foreign Department Notification No. 344 I., dated the 25th January 1889.

Act III of 1872, generally known as the Brahmo Marriage Act, has, since the close of the year, been extended to the Quetta District.

The question of the introduction of the Opium Act, I of 1878, to the Agency, and the formal application of the Registration Act, to the Pishin Tahsil, is still under consideration.

REGISTRATION.

30. For the purposes of registration the Political Agent is the Registrar. The district is divided into two sub-districts, *viz.* the Quetta civil town, with the Extra Assistant Commissioner as Sub-Registrar, and the Quetta cantonment, with the Cantonment Magistrate as the Registering Officer.

During the year under report, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, has been relieved of the registration work, and the Tahsildar of Quetta appointed as Sub-Registrar. No registration work was done in the cantonment sub-district. A statement marked F, attached hereto, shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta civil town for the year 1888-89. The total number of documents registered was 414 against 456 in 1887-88, and the amount of fees collected was ₹1,184-8-0. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₹107. The Comptroller of India Treasuries directed that the fees under the head "Land Registration" should be credited to the head "Land Revenue," and that the Sub-Registrar is not entitled to any remuneration for the land registration work. The Sub-Registrar has not therefore yet drawn his allowance, and the question has been referred to the Governor General's Agent for orders.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

31. The Bolan bazaars have, with the Bolan Pass, been transferred to the Political Agent, Kalat. In Pishin and Quetta Tahsils the number of bazaars remains the same as in 1887-88 (*vide* paragraph 14 of Mr. Martindale's report, No. 3795 of 30th June 1888).

The receipts of these bazaars during the past three years, including the year under report, have been as under—

	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Quetta	92,866	6	2	1,02,668	9	5	97,056	8	4
Pishin	9,692	4	5	15,975	15	10	30,146	8	6

The receipts of the Pishin bazaars have nearly doubled owing chiefly to the large number of coolies working in the Khojak Pass and the increase in importance of bazaars there. The receipts of the Quetta Town Fund show a decrease. This chiefly is owing to falling-off in the octroi receipts. The Pishin Bazaar Funds have been managed by the Tahsildar, Pishin and the account kept in the Political Agent's Office. The revenue realized has been expended in providing chowkidars and sweepers for the several bazaars and making other sanitary arrangements.

The expenditure of the Quetta and Pishin bazaars during the past three years has been as under—

	1886-87.			1887-88.			1888-89.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Quetta	88,668	6	0	1,04,625	2	0	95,450	8	9
Pishin	8,508	10	5	11,352	4	3	21,914	11	4

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

32. The receipts from excise during the year under report were as below :—

	₹	a.	p.
Quetta	57,830	0	0
Pishin	30,383	5	4

The figures for the preceding two years are as under—

	1886-87. ₹	a.	p.	1887-88. ₹.	a.	p.
Quetta	53,792	0	0	71,200	8	0
Pishin	6,770	0	0	21,955	0	0

The increase in Pishin is mainly due to the large number of men employed on the works in the Khojak Pass.

The number of licences for the sale of foreign liquor was considerably reduced in Quetta during the year under report. To stop the illicit sale of liquor to European soldiers, an establishment of 1 jemadar on ₹15 and 6 chowkidars on ₹10 each was sanctioned by the Governor General's Agent. This establishment is employed under the orders of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and is paid out of the Quetta Town Funds.

33. The following table shows the receipts for stamps during the past three years, including 1888-89 —

District.	1886-87. Court-fees. ₹	a.	p.	1886-87. Others. ₹	a.	p.	1887-88. Court-fees. ₹	a.	p.	1887-88. Others. ₹	a.	p.	1888-89. Court-fees. ₹	a.	p.	1888-89. Others. ₹	a.	p.
Quetta	20,592	12	0	9,410	15	0	36,717	2	0	11,748	12	0	43,920	0	0	13,163	4	0
Pishin	2,638	10	0	213	5	0	5,638	8	6	220	12	0	4,892	5	0	283	4	0

This statement shows that the receipts in the Quetta Tahsil have more than doubled, and those in the Pishin Tahsil have greatly increased since the year 1886-87. As soon, however, as the railway works are completed, the Pishin receipts will show a marked decrease.

FORESTS.

34. A large number of trees were planted out in Quetta.

The question of reserving more forest areas was taken up during the year, and enquiries were made about the Zarghun and Hazar Anuji Forests, and reports were sent to the Forest Officer. There are certain claims in the Zarghun Forest, which will be enquired into, and, if possible, settled during the current year.

EDUCATION.

35. The Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School is the only school in the district for natives. The school teaches up to the middle standard of the Punjab University.

The head master of the school resigned his appointment, and efforts were made to obtain a qualified teacher in his place on ₹70 per mensem, but without success. The pay of the appointment was then raised to ₹100, and the services of a trained master, Fazl Ilahi, were obtained through the Principal of the Lahore Training College The new head master joined his appointment in February 1889, and has considerably improved the status of the school.

To ensure a proper supervision of the working of the school, Mr. Martindale appointed a School Committee with five members and the Extra Assistant Commissioner as President. The Committee, which is composed of some of the most influential men in the town, hold their meetings once a month, and submit their report to the Political Agent with any suggestions they have to make.

36. On the 31st March 1889, the total number of boys in the school was 121 against 124 in 1888, and 55 on the same date in 1887. The slight falling-off in the number is owing to the decrease in the Sindhi class. The numbers also grow less in the winter months, as several of the Native officials send their families to India at that season of the year.

37. From the statement marked G, however, it will be seen that the average daily attendance of the boys for the past year was 140·29 against 101·41 in 1887-88 and 56·16 in 1886-87. This seems to be very encouraging. The same statement also shows that the sum realized by fees was ₹449-5 during the past year, which is an increase of ₹191-0-3 over the preceding twelve months.

It is further a matter of congratulation that the people of the country have commenced to take interest in education. The average daily attendance of the Natives of Baluchistan was 30·15 against 24·58 in 1887-88 and 16·41 in 1886-8.

The total cost of establishment, &c., during the year amounted to ₹3,143-4.

38. Five students went up for the middle school examination of the Punjab University held in March 1889; but unfortunately all of them failed. This result is ascribed to the strictness of the examination and to the fact that questions set in mathematics were particularly difficult. To this I may add that the teachers are not all trained men and are not properly efficient. Efforts are being made to obtain qualified teachers from the Punjab, and it is hoped that during the year a better staff of instructors will be got together.

39. The annual prizes were distributed to the boys in November 1888 by Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General.

40. The present school building is not spacious enough to hold all the classes, and there is no play-ground. The site is surrounded with public buildings and roads to such a degree that the compound cannot be extended on any side. It is therefore under consideration to dispose of the present building and to erect a new school in some more open place where a good play-ground can be secured.

41. In the Quetta cantonments the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Reverend Father Salinger, has a school for the children of Europeans and Eurasians. There were in all nineteen pupils in this school on the 1st January 1889, *viz.* six boys and thirteen girls. Of the nineteen, seven belonged to the Quetta town, and the remaining twelve to the cantonments. The school receives an annual contribution of ₹200 from the Quetta Municipal Funds.

42. Another school was opened in November 1888 for the children of Europeans in the Quetta town, under the supervision of the Chaplain of Quetta. The Quetta Municipal Funds contribute ₹50 and the Railway Department ₹100 per mensem to this institution. In February 1889, the total number of pupils in this school was fourteen—six boys and eight girls. The present number in the school is eighteen. The Committee are anxious to place the school under the Government Code.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY.

43. This institution is chiefly maintained by private subscription, and receives a monthly contribution of ₹20 from the Municipality. The hall of the Quetta School is at present used for the Library; but as this causes inconvenience, it has been decided to build a Municipal Hall and a Library-room. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, is the President, and the affairs of the institution are managed by a Committee annually selected from amongst the members.

PUBLIC WORKS.

44. A sum of ₹14,972-0-6 was expended out of the Quetta revenues on public works during the year. Additions were made to some of the Revenue buildings, a bridge built on the Habib Nala, a house purchased for the Tahsildar of Quetta to live in, and the flow of water from Barnes Karez was considerably increased by the addition of several more wells. Out of the Municipal Funds ₹22,316-14-6 were expended on Public Works in the Quetta town, several roads were metalled and brick drains were constructed.

SURVEY AND RAILWAYS.

45. These call for no special remarks. Work has been vigorously proceeded with during the year on the Khojak Tunnel. As regards the survey, details are given in Annexure K to this Report (p. 40).

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

46. There were no donkey stallions in the district during the year under review. Six horse stallions were originally allotted to the district, of whom one, Forgery, died on the 2nd May 1888.

Another stallion, Planet, was sent temporarily from Jacobabad; he stayed here for a short time and covered four mares. The five stallions belonging to the district covered 163 mares during 1888-89, giving an average of 33. The average for 1887-88 was 22. The largest number, 42, was covered by the Arab stallion Beawar. There is no doubt that the "thoroughbred English" horse is not popular with the zemindars. They are very fond of the Norfolk Trotter and the Arab; and in future I would suggest that only these breeds be employed in the district. Gelding does not seem to have made any advance; and until it does, it seems hopeless to expect any marked improvement. Mares covered by Government stallions are often also covered by country ponies. The progeny is consequently very often unsatisfactory.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

47. The work of the Church Missionary Society calls for no special remarks, except that their hospital, built in Quetta, was opened by the Lord Bishop of Lahore in March 1889.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

48. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief visited the District in November 1888.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with his staff and the Commissioner in Sind, paid a visit to the district in March 1889.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

49. The water-works scheme is progressing. Plans and estimates were prepared, and the line for the pipes has been marked. Operations have been commenced at the head works in the Hanna Pass.

TOURS.

50. A statement (marked H) shows the places visited by the Political Agent during the year 1888-89.

KANDAHAR TRADE.

51. Statement I contains the statistics of trade with Kandahar. In all 18,444 camels and 4,797 donkeys with 1,20,512 maunds of merchandize from India passed through Chaman to Kandahar. And 47,421 camels and 15,512 donkeys with 3,05,952 maunds of goods came from Afghanistan into the Pishin District. Besides these, 46 camels and 9,670 sheep were brought from Afghanistan for sale. Both the export and import show a marked increase over the figures of 1887-88.

The taxes levied by His Highness the Amir on all merchandize are extremely high, and if they could be reduced to a reasonable limit, there is no doubt that a great expansion of trade would ensue. A reduction of the import and export duties would probably increase His Highness's revenues.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE A.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Special or Local Allowance.	Travelling Allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R	R	R	R	
1	Major G. Gaisford	Political Agent	800	100	180	1,080	
2	W. A. Ingle, Esq.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	800	150	90	1,040	Took charge on 21st December 1888, from R. B. P. Suraj Kaul, transferred to Kashmir.
3	S. H. King, Esq.	Treasury Officer	500	...	...	500	Resumed charge on 22nd November 1888.
4	Lt.-Colonel Browne	Cantonment Magistrate.	Staff pay	200	...	200	Resumed charge on 3rd December 1888.
5	Lieutenant Cubitt	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	400	100	150	650	
6	Kazi Jalal-ud-din	Tahsildar, Pishin	250	...	...	250	
7	Pundit Nand Lal	Munsiff, Quetta.	250	...	...	250	Acting, permanent grade R200.
8	M. Bashir Ali Khan	Tahsildar, Quetta	175	...	...	175	Arrived from Sibi on 14th June 1888. Acting, permanent grade R150.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE B.

Extract from General Report of Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan Agency, Quetta, for 1888.

QUETTA.

Civil Hospital. Many improvements in the Civil Hospital have been effected during the year, for details of which see General Report, Section I.

Railway Hospital. 2. The North-Western Railway have during the past year erected a new hospital for the employés of the line, for description of which see Genera Report, Section II.

Lock Hospital. 3. The Lock Hospital has been improved by enlarging the verandah, so as to allow the in-patients to occupy it for sleeping purposes during the summer nights.

General Health. 4. The general health of the station has been good. The summer was unusually dry, and there were several cases of enteric fever among the European in-patients. Many cases of pneumonia, occurring among the poorer classes, have been treated in the Civil Dispensary during the year. Exposure, together with insufficient food and clothing, are the chief factors responsible for the production of the disease, which is distinctly sporadic and not infectious. Among those treated in the Civil Hospital are patients from Herat, Farah, Kandahar, Ghazni, and many servants of the European residents of Quetta.

The rainfall for the past year is shown in detail below :—

Months.	Total for the year.
January	1·70
February	1·53
March	1·05
April	0·14
May	0·02
June	0·0
July	0·0
August	0·0
September	0·0
October	0·0
November	1·07
December	0·59
	6·10

It should be remembered that in thus showing the amount of rainfall the quantity of watery deposit received on the earth is not all assessed.

Snowfall. During the months of January, February, and sometimes March, it is customary in Quetta to get more or less heavy falls of snow, and this addition to the supply of ground water is not shown in the returns.

Epidemic. 5. There were a few sporadic cases of small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever in the Quetta, Pishin, and Sibi Districts, but no severe epidemics. The districts, I am glad to say, were unusually free from cholera. Considering the amount of labour on the Kwaja-Amran Extension Railway, which is chiefly of an imported character, this absence of the disease is particularly satisfactory.

Vaccination. 6. During the past year a vaccinator has been regularly employed in performing operations in Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Gulistan, Loralai, and Thal-Chotiali. He visited the villages in these districts and vaccinated a total of 4,445, out of which 4,275 were successful. In several of the districts in which dispensaries exist the Hospital Assistants in charge also performed vaccination operations, thus rendering material aid to protection against small-pox.

Sanitation. 7. At Bostan and Killa Abdulla the sanitary conditions of the villages have been improved. At both of them Harbury's latrines have been erected, and the services of an extra number of sweepers have been entertained, thus leading to increased cleanliness and freedom from disease. The rate of increase in sanitary improvements is necessarily slow, but the villagers, as they learn the value of using latrines, and removing collections of filth, will doubtless more readily avail themselves of the sanitary improvements.

In Quetta itself the sanitary arrangements have been under the supervision of 1st class Hospital Assistant Bhagwan Das during the past year. The sanctioned scale of sanitary establishment for the city has remained the same. Two new rubbish carts have been purchased, and a parapet has been built around the Habib Nullah, which is used as drinking water by the Natives and needs to be protected from pollution. Two Harbury's latrines were erected in the Police lines for use by the men of the Police.

The large drain in the Sandeman Road has been lined with pucka bricks. This is a great improvement.

Location of latrines.

2 two-seated latrines in Political Agent's Office and Treasury Office.
1 two-seated latrine in Club.
1 do. do. in Tahsil.
1 do. do. in Thana.
1 four-seated at the back of Tolaram's house.
1 four-seated and 1 two-seated near bazar.
2 do. do. near Custom House.
1 two-seated near Surajganj.
4 four-seated are kept in Godown, and will be erected shortly.

For the city itself fifteen latrines were purchased during the year, and were located as shown in the margin.

Fresh gumlahs were purchased to replace unserviceable ones. MacDougall's powder and carbolic acid have been used throughout the year.

A slaughter-house was built outside the city for the use of the butchers in the bazaar, and work in it was commenced in September 1888.

Chakla.

8. A new chakla is in course of erection outside the city, and, when it is built, all the prostitutes will be provided with comfortable and clean quarters, at a low rent, thus enabling us, on the one hand, to supervise and arrange for their personal and general sanitation, and, on the other hand, protecting the women themselves from the rack-renting to which they have been subjected by rapacious bazaar bunniahs, who are at present their landlords.

PISHIN.

9. During the year the sanitary condition of station has been satisfactory.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The diseases most prevalent have been intermittent fevers and affections of the respirator organs; and the following deaths occurred:—

Disease of respiratory organs	2
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3
Compression of the brain	1
Abscess	1
TOTAL	7

I hope to be able to inspect Pishin in the course of a few days.

ANNEXURE C.

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin Districts during the year 1888-89.

COURT.	ORIGINAL SUITS.							Execution of decree.	Appeals.
	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Cases, *exparte*.	No. of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject-matter of cases.			
					Days.	R a. p.			
Political Agent	21	...	12	9	17	11,833 1 7		12	15
Cantonment Magistrate	305	33	65	207	13	11,799 4 2		57	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner	327	7	233	87	19	200,630 5 11		180	101
Munsiff, Quetta	3,418	267	1,969	1,182	14½	142,897 5 4		1,722	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	58	...	42	16	24 5/12	6,215 10 0		17	...
Treasury Officer	11	3	5	3	8	3,909 4 11		3	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	771	84	484	203	7	127,125 0 0		330	...
Naib Tahsildar, Shelabagh	448	9	304	135	19	48,370 2 4		16	...
TOTAL	5,359	403	3,114	1,842	...	5,52,790 2 3		2,337	116

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE D.

Statement of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin Districts during the year 1888-89.

Court.	Original Cases.							Miscellaneous Cases.			Appeals.
	Total No. of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Jirga cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
							Days.				
Political Agent	37	18	19	62	...	43	5	...	145	145	41
Cantonment Magistrate	606	43	563	906	...	...	4	51	48	99	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	977	195	275	2,002	507	...	1½	966	...	966	28
Munsiff, Quetta	65	12	53	262	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	194	75	119	472	...	...	6½	...	18	18	...
Treasury Officer	39	6	33	150	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	335	194	141	468	...	45	3	323	717	1,040	...
Naib Tahsildar, Shelabagh.	150	111	39	544	...	...	7	12	20	32	...
Total	2,403	654	1,242	4,866	507	88	...	1,352	948	2,300	69

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE E.

Police Administration Report for the year 1888-89.

PART I.—Criminals.

Preliminary.

The crime of the Quetta and Pishin Districts has been grouped on the same lines as last year.

Comparison of crime of present year with previous year.

2. The total number of cognizable cases for the period under report, which are admitted to have occurred, is 655 against 791 admitted last year—a decrease of 136. This decrease is a particularly healthy sign, because the decrease has been in such offences as dakaiti and robbery, theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust. In fact, there has been a slight increase in the offences against the persons, and a very marked decrease in the offences against property. In a Frontier district, where the murder of a wife and her paramour are looked on as praiseworthy acts, and where arms are resorted to in quarrels, the Police are not to blame for the increase in the number of murders and cases of grievous hurt. But even in these serious offences against the person the influence of the Police has been felt, for there has been a decrease in rioting.

Offences in which greatest difference is seen in the two years.

3. The offences in which the greatest difference in number seen in the two years are—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences relating to coin, &c.	4	8	4	0
Rioting	14	10	0	4
Murder	9	13	4	0
Attempt to murder	1	2	1	0
Culpable homicide	3	2	0	1
Grievous hurt	15	26	11	0
Criminal force to public servant or woman	11	13	2	0
Rash or negligent act causing death	0	2	2	0
Enticing or taking away a married woman	7	2	0	5
Administering stupefying drugs	0	1	1	0
Dakaiti	10	2	0	8
Robbery with hurt	5	1	0	4
Robbery	22	18	0	4
Serious mischief and cognate offences	7	1	0	6
Lurking house-trespass	65	73	8	0
House-trespass having made preparation for hurt	0	4	4	0
Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	5	11	6	0
Thefts	509	409	0	100
Criminal breach of trust	21	8	0	13
Receiving stolen property	62	33	0	29
Criminal or house-trespass	13	4	0	9
Public nuisances	577	461	0	116

Reason for the decrease of crime.

4. The decrease in the crime is partly due to the activity of the Police in the previous year in prosecuting offenders, and is partly due to there being fewer idlers this year than last in the district. Last year there was an interval between the completing of the railway lines and starting the Khojak tunnelling. A large number of men who had been thrown out of employment remained in the district waiting for fresh work. When at last the Khojak tunnelling was begun, most of these men obtained employment, and the others left for their homes.

Months in which crime was most prevalent.

5. During the months of May, June, and July, *i.e.* in the beginning of the year, the crime was heaviest. This was probably due to the men out of employ being still in the district. The Magistrates began taking securities from these men, and this no doubt expedited their departure.

Character of the people in general.

6. The people of the district are, on the whole, well behaved. The Achakzais of Pishin and the Brahuis of the Bolan are worse than the others. Of the strangers, or temporary inhabitants, the Achakzais beyond the border and the Peshawaries are the worst characters. Nearly all the serious offences have been the work of one or other of these tribes.

Character of the people residing in towns.

7. The only town in the district is that of Quetta. The character of the permanent residents is good, and it is the Peshawaries or Sultanzai, Kakars, or Achakzais, who come in for a short time at uncertain intervals, who commit what crime there is. Offences are chiefly committed in cantonments, the investigation of which rests, under the present arrangements, with the Cantonment Magistrate.

Infanticide.

8. No case of infanticide occurred during the year.

Murder and culpable homicide cases.

9. There have been 14 cases of murder and culpable homicide, of which 11 were traced. In the last of three murders (which is shown as untraced) there is every hope of getting the offenders.

I give a brief sketch of each case:—

(*1*).—*Murder traced.*—One Askan, of Ibrahimzai, killed his wife and her lover for adultery. The case was settled politically (police case).

(*2*).—*Murder traced.*—One Khan Mohamed killed his wife, Mussamat Bibi Jan, at Kasi village. Khan Mohamed was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment under section 15, Frontier Regulations. Police and Levies worked together.

(*3*).—*Murder traced.*—Tara Singh, shopkeeper, while returning to Tura Shah village from Pishin, was murdered and robbed of R102-12-6. The murderers were traced to the Sultanzai Kakars residing in foreign territory. The file was sent to Political Agent. Result not yet communicated to this office. Police and Levies worked together.

(*4*).—*Murder traced.*—Imam Bax was killed and Aslam (both Rustamzais) was wounded by Rustam Khan, Shakar Khan, Hayat Khan, Subzal Khan, Resanies, on account of the enmity between Sardar Assad Khan and Alla Yar Khan. The case was referred to jirga, and the accused, were each punished with two years' imprisonment and R250 fine. (Police case entirely.)

(*5*).—*Murder traced.*—Mussamat Wilayatan, prostitute. was murdered in Quetta for the sake of her jewels. Three Peshawaries were arrested, of which one was sentenced to ten year's rigorous imprisonment, and the other let out on security of R3,000 each for good behaviour for a period of three years. (Police case.)

(*6*).—*Murder traced.*—Bahadur Khurd was shot by Atta Mohamed, Khurd, at Darwaza; motive did not transpire. The case worked out by Police was committed to Session. Result not yet notified to this office.

(*7*).—*Murder untraced.*—Toti, a sweeper of Dr. Pierson, was mysteriously murdered at Shelabagh. Motive, robbery apparently. One Kala Singh, of the 23rd Pioneers, was suspected, but he committed suicide after shooting his subadar. Fakira and Nathoo, sweepers, were also arrested as concerned in the murder and its abetment. Fakira was discharged, as he could only have been implicated as an accessory after the fact.

* Nathoo was subsequently released for want of proof.

* Nathoo is still under trial.

(*8*).—*Murder untraced.*—Four persons of Teri and one Badazai were mysteriously murdered and robbed between Siriab and Mustang. Bodies found in an advanced state of decomposition. Police and Levies investigated. No clue at present.

(*9*).—*Murder untraced.*—Bhopat Rai partook of food with one Babu Rochi Ram, clerk in the Executive Engineer's Office, Khojak. They both became violently sick. Babu Roch Ram recovered, but the other, his guest, died. Arsenic was found in the food and vomit of both. The investigation brought nothing to light. Babu Rochi Ram left before the investi-

gation was completed, evidently afraid that another attempt would be made on his life. He was too afraid to disclose all he knew was the general impression after he left.

(*10.*)—*Culpable homicide traced.*—Noor Mohamed and Igbar Batazai, of Killa Ibrahim Khanzai, quarrelled about camels grazing on certain land. Noor Mohamed died. Igbar was fined ₹2,800. (Police case. Levies did not assist.)

(*11.*)—*Culpable homicide traced.*—Murghaia, a Kakar of Killi Barat,* and Mohamed Rasul, an Achakzai, of Killi Lal Khanzai, quarrelled at Sunzai about the grazing of a flock of sheep, and Murghaia received injuries which resulted in death. Case was investigated and sent up for trial by Police to Political Agent, who made it over to Jirga. Result not yet known.

* Mohamed Rasul was tried by the District Magistrate and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*12.*)—*Murder traced.*—Five Kandaharis were going to Kandahar with about 4,000 in cash. They met with one Wali Mohamed, *alias* Fatteh Mohamed, Mohamedzai (Achakzai), at present residing at Kona Bazar village, near Pishin Cantonment. He accompanied them as their friend. Presently they were overtaken by six Achakzais whom Fatteh Mohamed warned off. These Achakzais therefore went on alone. On reaching foreign territory, Fatteh Mohamed pulled out his pistol and shot one of the Kandaharies. This evidently was a signal, for the other Achakzais appeared, and the Kandaharies fled leaving one dead and one wounded. On Fatteh Mohamed's return to Kona Bazar he was arrested and tried for murder and sentenced to transportation for life. (A Levy case.)

(*13.*)—*Murder traced.*—A Pathan, of Abdul Rahmanzai, killed his wife and her seducer. He was arrested and made over to a Jirga to be dealt with. Result not yet notified. (Police case.)

The man was released by the Jirga.

(*14.*)—*Murder traced.*—Two men were killed and two men were wounded near Bostan. These men were Purbeahs working on the railway. The tracks of the murderers were followed beyond Gwal. It is almost certain that the murderers were Sultanzai Kakars. It is supposed two men were concerned. The murder was nothing more nor less than Ghazism.

(*15.*)—*Attempt to murder.*—A Nasar Pathan attempted to kill his cousin by wounding him with a knife. The cause was family feud. The murderer was arrested. Case pending. (Levy case.)

10. The percentage of the cases convicted to admitted is 30. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is 48.

Percentages.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is 27. There is no great difference in the percentages of the two years.

11. There have been 21 cases of robbery and dacoity, of which only five have been traced up to the present. I give a brief account of each—

Robbery and dacoity cases.

(*1.*)—*Robbery.*—Three Ghilzais robbed two others near Siriab of ₹54-4. No clue obtained.

(*2.*)—*Robbery.*—A Hindu merchant of Kandahar was robbed, about 100 yards from the Levies' chowki at Segi, of a horse and property to the value of ₹478. The Levies recovered the horse, but no property. The case was investigated by the Levies, and also by the Police.

(*3.*)—*Robbery.*—Sher Khan and others robbed Mahar Khan, servant to Saadat Khan, Achakzai of Gulistan, between Segi and Dinar Karez. Case taken by Levies and property recovered.

(*4.*)—*Robbery.*—One Haji, of Killi Said Pukar, was set upon and robbed of ₹55 by six men unknown but believed to be Achakzais near Lora Said Hamid. No clue. Levies did not help.

(*5.*)—*Robbery.*—Mohamed Khan, "Seistani," was robbed of ₹20 near Kuchlag. No clue. Police and Levies both investigated.

(*6.*)—*Robbery.*—Musa Khan, Satakzai, was robbed by four men of property to value of ₹52, of which was recovered about ₹15 worth near the spot. Case, having occurred near Dasht, was made over to Sardar Yar Mohamed Khan Khurd, but he failed to obtain any clue.

(*7.*)—*Robbery.*—Roda Mal and Khema Mal, of Rindli, were robbed near the Nari River by a Shawani Brahui, who was arrested and sent for trial.

(*8.*)—*Robbery.*—Two goldsmiths were robbed at Bibi Nani by Pathans of Afghanistan. Inder Singh, Sergeant of Police, followed up the clue and arrested five men at Darwaza, of which four were convicted and sentenced to one and a half year's imprisonment each.

(*9.*)—*Robbery.*—Near Surkhab a Pathan was robbed by two men unknown. No clue.

(*10.*)—*Robbery.*—At Killi Said Mohamed Khan, a Pathan of Kandahar, was robbed by three Pathans of Jallalabad, who were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each. In this case the Police did well.

(*11.*)—*Robbery.*—A man was robbed after sunset between Pishin and Yaroo Karez. No clue.

(*12.*)—*Robbery.*—Two men were robbed between Siriab and Mastung of ₹386 worth of property. No clue. Levies and Police both investigated.

(*13.*)—*Robbery.*—A Punjabi dyer was robbed between Killa Abdulla and Gulistan. No clue. Levies and Police both investigated.

(*14.*)—*Robbery.*—Between Shelabagh and Killa Abdulla, two Hindus were robbed of ₹118 worth of property. The Police followed the tracks for three miles to Machka, and then made over the investigation to the Achakzai Jemadar. No result.

(*15.*)—*Robbery.*—A prostitute was wounded and robbed by a Ghilzai in Quetta. Prisoner committed to Session (Police case).

(*16.*)—*Robbery.*—Sadu Mal was stopped and robbed of ₹2 by three men near Khushdil Khan. No clue.

(*17.*)—*Robbery.*—A tailor was robbed between Shamasi Khan and Killa Abdulla. The tracks were followed for some distance and then lost. No clue.

(*18.*)—*Robbery.*—A man and his son, aged ten, were going camel to Sharawak, when they were stopped and robbed by three men unknown, between Summugli and the Lora River. They were robbed of ₹557 worth of property, of which ₹484 worth recovered near the spot. No clue.

(*19.*)—*Robbery.*—A Kakar, resident of Kandahar, was robbed between Shelabagh and Chaman. No clue.

Detection of crime.

12. Crime has been well detected in Quetta City and Rindli. The reasons for this, it is thought, are—1st, that the Thanadars of these stations have not been changed or moved for two years or more; and, 2nd, that in the city the earliest information of offences committed is received by the police as the scene of the offence is generally only a few minutes' walk from the thana. Again, at Rindli the offences reported are so few that the Thanadar has more time to devote to the investigation of each. On the other hand, at Pishin, Saddar Quetta, and Killa Abdulla police stations, the Crime and Miscellaneous work is fairly heavy, the scene of the offence miles off, and during the past year the Thanadars have been frequently changed.

PART II.—Miscellaneous.

Conduct of the Police.

13. The general conduct of the Police has been good, with the single regrettable exception when one Sardar Usman Khan, of Killa Durani, was unnecessarily hand-cuffed on arrest: The Police have been guilty of no glaring mistakes; on the other hand, they have carried out their numerous and arduous duties cheerfully and faithfully.

Escape of prisoners from Police custody and their re-capture.

14. One prisoner escaped from Police custody and was immediately re-captured. In my opinion it could scarcely be called more than an attempt. The prisoner, who was shown in last year's report as having managed to make his escape from Police custody twice, was re-captured this year and punished on both counts.

Railway Police.

15. A very large number of men have been employed on the railway to maintain "law and order," to guard "goods" and "treasure." The supervision of this force is one of Inspector Beaty's duties, and the efficient way in which he has continued to carry out his duties is most commendable. The conduct of the force has been good. In one or two instances the sentries have tried pilfering the goods committed to their charge, but the immediate detection and the punishment which followed has had, it is hoped, a beneficial effect. I have nothing further to add to the remarks I made last year on this force.

Distribution of Police.

16. The distribution of the Police is shown in the form attached to the report. From that it will be seen that for the detection of crime only two Inspectors, five Deputy Inspectors, and nineteen Sergeants are available. Of these nineteen Sergeants five have to act as clerks in the thanas. Constables at the thanas and outposts, numbering about 190, are of little use as detectives, but are used in serving processes, accompanying prisoners, and patrolling the bazars.

I would draw particular attention to this fact because Police working is judged usually by the success or non-success in unravelling cases, tracing offenders, and recovering property, and people are apt to slide unconsciously into the error of imagining that the whole of the sanctioned force is available at all times for watching criminals and investigating offences, whereas,

as a matter of fact, three-fifths of the force are used entirely for watch and ward purposes and other miscellaneous work. Of the remaining two-fifths, a very large number are, as I have shown, constables at thanas and outposts, who give some assistance to the Deputy Inspectors and Sergeants investigating cases, but this assistance is for the most part in collecting persons required by the investigating officer, and seldom in collecting information, so that virtually the detection of crime is left to about 25 policemen, *viz.* 2 Inspectors, 5 Deputy Inspectors, 14 Sergeants, and, if necessary, 4 Duffadars are available.

In my opinion this number is sufficient, and, if employed only as detectives, the result will be good next year.

Health of the force.

17. The average daily strength of the force, rank and file, has been 501·5.

The average daily sick was 5·36, or 1·07 per cent. of the daily strength.

Only two men died. One of them was a "bhang-eater" and died from an over-dose.

The proportion of Muhamadans to Hindus in the force.

18. The proportion of Hindus to Muhammadans in the force for the several grades are—

	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
Deputy Inspectors	2	3
Sergeants	47	31
Munshies	3	3
Duffadars	5	2
Sowars	28	33
Constables	178	181
TOTAL	263	253

There is one European and one Native (Muhammadan) Inspector and five of the sweeper caste for the conservancy arrangements, making a total of 521 enrolled policemen.

Detective measures contemplated.

19. No new detective measures were inaugurated during the year. A new measure for the better detection of crime will be introduced experimentally this year by relieving the Deputy Inspectors in charge of police stations of some of the departmental responsibilities which have hitherto been attached to their appointments; so giving them more time to devote to patrolling their beats, to becoming familiar with the people, and to investigating offences. The result of this arrangement will be noticed next year.

Notice of officers.

20. Inspector Ahmad Yar Khan and Inspector Beaty, of the Railway Police, have both done well and have been of very great assistance.

Condition of Police buildings.

21. The Police buildings are in good condition, though the accommodation in the Police lines is scarcely adequate. This subject will be a matter for special report, so is not fully noticed here.

Police accounts.

22. I give in the Police accounts attached to this report the cost of the force during the past year.

In the Police Fund accounts it will be noticed that the receipts and expenditure under the sub-head "Deceased estate" is extremely large. This was due to the batta for the men not being sanctioned until October, when the batta for ten months (arrears) had to be drawn. A large number of men had left the force during the period. Consequently, I ordered that the sums due to these men should be kept in the Treasury with pay of the deceased police officers and deserters, until the letters, acquittance rolls, &c., were prepared for despatch to the District Superintendents of Police of the districts in which the policemen who had left resided. The money was then re-drawn and despatched to the Superintendents of Police to disburse to the persons named in the acquittance roll.

The other funds call for no other remarks than that they are each and all solvent.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Conclusion.

23. In the foregoing pages every matter of interest or of importance in determining the value of the Police force which at present exists has been noticed in turn, with such remarks as appeared called for.

I trust that the work done during the year will be considered satisfactory.

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENTS ATTACHED TO POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

No. I.—*Statement showing the Cost of the Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1888-89.*

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT.	ACTUAL COST.													SANCTIONED.
	April 1888.	May 1888.	June 1888.	July 1888.	August 1888.	September 1888.	October 1888.	November 1888.	December 1888.	January 1889.	February 1889.	March 1889.	Total.	Cost.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Assistant District Superintendent of Police	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	7,800 0 0	7,800 0 0
Revenue Police	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,656 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	600 0 0
Special sanction	508 12 8	509 5 3	520 6 3	545 2 8	547 5 11	569 2 8	653 12 8	625 4 8	596 12 8	630 8 0	630 8 0	630 8 0		
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	479 0 5	57 0 0	57 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,560 9 10	7,908 0 0
Rindli	105 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	110 0 0	118 8 4	118 8 4	91 8 4	95 2 0	77 10 10	69 0 0		
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 0 0	.....	.....	73 12 8	.....	.....	1,351 2 6	1,432 12 0
Mach	90 10 8	87 5 4	72 10 8	47 5 4	87 5 4	100 2 8	126 7 0	126 7 0	126 7 0	127 5 4	127 5 4	127 5 4		
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 13 4	.....	57 2 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,310 13 2	1,528 0 0
Railway Police	562 0 0	538 9 6	525 6 5	572 0 0	552 0 0	552 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0		
Supplementary	20 0 0	3 3 7	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	40 0 0	1,073 2 6	14 0 0	.....	.....	.....	9,026 6 0	9,048 0 0
Quetta and Pishin	3,466 12 9	3,410 6 4	3,424 3 10	3,602 1 9	3,762 5 2	3,742 3 3	4,869 1 1	4,878 15 0	4,649 14 5	4,330 13 0	4,786 2 8	4,735 12 1		
Supplementary	228 0 0	388 10 0	527 0 0	225 0 0	218 6 9	55 0 0	179 4 5	180 8 4	5,034 5 8	390 8 0	450 10 5	253 8 0	57,789 8 11	61,998 0 0
Bolan Road	653 0 0	661 0 0	648 0 0	681 0 0	681 0 0	663 0 0	862 14 2	880 8 0	846 8 0	815 8 0	815 8 0	849 8 0		
Supplementary	20 0 0	15 8 3	54 0 0	.....	.....	.....	18 0 0	149 0 0	1,126 4 0	.....	.....	34 0 0	10,474 2 5	10,566 0 0
Indus Valley State Railway	310 0 0	378 0 0	343 0 0	361 2 0	365 0 0	370 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0		
Supplementary	.....	.....	185 0 0	29 0 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	.....	741 15 3	.....	.....	.....	6,004 1 3	6,012 0 0
Bolan Railway	540 0 0	530 0 0	525 0 0	514 13 11	473 0 0	495 0 0	686 0 0	714 0 0	687 8 0	672 0 0	697 14 5	732 8 0		
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	6 4 6	.....	34 0 0	27 0 0	11 1 0	1,119 1 8	.....	62 5 10	81 0 0	8,608 9 4	9,150 0 0
TOTAL	7,342 4 1	7,370 0 3	7,772 11 2	7,581 14 2	7,641 4 6	7,543 8 7	10,262 2 11	10,907 6 10	17,184 5 0	9,228 9 0	9,741 1 6	9,606 1 5	1,12,181 5 5	1,17,698 12 0

R. C. PLOWDEN,
Asstt. District Supdt., Police, Quetta and Pishin.

No. II.—*Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property during the year 1888-89.*

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of offence.	Cases.							Person.							Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 8.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage columns (10 and 11) to 12.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of quarter.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen, columns 17 and 18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 (*a*)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE															R a. p.	R a. p.		
1	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	8	...	7	4	1	8	50	...	12	4	33	6	...	2	.....	.....	...	
2	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	4	...	4	3	...	4	75	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
3	143 to 153, 157 and 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	10	1	9	5	2	10	45	12	158	49	29	105	...	16	.....	.....	...	
4	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	23	1	21	13	3	23	56	12	179	59	30	114	...	18	.....	.....	...	
		CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSONS.																		
5	302, 303, and 396	Murder	13	...	8	4	1	12	60	...	16	9	56	6	...	1	5,041 14 6	267 12 0	5·2	
6	307	Attempt to murder	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	.....	.....	...	Yar Muhamed Khurd paid a fine of R100.
7	304 and 308	Culpable homicide	2	...	1	1	1	2	50	...	3	2	66	...	...	1	.....	.....	...	
8	377	Unnatural offences	2	...	2	1	...	2	50	...	3	1	33	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
9	376	Rape	.....	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
10	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
11	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	27	...	22	12	5	26	46	...	38	17	45	11	...	10	.....	.....	...	
12	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
13	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	13	1	13	9	...	13	64	1	29	19	63	11	...	...	.....	.....	...	
14	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	2	.....	.....	...	
15	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	67	2	52	28	9	64	44	2	100	49	24	37	...	16	5,041 14 6	267 12 0	5·2	
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.																		
16	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	416 2 0	151 0 0	36	
17	394	Robbery with hurt	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	12 0 0	12 0 0	100	
18	Robbery	Robbery	22	...	4	...	2	18	11	...	13	7	54	6	...	...	2,861 0 9	698 12 0	24	
19	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
20	428, 429	Mischief by killing or poisonating any animal	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	

Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property during the year 1888-89—continued.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable.	Description of offence.	Cases.							Person.							Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including false accusation of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted, columns 7 and 8.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (10 and 11) to 12.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of quarter.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen, columns 17 and 18.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7 (*a*)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		CLASS III.—SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS AND PROPERTY, OR AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY—*continued.*															R a. p.	R a. p.		
21	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	75	1	14	13	3	73	18	2	28	18	60	5	...	7	14,310 0 0	2,042 15 6	14	
22	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	...	3	2	...	4	50	...	7	5	71	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	107	2	25	19	5	101	18	3	53	32	57	15	...	9	17,599 2 9	2,904 11 6	16	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.																		
23	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint or confinement	2	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
24	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	11	...	4	4	...	11	36	...	4	4	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
25	379 to 382	Thefts	421	1	158	110	8	409	27	1	218	135	61	71	...	13	33,916 8 8	9,618 2 3	28	
26	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	9	...	2	2	1	8	25	...	6	3	50	2	...	1	3,507 10 0	2,720 0 0	78	
27	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	36	...	30	20	3	33	61	...	44	25	57	12	...	7	1,086 11 0	1,067 9 0	98	
28	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	5	...	4	1	...	4	25	...	7	1	14	6	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	482	1	198	137	12	465	28	1	279	168	60	91	...	21	38,510 13 8	13,405 11 3	...	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
29	Chapter VII, C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	17	...	17	13	...	13	83	...	17	13	76	4	...	...	.....	.....	...	
30	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified	Offences against Gambling Act	7	...	7	7	...	7	100	...	58	55	95	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		" " Excise Law	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	7	7	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		" " Opium Act	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		" " Railway Laws	5	...	4	2	1	5	40	...	6	2	33	2	...	2	.....	.....	...	
31	Municipal and local laws.	Public and local nuisances	476	...	476	436	...	436	91	...	476	436	91	40	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	507	...	506	460	1	463	100	...	565	514	90	49	...	2	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL OF FIVE CLASS COGNIZABLE OFFENCES	681	6	297	197	29	655	30	18	613	308	48	259	...	64	61,151 14 11	16,578 2 9	27	
		GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES	1,188	6	803	657	30	1,118	59	18	1,178	822	69	308	...	66	.....	.....	...	

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

No. IV.—*Police Accounts.*

	R	a.	p.
Pay of force for one year	1,12,181	5	5
Clothing grant	5,130	0	0
Equipment	488	0	0
Contingent	2,871	3	9
TOTAL	1,20,670	9	2

Police Funds Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1888	16,887	3	9
Receipts during the year	13,287	0	0
TOTAL	30,174	3	9
Expenditure up to 31st March 1889	8,305	7	3
Balance	21,868	12	6

Detail of Funds.

	Chanda.			Clothing.			Equipment.			D. Estate.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Opening Balance	7,303	1	11	8,295	1	6	1,155	9	4	133	7	0
Receipts	3,702	11	1	7,694	9	10	501	0	0	1,388	11	1
TOTAL	11,005	13	0	15,989	11	4	1,656	9	4	1,522	2	1
Expenditure	3,379	9	3	3,577	2	9	3	4	0	1,345	7	3
Balance	7,626	3	9	12,412	8	7	1,653	5	4	176	10	10

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt., Police, Quetta and Pishin.

No. V.—*Statement showing the Equipment Grant of the Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1888-89.*

Sanctioned strength.	Establishment.	Annual grant at R8 each.		
		R	a.	p.
22	1st grade Mounted Sergeants in Quetta and Pishin Districts Police	176	0	0
35	2nd grade Mounted Sergeants in Quetta and Pishin Districts Police	280	0	0
2	Sowars, Mach Thana	16	0	0
2	„ Rindli „	16	0	0
	TOTAL	488	0	0

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt., Police, Quetta and Pishin.

No. VI.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the Police Contingencies from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.*

PARTICULARS.	Country stationery.			Service telegrams.			Official postage.			Miscellaneous and office expenses.			Reward to informers.			Reward for capture of offenders.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Drawn from the Treasury from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889	441	11	6	104	9	0	500	0	0	1,749	15	3	30	0	0	45	0	0	2,871	3	9
Allotment for the year	.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			.....			2,950	0	0
																			Balance	78	12	3

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt., Police, Quetta and Pishin.

No. VII.—*Statement showing the Annual Clothing Grant of the Quetta-Pishin District Police for the year 1888-89.*

Sanctioned strength.	Establishment.	Annual grant at R10 each. R	a.	p.
3	Rindli Thana	30	0	0
3	Mach „	30	0	0
57	Bolan Road	570	0	0
4	Public Works Department Guard	40	0	0
267	Quetta and Pishin	2,670	0	0
12	Revenue Police	120	0	0
24	Special sanction	240	0	0
55	Bolan Railway	550	0	0
36	Indus Valley State Railway	360	0	0
52	Additional Police for survey parties of Sind-Pishin State Railway	520	0	0
513	TOTAL	5,130	0	0

R. C. PLOWDEN,

Asstt. District Supdt., Police, Quetta-Pishin.

No. VIII.—*Distribution of* Railway *Police, Quetta-Pishin District, on the 31st of March 1889.*

No.	Name of Station.	Law and Order.							Watch and Ward.							Remarks.
			Sergeants.			Constables.				Sergeants.			Constables.			
		Inspector.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Inspector.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	
	Strength according to existing sanctions	1	1	5	19	59	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	= Total 144 men.
1	Rindli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	
2	Kundlani	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	South Kirta	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	New Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Bibinani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Lalaj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Abigum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Mach	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Hirok Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	
10	Dozan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	New Kolepur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Kotal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	
13	Darwaza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Sariab	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Quetta Station	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10	5	7	
16	Baleli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Kuchlak	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Bostan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	5	3	
19	Khanai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Fuller's Camp	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Yaru Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	
22	Saranan	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Said Hamid	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Pulad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Gulistan	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Killa Abdulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	3	4	
	Total	...	...	...	2	9	5	...	...	1	3	9	32	20	15	
	Miscellaneous—															
	(1) Police Office at Quetta	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(2) Executive Engineer, Hirok (Mr. Elston)	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) „ „ Quetta (Mr. Hodson)	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(4) „ „ Bostan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Distribution of Railway *Police, Quetta-Pishin District, on the 31st of March 1889*—continued.

No.	Name of Station.	LAW AND ORDER.							WATCH AND WARD.							Remarks.
			Sergeants.			Constables.				Sergeants.			Constables.			
		Inspector.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	Inspector.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.	
	Miscellaneous—contd.															
(5)	Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief (Mr.)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(6)	Executive Engineer, Shelabagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(7)	„ „ Khojak Crest (Rose)	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
(8)	„ „ Spinawana(Wood)	...	...	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
(9)	Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(10)	In confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
(11)	Under suspension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	
(12)	Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
(13)	Drill Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
(14)	Short of strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(15)	On furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(16)	On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	
(17)	On sick leave (half pay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(18)	On casual leave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(19)	Escorting pay clerk, N.-W. Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
(20)	„ prisoners or treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(21)	Under transfer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(21)	Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
(23)	. . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
(24)	. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(25)	. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	1	...	1	4	13	9	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	7	
	Reserve at Head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	
	GRAND TOTAL	1	...	1	6	22	14	...	...	1	4	13	37	23	22	

No. IX.—*Distribution of the Quetta, Pishin, and Bolan* District *Police on the 31st of March 1889.*

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	Munshis.	Clerks.	1st Grade Sergeants on R25.	2nd Grade Sergeants on R15.	3rd Grade Sergeants on R12.	1st Grade Constables on R10.	2nd Grade Constables on R9.	3rd Grade Constables on R8.	Duffadars on R35.	Sowars on R31.	Sowars on R25.	Sweepers.	Bhishtis.	Remarks.
	Strength according to existing Sanctions	1	1	...	3	...	5	1	9	15	29	127	48	65	7	22	39	2	2	= 68 Mounted and 310 Unmounted
1	Rindli Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
2	(1) Mach Thana	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	
	(2) Mach Lock-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) Bolan Magistrate's Court at Mach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Hirok Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Dozan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Kotal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	(1) Quetta Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	2	1	2	2	3	...	...	
	(2) Quetta Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) Civil Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	(4) Chaman Thana	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	
	(5) Quetta Record Offices Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(6) Political Agent's House Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	(7) First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's Office Guard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	(8) Assistant District Superintendent, Police's Office Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	(9) Executive Engineer, Quetta Division, M. W. Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
	(10) Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	(11) " " " " " Court Inspector.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(12) Assistant District Superintendent, Police's Office	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(13) Magazine Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
	(14) Line Duties	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	4	1	1	
	(15) Quetta Lock-up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Baleli Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	(1) Pishin Thana	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	7	1	2	3	1	1	
	(2) Pishin Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) Tahsildar's Court Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(4) Political Agent's Office Guard		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	(5) Court Inspector and Orderlies in Political Agent's Office.	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	
	(6) Siriab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
9	Khushdil Khan Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Bostan Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Gulistan Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	

Distribution of the Quetta, Pishin, and Bolan District *Police on the 31st of March 1889*—continued.

No.	Name of Post.	Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspectors on R80.	Deputy Inspectors on R60.	Deputy Inspectors on R40.	Munshis.	Clerks.	1st Grade Sergeants on R25.	2nd Grade Sergeants on R15.	3rd Grade Sergeants on R12.	1st Grade Constables on R10.	2nd Grade Constables on R9.	3rd Grade Constables on R8.	Duffadars on R35.	Sowars on R31.	Sowars on R25.	Sweepers.	Bhistis.	Remarks.
12	Killa Abdulla Khan Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	4	2	1	...	1	...	...	
13	Magistrate, Khojak Pass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(1) Sick in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
	(2) In confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(3) Under suspension	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(4) Recruits at head-quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	
	(5) Drill Instructors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(6) Short of strength	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	
	(7) On furlough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
	(8) On privilege leave	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(9) On sick leave (half pay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(10) On leave without pay	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(11) Escort for Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	
	(12) „ „ Political Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(13) „ „ Prisoners or Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(14) Under transfer for another post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(15) Political Detenus Guard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(16) Superintending Road Traffic	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(17) Chungi duty	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(18) Orderlies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	(19) On prisoners working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	At Civil Dispensary.
	(20) Absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Reserved at head-quarters	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	7	19	...	...	
15	Total	1	1	...	3	2	5	1	9	15	29	129	48	65	7	22	39	2	2	
	Add Railway Police overleaf	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	19	59	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	
	Grand Total	1	2	...	3	2	5	1	10	20	48	186	85	87	7	22	39	2	2	

Police Department. **Quetta and Pishin District.**

No. X.—*Return showing the Castes of all Police Officers enrolled as Recruits in the above district in the year 1888-89.*

Classes.	NAMES OF CASTES.																							Total No. of recruits enrolled during the year.	Remarks.
	Muhammadan.															Hindu.									
	Rajput.	Mughal.	Pathan.	Sayyad.	Sheikh.	Awan.	Jat.	Kakezai.	Lashari Biluch.	Dhillor.	Gondal.	Dar.	Dhoond.	Mochi.	Mirasi.	Rajput.	Sikh.	Brahman.	Khatri.	Arrora.	Kalal.	Kahar.	Barbar.	Sachdew.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Agriculturists or country people	3	3	11	5	4	12	6	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	12	5	7	1	3	1	2	1	87	
Townsmen	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Total	3	3	12	6	4	13	6	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	12	5	7	1	3	1	2	1	91	

No. XI.—*Return for the year ending 31st March 1889 showing the Religions and Castes of the entire Police Force of all Branches in the Force.*

Religions or Castes.	Assistant District Superintendent, Police.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Munshies.	Mounted Police.		Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Remarks.
					Duffadars.	Sowars.				
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Christians	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	There are not more than half a dozen men of the country enrolled in the Police. They do not take service in the Police. In the first place the country is sparsely populated. In the second place what men can be spared from their homes find service in the Levies, where the work is nothing compared to that which the Police have to perform. Lastly, it is the custom for a father during his life-time to settle on his son at his marriage his portion of the inheritance, so that at an early age the son's private affairs claim his whole attention and leave him no time to serve the British Government.
Muhammadans	...	1	3	3	2	33	31	181	254	
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	26	36	
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	10	21	
Hindus of other castes	...	...	1	1	1	7	9	36	55	
Sikhs	...	...	1	2	4	14	24	97	142	
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Sanctioned Establishment	1	2	5	6	7	61	78	362	522	

R. C. PLOWDEN,
Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

ANNEXURE F.

Statement showing the Operations of the Registration Department, Quetta, for the year 1888-89.

STATION.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total collections inclusive of copying fees.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF COPYING FEES.				REMARKS.
		OPTIONAL.			FEES TO SUB-REGISTRAR.		FEES TO COPYIST.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Quetta Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount being credited into Quetta Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury.	
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta	184	1	265	1,184 8 0	.....	89 0 0	.....	18 0 0	
TOTAL	184	1	265	1,184 8 0	.....	89 0 0	.....	18 0 0	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE G.

Comparative Statement of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta, from April 1885 to March 1889.

1885-86.				1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.			
Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	Total.	Annual income.
			R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.				R a. p.
39·75	16·41	56·16	213 6 6	38·75	16·41	55·16	194 10 0	76·83	24·58	101·41	258 4 9	110·14	30·15	140·29	449 5 0

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE H.

Movements of the Political Agent during the year in the District.

Date.	Place visited.
April 1888—	
10th	Shelabagh.
15th	Pishin.
17th	Shelabagh.
21st	Pishin.
23rd	Killa Abdulla Khan.
27th	Arambi Karez.
28th	Pishin.
30th	Gulistan.
May 1888—	
5th	Pishin.
8th	Quetta.
14th	Pishin.
22nd	Regi.
25th	Pishin.
30th	Quetta.
31st	Pishin.
June 1888—	
17th	Killa Abdulla Khan.
20th	Shelabagh and Chaman.
22nd	Pishin.
26th	Khanazai.
27th	Spiraragha.
28th	Ziarat.
30th	Quetta.
July 1888—	
4th	Chaman
5th	Pishin.
9th	Quetta.
16th	Pishin.
30th	Quetta.
August 1888—	
3rd	Gwal-Ulgai and Pishin.
14th	Inayatulla Karez.
18th	Khojak Pass.
September 1888—	
2nd	Nigand.
17th	Quetta.
19th	Pishin.
28th	Quetta.
October 1888—	
20th	Khojak Pass.
23rd	Quetta.

Mr. Barnes took over charge from Mr. Martindale at Quetta on the 7th November 1888.

Date.	Place visited.
November 1888—	
11th	Shelabagh.
12th	Chaman.
12th	Quetta.
18th	Pishin.
27th	Spinawana.
28th	Chaman.
29th	Shelabagh.
30th	Quetta.
January 1889—	
15th	Pishin.
February 1889—	
13th	Killa Abdulla.
14th	Shelabagh.
15th	Chaman and Killa Abdulla.
16th	Pishin.
March 1889—	
6th	Quetta.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE J.

Kandahar Trade for 1888-89.

WEEK.	TO KANDAHAR.			FROM KANDAHAR.					REMARKS.
	Camels, laden.	Donkeys, laden.	Maudage.	Camels, laden.	Donkeys, laden.	Maudage.	Horses for sale.	Sheep for sale.	
1888.									
April 8th	1,262	192	7,956	979	502	7,010	...	800	
,, 16th	258	338	2,386	632	142	4,076	...	900	
,, 24th	457	100	2,942	350	239	2,578	...	980	
,, 30th	671	302	4,630	676	104	4,264			
May 8th	953	530	6,778	704	414	5,052			
,, 16th	806	491	5,818	841	395	5,836	...	2,298	
,, 24th	711	130	4,526	751	63	4,632	...	88	
,, 31st	1,348	160	8,408	1,004	63	6,150	...	980	
June 8th	722	132	4,596	812	67	5,009			
,, 16th	169	75	1,170	386	43	2,402			
,, 24th	159	24	1,002	370	423	3,066			
,, 30th	46	14	304	378	265	2,804	...	9	
July 8th	95	8	600	508	457	3,977			
,, 16th	147	18	918	674	458	4,993	2		
,, 24th	130	...	780	819	392	5,704	1	34	
,, 31st									
August 8th	320	59	2,038	784	926	6,565	1	500	
,, 16th	161	33	1,032	622	775	5,294	..	4	
,, 24th	202	7	1,226	946	477	6,636			
,, 31st	442	2	2,652	586	472	4,475			
Sept. 8th	335	24	2,058	1,252	753	9,045	15		
,, 16th	192	...	1,152	1,247	559	8,612	7		
,, 24th	240	...	1,440	1,399	563	9,520			
,, 30th	337	1	2,036	1,000	107	6,226			
Oct. 8th	306	16	1,868	2,604	435	16,494	14	1,555	
,, 16th	346	45	1,566	994	142	6,263	3		
,, 24th	333	36	2,070	1,249	222	7,941			
,, 31st	265	...	1,590	1,285	358	8,426			
Nov. 8th	113	...	678	890	19	5,378	1	114	
,, 16th	200	80	1,360	2,066	512	13,432	2		
,, 24th	121	8	742	933	111	5,820			
,, 30th	77	3	468	1,174	155	7,354	...	11	
Dec. 8th	526	154	3,464	1,316	96	8,112			
,, 16th	682	11	4,114	1,167	151	7,313			
,, 24th	368	50	2,308	1,815	245	11,380			
,, 31st	359	85	2,324	1,495	105	9,180			
1889.									
Jan. 8th	471	109	3,044	1,745	539	11,548			
,, 16th	546	192	3,687	1,404	370	9,221			
,, 24th	390	...	2,340	854	100	5,345			
,, 31st	383	...	2,298	406	25	2,486			
Feb. 8th	343	281	2,633	1,106	328	7,292	...	517	
,, 16th	299	128	2,050	1,656	280	10,517			
,, 24th	246	87	1,650	1,401	312	9,042	...	880	
,, 28th	369	196	2,636	590	212	3,964			
March 8th	459	342	3,438	1,123	586	7,910			
,, 16th	718	184	4,640	937	404	6,430			
,, 24th	208	...	1,218	674	647	5,338			
,, 31st	263	150	1,878	807	499	5,840			
TOTAL	18,444	4,797	120,512	47,421	15,512	305,952	46	9,670	

G. GAISFORD,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Supplementary Kandahar Trade Return for 1888-89.

Week.	TO KANDAHAR.				FROM KANDAHAR.								Remarks.
	Laden.				Laden.					For sale.			
	Camels.	Donkeys.	Yaboos.	Mules.	Camels.	Donkeys.	Yaboos.	Mules.	Bullocks.	Horses.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	
1888.													
April 8th	...	...	...	..	...	...	16	28	...	...	...	45	
June 16th	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 30th	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
July 16th	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	20	
August 8th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	64	
„ 16th	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	27	
„ 24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
„ 31st	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	127	
September 8th	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	
„ 16th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	
„ 30th	...	...	4		...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	
October 24th	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
November 30th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
December 8th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
„ 16th	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	425	...	
1889.													
January 16th	...	...	9	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	
„ 24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	
February 8th	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 16th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	
„ 24th	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
„ 28th	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Add figures included in the statement sent with the Annual Report for 1888-89.	18,444	4,797	...	...	47,411*	15,512	...	...	...	46	9,670	...	* There was a mistake of 10 in the total.
Total	18,444	4,797	24	5	47,411	15,512	46	57	26	47	10,095	297	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE K.

No. 171, dated Quetta, the 29th June 1889.

From—The Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India, *for* Officer in charge, No. 15 Party, Survey of India,

To—The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

(*Appendix to paragraph 45 of report.*)

I have the honour to report that the progress made by the Survey between the 1st April 1888 and the 31st March 1889 is as follows:—

Two-inch scale.—One thousand and one hundred square miles, including the Pishin Valley, Shorarud as far as the Barak Pass, Ranak, Dulai, and Ghbarg, has been triangulated for this scale, and the lower or southern half of the work completed.

Three hundred and fifty square miles have been triangulated and surveyed round Yusuf Kachh and Balozai.

Half-inch scale.—The Bolan sheet has been revised; the former survey being of inferior quality and more in the nature of a reconnaissance.

Sixteen-inch scale.—The Quetta Civil Station and Cantonments have been surveyed, and occupation lists of the civil station made out.

Principal Triangulation.—The series run from Dera Ghazi Khan in connection with the Great Indus series has been advanced five figures and has now reached the Quetta Valley.

Reconnaissances.—Nineteen thousand square miles of country in Western Baluchistan, between parallels 27° 15′ and 29° 30′, and meridians 62° and 68° 30′ have been surveyed on the $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale by Ahmad Ali, Sub-Surveyor.

I have the honour to remind you that by Government orders the amount of progress of the survey is to be considered confidential, especially in the case of reconnaissances such as the last.

APPENDIX B.

No. 152F.C., dated Appozai, the 18th December 1890.
From—Captain I. MacIvor, Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to herewith submit, for your information, the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1888-89.

2. I regret to have to apologise for the delay in its submission. This delay is due chiefly to heavy current work caused partly by marches to Zhob and elsewhere and partly owing to weak establishment, and, latterly, to the separation of the Zhob and Thal-Chotiali Offices.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Political Agency for the year 1888-89.

Prefatory Remarks.

(1).— *Personnel.*—Captain I. MacIvor, B.S.C., held charge of the Agency during the year. From the 1st June 1888 to the 15th December 1888 Captain MacIvor was reverted to Political Assistant of the 2nd class and Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and suffered a loss of salary accordingly. Prior to the 1st June, and subsequent to the 15th December 1888, he drew the pay of a Political Agent, 3rd class, being at first Political Agent, 3rd class, *sub. pro tem.* and afterwards from the 16th December 1888, Political Assistant of the 1st class and Officiating Political Agent, 3rd class.

The post of the Assistant Political Agent at Loralai was filled at different times during the year by Major Gaisford, Lieutenant C. Archer, and Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard. For a portion of the year the post was vacant, the work being carried on by the Political Agent in addition to his own duties.

In Statement A (p. 50) is given a list of the Gazetted Officers in the Agency, with the respective pay and allowances of each.

(2).—*Political Agent's movements.*—Statement B (p. 50) gives the movements of the Political Agent during the year. It includes a tour with the Agent to the Governor General to Khan Mohammed Kot and into Zhob through the Musakhel and Kibzai country, the farthest point reached being near Talkhan Kot, some 25 miles from the Gomal Pass.

REVENUES.

1. Statement C (p. 51) gives the Budget estimates and actuals of receipts for the year 1888-89.

The estimates were framed as last year for the whole Agency, and the actuals are given in detail for the tahsils, of which there are five, *viz.* Sibi, Shahrig, Thal-Chotiali, Bori, and Barkhan.

2. Statement D (p. 54) gives a comparative statement of the receipts in kind and cash for the years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

A.—Receipts.

Land Revenue.

3. The total land revenue of the district was estimated at R2,41,000. The actual receipts amounted to R2,83,368-1-11. An increase over the estimates of R42,368-1-11 and an increase over the actual receipts of the year before of R54,303-3-1.

4. *Rabi Harvest.*—The spring crops were fairly good throughout the year. They compare favourably with last year's crops, which in their turn were better than those of the year which preceded it.

The following short table will show the increase or otherwise for the present as against last year in the quantity and prices of the staple crops in the various tahsils :—

Tahsils.	Increase.		Decrease.	
	In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.
	Mds. srs. ch.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi . . Wheat, barley, &c., .	254 28 0	77 15 4	.....	.....
Hurnai . . . ditto . . .	2,777 5½ 0	5,702 15 3	.....	.....
Thal-Chotiali . ditto . . .	9,165 12 1	18,332 1 0	.....	.....
Bori . . ditto . . .	7,621 25¾ 0	19,054 4 0	.....	.....
Barkhan . ditto . . .	14,199 7½ 0	28,398 15 0	.....	.....

Rabi revenue was taken for the first time in Barkhan, so that the figures for Barkhan show the total rabi revenue.

5. *Kharif Harvests.*—The autumn crops were poor except in the Sibi District, and fall in prices caused the cash receipts there to show a slight decrease. Bori showed a slight increase but this was entirely due to the assessment of the year before being almost nominal. The large decrease in Barkhan was due to want of rain, Barkhan being almost entirely dependent on rain for its crops. A similar table to that for the spring crops is herewith given :—

Tahsils.		Increase.		Decrease.	
		In kind.	In cash.	In kind.	In cash.
		Mds. srs.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs. ch.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi,	Maize, pulse, cotton, moot, bajri, kirbi, and til.	1,529½	.....	.....	204 0 5
Sharigh	Shali, jowari, moonj, and Indian-corn.	.....	.....	37 37 7/10 0	1,574 9 4
Thal-Chotali	Jowari, bajri, rice, Indian-corn, moonj, &c.	.....	.....	1,610 9 6	3,220 8 0
Bori		1,841 2	3,682 4 0	.....	.....
Barkhan	Jowari, moonj, cbina, bajri and Indian-corn.	.....	.....	.....	9,683 10 2

6. The total result of the land revenue, notwithstanding the comparative failure of the autumn crops, may be considered as tolerably satisfactory.

Excise, Stamps, and other Revenues.

7. *Excise.*—The estimated receipts for Abkari and the sale of drugs were R52,500. The actual receipts fell short of this amount by R15,974-8-0. The chief falling-off of actuals from the estimates is observable at Sibi and Sharigh under "Abkari." This decrease is due to the extension of the railway to Quetta having caused the large floating population that were located on the railway, to remove to the terminus where work was still going on.

The actuals for the year under report show a decrease of R22,153-8-6, as compared with those for 1887-88. This decrease in actuals is attributable to the removal of the large number of workmen and others connected with the railway works, whose presence had created a large fictitious demand for European and other liquors, which demand naturally fell on their departure. The falling-off of the revenue under this head is, however, scarcely a matter for regret.

8. *Stamps.*—The estimates for the year 1888-89 under this head were shown as R27,000. The actuals were R17,344-13-0. The actuals show a decrease on the estimates for nearly every item of the headings comprised under "Stamps." This is attibutable to the removal of the large floating population referred to in the last paragraph, and the consequent diminution in the amount and extent of legal proceedings instituted.

The actuals under "Registration" exceed the estimates by R20 only, the former shewn at R220, while the latter were put at R200.

Law and Justice.

9. The estimates under this head were R9,350, while the actual receipts were R7,094-3-10. This decrease is divided over every tahsil with the exception of Sharigh, where there is an increase of R920-3-9 above the estimate. The cause of the decrease under this head is the same as that which brought the Excise receipts to so comparatively small a figure, *viz.* decrease of floating population.

Under "Miscellaneous" of R4,000 estimated only R45 were realized.

10. The total receipts of the district amounted to R 3,44,597-10-9 from all sources of revenue, an increase of R10,547-10-9 on the estimate, and an increase of R13,868-7-8 over the actual receipts for the preceding year. Excise receipts have declined as they did in the year previous to that under review; so the great bulk of the increase is due to the land revenue of the whole district, which, with the exception of the Barkhan Tahsil, shows an all-round increase. The increase is therefore due to legitimate improvement in cultivation—a result which may be regarded as satisfactory.

B.—Expenditure.

11. The actual drawings of the Agency from the Treasury during the year amounted to R4,68,678-4-9, as shown in Statement C (p. 53). In Statement E (p. 58 is given a detailed statement showing the monthly drawings during the year, subsequent drawings on account of expenses

for the year being added, while drawings fo rexpenditure during the preceding year are subtracted The result shows the actual expense of the Agency for the year. This total expenditure of the year under review shows a decrease of R7,260-14-7 compared with that of the previous year, which was again less than the preceding one.

It is hoped that this decreased expenditure, notwithstanding increase in Police establishment and increased revenue, will be deemed satisfactory.

12. As the year under report is practically the tenth year since land revenue in kind commenced to be taken in the district, a brief survey of the amount of the collections year by year and the gradual improvement in the district during the decade may prove interesting. Sibi was occupied by the British in November 1878 on the outbreak of the Afghan War, and a small amount of revenue for that year was collected in cash, so to make the table complete this year, 1878-79 is also included in the following statement of land revenue receipts in kind and cash in the Sibi and Thal-Chotiali Districts from their first occupation by the British down to the present year—

Statement showing the Land Revenue Receipts in the Sibi and Thal-Chotiali Districts from 1878-79 to 1888-89.

	1878-79.		1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.	Quantity in maunds.	Value in rupees.
Sibi	...	9,683 3 0	9,167 30 8 =	33,913 6 8	17,396 30 0 =	56,629 1 5
Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	9,681 0 0
Thal	...	...	...	...	...	17,033 10 4
Bori	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.
Sibi	25,939 31 8 = 45,656 7 11	26,016 3 0 = 45,717 7 5	28,149 26 0 = 56,120 14 3
Harnai	8,864 3 13 = 20,492 4 9	8,618 8 10 = 13,716 15 5	9,709 24 0 = 18,029 0 1
Thal	10,905 4 0 = 24,645 10 8	9,450 23 0 = 18,927 0 10	11,491 38 8 = 22,706 12 3
Bori	... ...	... ...	... ...
Borkhan	... ...	... ...	... ...

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
Sibi	27,877 6 13 = 58,479 5 6	17,498 22 0 = 58,662 0 4	20,775 10 0 = 52,236 11 2
Harnai	9,879 27 8 = 21,591 11 0	9,253 36 0 = 28,116 13 1	10,611 29 3 = 19,428 15 3
Thal	16,891 10 4 = 39,167 12 9	18,222 8 0 = 55,995 1 9	18,499 32 8 = 50,877 3 0
Bori	... ...	... ...	3,158 30 0 = 6,317 11 9
Borkhan	... ...	... ...	... ...

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Sibi	34,737 8 0 = 80,280 12 1	37,649 23 0 = 82,638 9 0
Harnai	12,769 11 0 = 24,291 13 10	16,017 0 0 = 29,454 11 9
Thal	18,557 5 1 = 41,721 10 11	27,088 19 0 = 54,751 1 5
Bori	33,511 0 0 = 67,004 12 7	39,243 27 0 = 92,246 9 0
Borkhan	5,444 2 14 = 15,765 13 5	17,240 8 0 = 34,481 2 3

It will be seen that the land revenue of the Sibi District has gradually increased from over 9,100 maunds in 1879-80 to over 37,600 maunds in 1888-89, that of Harnai from over 8,800 maunds in 1881-82 to over 16,000 in 1888-89, and that of Thal-Chotiali from over 10,900 in 1881-82 to over 27,000 in the present year. With the exception of the Sibi District in the years 1885-86 and 1886-87, when unseasonable rain caused much damage to the crops, the improvement has been tolerably uniform year by year, but it is satisfactory to observe that during the past two years the relative increase in the number of maunds of grain has been still greater than before in each of the three districts of Sibi, Harnai, and Thal-Chotiali, while the addition of Bori and Barkhan has of course largely increased the total revenue of the Agency.

The land revenue of the whole Agency realized has increased from the paltry sum of about R9,000 in 1878-79 to the respectable figure of almost R3,00,000 in the current year. During the past three years the land revenue of the Agency has considerably more than doubled, having risen from R1,28,860-9-2 in 1886-87 to R2,96,572-1-5 in 1888-89.

POLICE.

13. Appendices F and G (pp. 60 & 61) show the strength of the Police force in the Agency at the commencement and close of the year. The changes have been the addition of (*a*) 1 sergeant 1st grade, 2 sergeants, 3rd grade, and 11 constables sanctioned for the Loralai Thana from the

1st October 1888; (*b*) 1 sergeant, 2nd grade, 1 sergeant, 3rd grade, and 8 constables sanctioned from the 1st December 1888 to guard the treasure chest of the Executive Engineer, Sibi Division Military Works. This guard was entertained before, but up to this date was paid from funds received direct from the Military Works Department; and (*c*) the reduction of one 2nd grade and one 3rd grade sergeant and 12 constables of the Mangi Railway treasure guard from the 12th January 1889. The net sanctioned increase accordingly was 1 sergeant, 1st grade, 2 sergeants, 2nd grade, 1 sergeant, 3rd grade, and 12 constables, including the men already entertained for the Executive Engineer's treasure chest.

I.—The same remarks as last year apply to the Police. They are still inadequate in number, borne on several different sanctions, and require an officer to take charge of them, the Political Agent, with his other multifarious duties, being unable to devote the necessary time to do so sufficiently. What improvement was possible has been effected, and the statistics of the Police work show favourably in comparison with those of last year.

14. Appendices H and I (p. 62) give the return of the total work of the police and of the serious crime of murder respectively. The percentages of convictions obtained in cases admitted, of persons convicted to those arrested, and of property recovered to that reported to have been stolen were, respectively, 68 per cent., 54·8 per cent., and 67⅞ per cent. These results may be claimed as satisfactory. The three murders in the Loralai District were all due to "Ghaza" spirit of fanaticism.

15. *Judicial and magisterial.*—The following table gives the judicial work of the various officers in the Agency during the year :—

Office.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal cases.	
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appea
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	3	12	...	5	23
Assistant do., ditto	10	1	2	20	1
Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	26	...	...	52	...
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Sibi	179	...	132	232	...
Ditto ditto Bori	34	...	9	21	...
Tahsildar, Sibi	587	...	306	192	...
Ditto, Harnai	1	...	...	13	...
Ditto, Bori	178	...	35	51	...
Ditto, Burkhan	6	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Harnai, on duty at Duki	12	...	3	17	...
Munsiff, Sibi	411	...	134	124	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	73	...	19	...	...
Ditto, Bori	42	...	5	8	...
Ditto, Duki	7	...	...	20	...
Total	1,569	13	645	755	24

The work done in the Lower Courts was very fair and a reference to the report for 1887-88 will show that the number of appeals against their decisions has considerably decreased.

Omitting execution of decree cases from the above table the following statement shows the numbers of criminal and civil cases in the different tahsils, divided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants :—

Name.	Criminal			Civil.			
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the Country.	Total.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of this country only.	Total.
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	5	...	5	3	...	...	3
Assistant do., do.	2	18	20	4	2	4	10
Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	38	14	52	15	9	2	26
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi	173	59	232	156	17	6	179
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Bori	8	13	21	21	3	10	34

Name.	Criminal.			Civil.			
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the Country.	Total.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of this country only.	Total.
Tahsildar, Sibi	99	93	192	497	24	66	587
Do., Harnai	11	2	13	1	...	...	1
Do., Bori	30	21	51	136	24	18	178
Do., Barkhan	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
Do., Hurnai, on duty at Duki	3	14	17	6	1	5	12
Munsiff, Sibi	98	26	124	346	44	21	411
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	...	...	...	62	3	8	73
Do., Bori	5	3	8	29	5	8	42
Do., Duki	2	18	20	5	...	2	7
Total	474	281	755	1,283	133	153	1,569

By far the greater majority of criminal cases was, as usual, against natives of India (for the cause of this, *vide* last year's report); but it is satisfactory to note that the total number of cases against them is less than it was in 1887-88. The number of cases against people of the country is almost exactly the same as it was in the past year.

Civil litigation also is chiefly confined to natives of India. The number of civil cases between natives of India and natives of the country is almost identically the same as it was in 1887-88, while it is worthy of note that the number of cases between natives of the country has decreased by one-half.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

16. The general health has been fairly good throughout the year. The fever rate at Loralai was high in the autumn during August, September, and October, but normal in other places. There was also a little small-pox, especially in the Harnai District. No new dispensaries were opened during the year; the returns for those at present existing, *viâ* Sibi, Loralai, Duki, and Sharigh do not pass through this office.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

17. The sum of ₹1,280 was advanced during the year to cultivators as taccavi advances. This money was advanced to the following persons and for the purpose shown below —

Sher Dil Khan, ₹280, for the construction of bunds and water channels in Sangan.

Lala Zar Khan, ₹200, to repair an old karez.

Mohamed Shadozai, ₹300, to sink wells in order to get more water in his karez.

Ahmed Jan, ₹500, to sink well to increase the yield of water.

FAIRS.

18. The fifth annual Sibi Horse Show was held on the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th February 1889. The sum of ₹2,240 was distributed in prizes for horses, cattle, local manufactures, and races. Of this amount ₹1,000 was given by Government, ₹273-0-0 was added and distributed to owners of animals which were good of their class but which failed to take prizes. The balance was provided from local municipal funds.

The number of horses which competed for prizes was 871 as against 587 last year. The class of animal shown was very much superior this year to what has been exhibited in former shows. This is attributable to the effect that Government stallions have already had in improving the breed, and the improvement will become more visible when the people learn to thoroughly appreciate the advantages of getting their mares covered by good sires.

The Punjab Remount Agent purchased 8 horses for his department at an average of ₹270, in addition to 25 remounts for the Bengal Cavalry at the mean cost of ₹224-8-0. The VIth Bombay Cavalry bought 16 remounts at an average of ₹165, and the Vth Bombay Cavalry 6 at an average of about ₹200. Fifty-five horses were thus purchased for Government remount purposes at an average price of ₹211, as compared with twenty-seven during the previous fair, at a somewhat higher rate.

Want of seasonable rain during the year under report and the preceding one militated against a larger number of horses being presented at the show. The inhabitants of the country now look forward to it as a fixed event. They are, moreover, quite alive to the benefits, both

direct and indirect, that have been conferred on them by the institution of the Horse Show. The results have proved satisfactory in every way, and there is every reason to believe that the Sibi Horse Show will become as advantageous to Government as it is to the inhabitants of the country in forming a ready market for a highly useful class of animals.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

19. Nine Government stallions were employed in the Agency during the greater portion of the year and 245 mares were covered by them. Four donkey stallions were also employed, but they were sent away early in the year, as the inhabitants evinced no desire to take advantage of their presence.

FORESTS.

20. No fresh forest tracts have been brought under reservation during the year. Every care has been taken, however, to insure the Ziarat juniper tracts from injuries by fire or by "bulli" cutting, and the inhabitants have co-operated in a praiseworthy manner. The question of obtaining a still larger tract of this forest free from all grazing and other rights of the inhabitants was brought up at the time of the Sibi Horse Show in February before the Agent to the Governor General, the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and the Political Agent. The Agent to the Governor General ordered a committee to meet at Ziarat in the summer to inquire fully into and report upon the matter prior to recommendations being submitted to the Government of India.

The receipts from royalty for the sale of wood in Sibi amounted to R765-0-3. R1,389-10-8 royalty upon wood sold on the Harnai line and elsewhere in the Agency were also recovered by the Political Agent. Both these amounts, aggregating R2,153-10-11, were paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Forest Department.

COMMUNICATIONS.

21. A road from the Babar Kuch Railway Station to the lower petroleum wells at Khattan was commenced in December and completed in February. The route lies *viâ* Mirdad Kumbe, Kaura Daf, and the Chakar Gorge. The distance is about 42 miles. On the Dera Ghazi Khan Pishin Road the Chinjan shelter bungalow and a few minor items that had remained over from 1887-88 were completed. The metalling and a few improvements that were wanted on the Loralai-Rakhni Section were finished during the year under report.

On the Hurnai-Loralai Road the new Hurnai Station branch was finished. The lower crossing of the Mehrab River was prepared for a permanent bridge.

The dâk bungalow at Loralai was very nearly completed.

A rest-house was built at Mirdad Kumb on the Babar Kuch-Khattan Road

POLITICAL.

22. The chief event of political importance during the year under report was the Agent to the Governor-General's visit with a strong escort to Mina Bazar, where some outstanding cases against the Abdullazais were disposed of, and compensation for injuries exacted. The Agent to the Governor General, after seeing His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief along the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road, as far as Rakhni, returned to Kingri, where the greater portion of his military escort, together with a large body of Baluch and Pathan Levies were collected. From Kingri the Agent to the Governor General marched to Khan Mohamed Kot, where a site for a military post was selected. Proceeding thence *viâ* Musakhel Bazar, the Agent to the Governor-General reached Murgha Kibzai, where he was joined by the remainder of his escort, who came direct from Mekhtar. At Murgha information was received that the Abdullazais had blocked the Tor Tangi Pass and talked of resistance, but on pushing forward the attempted blocking of the pass was found to be not very formidable, and the Levies soon cleared away the boulders which had been piled up at the narrowest portion of the pass. The villagers further on all come out to meet the Agent to the Governor General and declared they were "ryots;" supplies of wood and forage were collected by them, and Mina Bazar was reached without accident. Umar Khan, the Chief of Abdullazais, failing to put in an appearance, Sardar Shingul Khan, with a few Motebirs, was sent off at once to summon him, and the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent started the following morning with a troop of cavalry to visit his village, Zaranna, some 18 miles from Mina. On the road Sardar Shingul Khan met the Political Agent with the news that Umar Khan had fled to the hills with all his family, but learning the direction he had taken, pursuit was at once adopted and the party was captured just as it was entering the hills to the north on the road to Khorassan. In the meantime Pir

Mohamed, the Malik of the village which had attempted to block the Tor Tangi Road, was handed over to the Agent to the Governor General at Mina. Having settled matters at Mina, the Agent to the Governor General paid a visit to Zaranna, where he received Khanan, the Mando Khel Chief, who had come to pay his respects, and at the latter's invitation marched on to Appozai Ghosa, and the Babar country was also visited by the Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent, and some Kibzais, who refused to obey the just demands of their Chief, were brought to order.

23. From Appozai the Agent to the Governor General made a rapid march down the Zhob River as far as Talkhan Kot, within some 25 miles of Khajuri Kach, returning the same day to Khatal Kot, and the following day to Appozai. Thence the Agent to the Governor General returned through Zhob, by the marches shown in the margin, to Loralai. At China Barat Khel, Sardar Shah Jehan Khan, with most of his relations, presented a petition to the Agent to the Governor General inviting him to occupy Zhob and introduce the same reign of peace and order as ruled in the rest of Baluchistan. Khanan Mandu Khel had already verbally made a similar request at Appozai in the name of the Mandu Khels. The Agent to the Governor General informed Sardar Shah Jehan that his petition would be duly forwarded to the Government of India.

Smakhwal.
Gwal Ismailzai.
Gwal Haiderzai.
China Barat Khel.
Loralai (*viâ* Torkhezai).

CONDUCT OF THE TRIBES.

24. With the exception of a few outrages in Bori, due to the unsettled state of affairs at Mina Bazar, the conduct of the tribes has been generally good throughout the Agency during the year. The capture of Sultan Mohamed Pakhzai, who had ventured to Murgha Khilzai, tended to the decrease of these crimes, and the late settlement at Mina ought to put a complete stop to them in future.

MIRZAI-KHOIDADZAI CASE.

25. The smouldering enmity of these two western Zhob tribes broke into action during the year, ending in a pitched battle in which several lives were lost on each side and many wounded. One of the most influential of the Mirzai Maliks, Secunder Khan, was unfortunately included among the former. He was an excellent man and a well-wisher of the Government. Sardars Shah Jehan and Shingul Khan were more than suspected of having incited the fight, and the intervention of the Government authorities is urgently called for to put an end to this dispute. Without such intervention there is no hope of a satisfactory settlement, as the present *de facto* authorities in Zhob are hopelessly biassed in favour of one side.

26. The two principal Malliks in the Bori Valley died during the year, namely Khanan Khudezai and Senettina Khan, the Hamzazai Chief. The latter was one of the most useful men in the district, and his loss will be much felt.

27. The Political Agent met the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, at Fort Munro in October, and many outstanding cases pending between the tribes under their respective jurisdictions were settled during the conference. A list of these cases is given in Appendix J (p. 63). There was no very serious case on the register. On the Sind frontier no case whatever occurred.

SERIOUS CRIMES.

28. The list of serious crime in the district during the year is not a long one. At Sibi a bunia money-lender was murdered by one of his debtors, and the culprit was brought to justice. At Loralai the coolies working at the Civil Dispensary were attacked by a couple of fanatics, one coolie being killed and three others wounded. The crime was committed by some of the adjacent villagers. At Kingri a jamadar of khalassis was cut to pieces and another man slightly wounded by two Musa Khel Ghazis. These men were subsequently captured and made over to the authorities by the Musa Khel Chiefs, and one of them was hanged. The other, Gola by name, was unfortunately permitted to escape by the Military from the Loralai Fort. At Wahar a sweeper was attacked by a Zhob fanatic and severely wounded. The local Levies followed the culprit's tracks into Zhob, where they succeeded in capturing him and bringing him into Loralai.

MUNICIPALITIES.

29. The only municipality in the Thal Chotiali Agency is in Sibi, and the report on this is separately submitted. The octroi receipts again showed a considerable falling-off due to the decline of the Sibi town owing to the advance of the railway to Quetta and Killa Abdulla.

EDUCATION.

30. The number of schools in the district has remained unchanged during the year under report. There are only two, *i.e.* the Sibi Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and the Kurk Vernacular School. The number of scholars reading in these schools during the year under report has advanced from 74 to 80, showing an increase of six as against last year.

The details are as follows :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sibi School	56	72	16	...
Kurk „	18	8	...	10

There has been also a proportionate increase in the daily average attendance, which is 66 as against 60 during last year. This progress has unfortunately only been attained in the Sibi School. That at Kurk has not advanced in a similar manner. The number of boys and the average attendance have both fallen off, and the attempt to foster a school at this place so close to the Sibi School would appear to be a failure.

Of the 72 boys on the rolls in the Sibi School 12 are Barozais, 2 Marris, 14 Sindhis, and 38 Punjabis and Hindustanis. In the Kurk School 4 are Barozais and 4 the sons of Hindu banias.

The school staff consists of—

Sibi School.

		Per mensem.
		R
1	Head Master	45
1	Assistant Master	25
1	Vernacular Master	25
1	Peon	10
1	Punkha coolie	4

Kurk School.

		Per mensem.
		R
1	Vernacular Teacher	25
1	Punkha coolie	3

The total expenditure on education in both schools for the year under report amounts to R1,789-11, or a little over R22 per annum per head; but of this sum R89 were distributed in prizes, and furniture was purchased to the amount of R67-5. The annual amount expended per head seems, therefore, reasonable. The tuition fees realized during the year under report amounted to R101-4, or an average of R8-8 per mensem. This exhibits a decrease of R3-8 per mensem as against last year. The cause of this is that the sons of Rai Bahadur Hitu Ram, C.I.E., who were paying R5 per mensem left the school early in the year under report. The advance of the railway, and the fluctuating nature of the population of Sibi, has militated against the success of the school; but it seems to be doing useful work.

The Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor General has recommended that a few scholarships of R2 or 3 each might be attached to the school with advantage, and thinks that these might prove an attraction to the hill men, who might thus be induced to send their sons to the school more readily. The experiment might be tried.

The school was visited during the year by the Political Agent and other officers of the Thal-Chotiali Agency. The remarks entered in the Minute book of the school are all of them satisfactory.

GENERAL.

Visits of Notabilities.

31. In June 1888 His Highness the Khan of Kalat passed through Sibi on his way to Mustang. On the 14th November His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Sir Charles Dilke, arrived at Harnai from Quetta. From Harnai the party proceeded to Loralai and thence along the Frontier Road to Dera Ghazi Khan. The Anambar post was visited on the road, and it was decided that it should be moved forward so as to cover the Marra Tangi Pass. It was also arranged that the Mekhtar and Kingri posts should be similarly moved forward to Margha Kilzai and Khan Mohmamed Kot respectively. As far as Rakhni His Excellency and Sir Charles Dilke were the guests of the Agent to the Governor General, who accompanied them to that place, returning at once, as previously stated, to Kingri.

F. W. T. MACDONALD,
for Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement A.

Gazetted Officers in the Agency during the year 1888-89.

No.	Names, with designation.		Pay.	Pashtu allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	
1	Political Agent . .	Captain I. MacIvor .	1,000 0 0	...	180 0 0	1,180 0 0	
2	Assistant Political Agent.	Major G. Gaisford .	866 10 8	100 0 0	150 0 0	1,116 10 8	One year's furlough from 4th March 1888.
3	Ditto	Lieutenant Archer .	525 12 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	775 12 0	
4	Ditto	„ Pritchard .	...	...	...	...	
5	Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Sibi.	R. B. Hitturam . .	400 0 0 150 0 0	...	...	...	On special duty at Lus Beyla.
				...	90 0 0	640 0 0	
6	Ditto	Diwan Ganpatrai .	250 0 0 150 0 0 100 0 0	...	90 0 0	590 0 0	
7	Ditto	K. B. Hak Newaz Khan.	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	Six months and 15 days' furlough. Officiating Native Assistant, *vice* K. B. Hak Newaz Khan.
8	Tahsildar, Barkhan .	K. B. Allahdad Khan .	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	
9	Ditto, Shahrig .	Lala Tolaram . .	200 0 0	...	...	...	On deputation at Lus Beyla.
10	Ditto, do.	Kazi Muzaffar Khan .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
11	Ditto, Bori . .	Bashir Ali Khan . .	150 0 0	...	...	...	Transferred to Quetta.
12	Ditto, do.	K. B. Muhammad Hussain.	175 0 0	...	...	175 0 0	
13	Ditto, Sibi . .	Sheikh Ghulam Nabi .	175 0 0	...	...	175 0 0	
14	Munsiff, do. . .	Lala Udhodas . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	

Statement B.

Movement of the Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, during 1888-89.

Date.	From.	To.	Date.	From.	To.
May 6th .	Shahrig . .	Khost.	Nov. 14th .	Quetta . .	Hurnai.
„ 7th .	Khost . . .	Quetta.	„ 15th .	Hurnai . .	Dilkuna.
	Via Uz	da-pasha.	„ 16th .	Dilkuna . .	Swakan Bungalow.
„ 18th .	Quetta . .	Shahrig.	„ 17th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Loralai.
„ 29th .	Shahrig . .	Quetta.	„ 19th .	Loralai . .	Anambar.
June 2nd .	Quetta . .	Kach.	„ 20th .	Anambar . .	Mekhtar
„ 4th .	Kach . . .	Shahrig.	„ 21st .	Mekhtar . .	Kingri.
„ 5th .	Shahrig . .	Kach.	„ 22nd .	Kingri . . .	Rankau.
„ 8th .	Kach . . .	Wam.	„ 23rd .	Rankan . .	Rakhni.
„ 9th .	Wam . . .	Kowas.	„ 24th .	Rakhni . .	Rankan.
„ 10th .	Kowas . .	Zandra.	„ 25th .	Rankan . .	Kingri.
„ 11th .	Zandra . .	Ziarat.	„ 27th .	Kingri . .	Khan Mohamed Kot.
„ 26th .	Ziarat . . .	Wam.			
„ 27th .	Wam . . .	Regora.	„ 29th .	Khan Mohamed Kot . . .	Musa Khel Bazar.
„ 28th .	Regora . .	Loralai.			
July 8th .	Loralai . .	Regora.	„ 30th .	Musa Khel Bazar .	Peezwan Kuch.
„ 9th .	Regora . .	Ziarat.	Dec. 1st .	Peezwan Kuch .	Lak.
„ 11th .	Ziarat . . .	Regora.	„ 2nd .	Lak . . .	Murgha.
„ 12th .	Regora . .	Loralai.	„ 3rd .	Murgha . .	Gadheli Rod.
„ 21st .	Loralai . .	Regora.	„ 4th .	Gadheli Rod .	Mina Bazar.
„ 22nd .	Regora . .	Ziarat.	„ 7th .	Mina Bazar . .	Zarauna.
October 3rd .	Ziarat . . .	Munda Kara.	„ 8th .	Zarauna . .	Khwastai and back *viâ* Baber village to Appozai.
„ 4th .	Munda Kara .	Wam *viâ* Shirin			
„ 5th .	Wam . . .	Swakan Bungalow.			
„ 6th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Loralai.	„ 9th .	Appozai . .	Near Mugol Kot and back to Khatal Kot.
„ 11th .	Loralai . .	Wahar.			
„ 12th .	Wahar . .	Anambar.			
„ 13th .	Anambar . .	Trikh Kuram.	„ 10th .	Khatal Kot . .	Appozai.
„ 14th .	Trikh Kuram .	Choba.	„ 12th .	Appozai . .	Swackwal.
„ 15th .	Choba . . .	Vehra.	„ 13th .	Swackwal . .	Gwal Ismailzai.
„ 16th .	Vehra . . .	Karher.	„ 14th .	Gwal Ismailzai .	Gwal Hyderzai.
„ 17th .	Karher . .	Baghas.	„ 15th .	Gwal Hyderzai .	Barat Khel.
„ 18th .	Baghas . .	Sirkapatra.	„ 16th .	Barat Khel . .	Loralai.
„ 19th .	Sirkapatra . .	Rakhni.	„ 19th .	Loralai . .	Rozgai.
„ 20th .	Rakhni . .	Fort Munro.	„ 20th .	Rozgai . .	Quetta.
„ 31st .	Fort Munro . .	Rakhni.	„ 27th .	Quetta . .	Torkhan.
Nov. 2nd .	Rakhni . .	Chowattu.	„ 28th .	Torkhan . .	Swakan Bungalow.
„ 3rd .	Chowattu . .	Hajikot.	„ 29th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Loralai.
„ 4th .	Hajikot . .	Mithi Kua.	Jan. 2nd .	Loralai . .	Torkhan.
„ 5th .	Mithi Kua . .	Bala Daka.	„ 3rd .	Torkhan . .	Sibi.
„ 6th .	Bala Daka . .	Hosri.	March 11th .	Sibi . . .	Dilkuna.
„ 7th .	Hosri . . .	Nimki.	„ 12th .	Dilkuna . .	Swakan Bungalow.
„ 8th .	Nimki . . .	Duki.	„ 13th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Loralai.
„ 9th .	Duki . . .	Swakan Bungalow.	„ 16th .	Loralai . .	Swakan Bungalow.
„ 10th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Razgai.	„ 17th .	Swakan Bungalow.	Torkhan.
„ 11th .	Razgai . . .	Torkhan.	„ 18th .	Torkhan . .	Shahrig.
„ 12th .	Torkhan . .	Hurnai.	„ 21st .	Shahrig . .	Hurnai and back.
„ 13th .	Hurnai . . .	Quetta.	„ 22nd .	Shahrig . .	Quetta.

I. MacIVOR, *Capt.*,
Political Agent.

Statement C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1888-89.

Head of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS.				
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi	60,000 0 0	78,712 8 5	18,712 8 5	.....
2. Do. do., Shahrig	23,000 0 0	27,194 12 1	4,194 12 1	.....
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	45,000 0 0	53,560 14 0	8,560 14 0	.....
4. Do. do., Bori	65,000 0 0	87,689 2 6	22,689 2 6	.....
5. Do. do., Barkhan	45,000 0 0	32,757 2 3	.....	12,242 13 9
6. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	3,453 10 8	453 10 8	.....
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Sibi	15,000 0 0	9,829 0 0	.....	5,171 0 0
2. Do., Shahrig	12,000 0 0	5,191 0 0	.....	6,809 0 0
3. Do., Bori	8,000 0 0	8,980 0 0	980 0 0	.....
4. Do., Barkhan	3,000 0 0	465 0 0	.....	2,535 0 0
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi	5,000 0 0	4,795 0 0	.....	205 0 0
6. Ditto, Shahrig	3,000 0 0	1,388 0 0	.....	1,612 0 0
7. Ditto, Bori	2,000 0 0	2,812 0 0	812 0 0	.....
8. Ditto, Barkhan	1,000 0 0	85 0 0	.....	915 0 0
9. License fees, Sibi	600 0 0	450 8 0	.....	149 8 0
10. Ditto, Shahrig	210 0 0	60 0 0	.....	180 0 0
11. Ditto, Bori	240 0 0	480 0 0	240 0 0	.....
12. Ditto, Barkhan	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
13. Salt and Khar	2,300 0 0	1,990 0 0	.....	310 0 0
Carried over				

Head of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
LOCAL.				
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi	8,676 0 0	8,698 11 5	22 11 5	
2. Do. do., Shahrig	6,2 8 0 0	6,935 7 9	647 7 9	
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali.	5,176 0 0	5,265 11 10	89 11 10	
4. Do. do., Bori	6,000 0 0	6,186 11 2	186 11 2	
5. Do. do., Barkhan	5,220 0 0	5,176 8 11	.....	43 7 1
6. Travelling allowance	1,110 0 0	1,008 0 0	.....	102 0 0
7. Carriage of revenue, grain, working of flour mills, establishment, Contingencies.	2,712 0 0	2,331 15 6	.....	380 0 6
Travelling allowance, mill establishment.	.....	155 5 0	155 5 0	.....
Inams	.....	197 0 0	197 0 0	.....
II.—Stamps—				
1. Commission on Stamps—				
R a. p.				
Sibi 286 0 9	391 12 0	518 1 9	126 5 9	.....
Shahrig 82 6 3				
Bori 149 10 9				
III.—Law and Justice—				
1. Munsiff	1,800 0 0	1,735 0 0	.....	65 0 0
2. Do. Establishment	1,272 0 0	1,303 0 0	31 0 0	.....
3. Jail and Judicial Charges	9,450 0 0	4,022 1 11	.....	5,427 14 1
4. Jail Establishment pay, &c.	3,594 0 0	2,632 0 4	.....	961 15 8
5. Travelling allowance	353 0 0	237 11 0	.....	115 5 0
6. Law and Justice, Judicial, Contingencies.	770 0 0	324 6 0	.....	445 10 0
Carried over				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1888-89—continued.

Head of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
ARREARS—contd.				
Brought forward				
III.—Stamps—				
Sibi.				
1. Non-Judicial	2,000 0 0	967 0 0	.....	1,033 0 0
2. Court-fees	11,000 0 0	9,228 2 0	.....	1,771 14 0
3. Receipts	1,000 0 0	623 0 0	.....	377 0 0
4. Hundi papers	50 0 0	5 1 0	.....	44 15 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	200 0 0	75 0 0	.....	125 0 0
Shahrig.				
6. Non-Judicial	250 0 0	331 0 0	81 0 0	.....
7. Court-fees	3,000 0 0	3,050 2 0	50 2 0	.....
8. Receipts	250 0 0	212 0 0	.....	38 0 0
9. Hundi papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Penalties under Stamp Act	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
Bori.				
11. Non-Judicial	6,000 0 0	362 0 0	.....	5,638 0 0
12. Court-fees	3,000 0 0	2,159 0 0	.....	841 0 0
13. Receipts	250 0 0	317 0 0	67 0 0	.....
14. Hundi papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Penalties under Stamp Act	.....	10 8 0	10 8 0	.....
IV.—Law and Justice—				
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi	5,000 0 0	3,631 13 5	.....	1,368 2 7
2. Do. do., Shahrig	550 0 0	1,470 3 9	920 3 9	.....
3. Do. do., Thal Chotiali	300 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0
4. Do. do., Bori	3,000 0 0	1,992 2 8	.....	1,007 13 4
5. Do. do., Barkhan	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0

Head of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1888-89.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Brought forward				
IV.—Registration—				
1. Allowances to Tahsildars	50 0 0	47 8 0	.....	2 8 0
V.—Contingencies—				
1. Contingent charges	15,025 0 0	10,600 1 6	.....	4,424 14 6
Miscellaneous—				
Scientific contribution to students	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0		
1. Charges on account of European vagrants.	250 0 0	106 0 5	.....	493 15 7
2. Donations for charitable purposes.	350 0 0			
3. Keep of Government stallions	7,320 0 0	3,408 9 3	.....	3,911 6 9
4. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0
Total	77,007 12 0	61,889 15 9	1,456 4 11	16,574 1 2
IMPERIAL.				
I.—Administration—				
1. Political Agent	20,160 0 0	13,975 10 10	.....	6,184 5 2
2. Do. do., Establishment	9,762 0 0	11,429 4 9	1,667 4 9	.....
3. Assistant Political Agent	12,600 0 0	7,686 13 10	.....	4,913 2 2
4. Do. do., Establishment.	.....	3,278 0 2	3,278 0 2	.....
5. Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Sibi.	7,680 0 0	8,263 4 3	583 4 3	.....
6. Do. do., Establishment	3,384 0 0	4,119 13 10	735 13 10	.....
7. Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Bori.	4,080 0 0	3,740 0 0	.....	340 0 0
8. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi.	2,736 0 0	1,932 0 0	.....	804 0 0
9. Do. do., Shahrig	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	.....	.....
10. Do. do., Bori	1,428 0 0	1,468 10 0	40 10 0	.....

V.—REGISTRATION—										
Sibi	200 0 0	220 0 0	20 0 0	.....	11. Police—					
Shahrig					(*a*) Establishment . .	71,126 5 0	68,799 14 1	.....	2,326 6 11	
Bori					(*b*) Clothing allowance . .	3,070 0 0	3,420 0 0	350 0 0	.....	
					(*c*) Equipment . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	
MISCELLANEOUS—					(*d*) Contingencies . .	2,850 0 0	1,495 11 2	.....	1,354 4 10	
					(*e*) Travelling allowance .	1,200 0 0	1,550 2 0	350 2 0	.....	
1. Cattle pound . . .	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	II.—LEVIES—					
2. Sundries	2,000 0 0	45 0 0	.....	1,955 0 0	1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,56,020 0 0	2,50,838 10 4	.....	5,181 5 8	
					2. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,900 0 0	300 0 0		
					3. Postal Service . . .	12,180 0 0	13,979 2 1	1,799 2 1		
					4. Compensation to Khetrans in lieu of certain taxes.	.....	1,180 10 4	1,180 10 4		
					5. Frontier Road Establishment .	.....	1,850 10 0	1,850 10 0		
					III.—BUILDINGS—					
					1. Maintenance of dâk bungalows .	1,896 0 0	2,211 15 4	315 15 4		
					TOTAL IMPERIAL .	4,15,440 5 0	4,06,788 5 0	12,451 8 9	21,103 8 9	
TOTAL .	3,34,050 0 0	3,44,597 10 9	57,796 13 5	47,249 2 8	GRAND TOTAL .	4,92,448 1 0	4,68,678 4 9	13,907 13 8	37,677 9 11	

I. MACIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent.

Statement D.

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1887-88 and 1888-89.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain, &c.	1887-88.			1888-89.			Variations.			
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.	Increase.		Decrease.	
									Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.
			Mds. s.	*R* a. p.	*R* a. p.	*Mds.* s.	*R* a. p.	*R* a. p.	*Mds.* s.	*R.* a. p.	*Mds.* s.	*R* a. p.
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	19,852 10	52,985 3 4	.....	19,796 20	52,337 8 11	.....	.....	.....	55 30	647 10 5
		Barley	581 24	1,504 7 3	.....	744 0	1,565 10 0	.....	162 16	61 2 9		
		Mustard	2 23¾	8 9 0	.....	150 26	537 11 7	.....	148 2¼	529 2 7		
		Grass	.....	1,263 12 1	.....	.....	1,399 0 6	.....	.....	135 4 5		
					55,761 15 8			55,839 15 0				
			20,436 17¾	.....	.....	20,691 6	.....					
	Kharif	Maize	14,999 0	25,680 7 8	.....	16,204 23	24,793 15 3	.....	1,205 23	.....	.....	886 8 5
		Pulse	230 7	676 2 3	.....	645 2	1,683 2 10	.....	414 35	1,007 0 7		
		Cotton	.....	.....	.....	1 31½	4 7 6	.....	1 31½	4 7 6		
		Moat	24 17	73 4 0	.....	31 8	78 0 0	.....	6 31	4 12 0		
		Bajri	146 5	299 13 5	.....	73 17	146 13 4	.....	.....	.....	72 28	153 0 1
		Kirbi	.....	124 7 1	.....	.....	80 3 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 4 0
		Til	29 28	148 8 0	.....	2 16	12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	27 12	136 8 0
					27,002 10 5			26,798 10 0				
			15,429 17	.....	.....	16,958 0	.....	.....				
					82,764 10 1	.....	.....	82,638 9 0				
		Deduct **Lambardari Allowance.**	.....	.....	2,483 14 0	.....	.....	2,446 13 0				
					80,280 12 1	.....	.....	80,191 12 0				
		Miscellaneous unclaimed property.	.....	204 6 4	.....	.....	181 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 6 6
		Fines	.....	4,996 11 11	.....	.....	3,449 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,546 14 4
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	29,652 8 0	.....	.....	14,624 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,028 8 0
		License fees	.....	680 8 0	.....	.....	450 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 0 0
		Court-fees and other stamps.	.....	13,935 1 0	.....	.....	10,898 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,036 14 0
		Salt	.....	2,375 0 0	.....	.....	310 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,065 0 0
		Khar	.....	825 0 0	.....	.....	1,680 0 0	.....	.....	855 0 0		

		Cattle pound	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0
		Registration	.....	198 8 0	.....	.....	174 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 8 0
		Sundries	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	45 0 0	.....		
					53,417 11 3	.....		31,813 8 5	.....				
		TOTAL	35,865 $34\frac{3}{4}$	.....	1,33,698 7 4	37,649 $13\frac{1}{2}$	.....	1,12,905 4 5					
Hurnai includes Kuch, Kowas, Quat, and Sangan.	Rabi	Wheat	2,436 28	11,022 0 4	.....	5,287 $10\frac{9}{16}$	16,550 5 7	.....	1,850 $22\frac{9}{16}$	5,528 5 3			
		Barley	31 6	75 11 4	.....	64 $9\frac{11}{16}$	145 3 3	.....	33 $3\frac{11}{16}$	69 7 11			
		Subz Khurda	.....	177 0 0	.....	.....	171 3 2	.....	.....	.....	.....		5 12 10
		Bhoosa	560 25	369 13 6	.....	1,455 11	557 14 3	.....	894 26	188 0 9	.....		
		Palizat	.....	133 3 7	.....	.....	55 2 3	.....	.....	...	.....		78 1 4
		Tobacco	1 7	38 14 0	.....	.....	39 13 6			0 15 6	1 7		
					11,816 10 9			17,519 10 0					
	Kharif		4,029 26	.....	.....	6,806 $31\frac{1}{4}$							
		Shahe	8,771 23	12,180 14 11	.....	8,603 $19\frac{3}{16}$	10,272 3 2	.....	.....	.....	168 $4\frac{3}{16}$	1,908 11 9	
		Rice											
		Jowari	477 27	1,302 6 1	.....	580 $18\frac{2}{16}$	1,556 15 5	.....	102 $31\frac{3}{16}$	254 9 4			
		Sesamum til	0 5	1 0 0	.....	1 $28\frac{1}{4}$	6 13 5	.....	1 $23\frac{1}{4}$	5 13 5			
		Moong	2 36	11 9 9	.....	0 $31\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 2	.....	.....	.....	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	10 0 7	
		Maccai	4 24	13 12 4	.....	32 $20\frac{1}{4}$	97 8 7	.....	27 $36\frac{1}{2}$	83 12 3			
					13,509 11 1			11,935 1 9					
			9,256 35	.....	.....	9,218 $37\frac{9}{16}$							
					25,326 5 10	.....	.....	29,454 11 9					
		Deduct **Lambardari Allowance.**		.....	1,034 8 0	.....	.....	1,475 12 0					
					24,291 13 10	.....	.....	27,978 15 9					
		Miscellaneous.											
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	19,125 0 0	.....	.....	6,579 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		12,546 0 0
		Fines	.....	3,461 11 1	.....	.....	1,470 3 9	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,991 7 4
		Court fees	.....	8,415 8 0	.....	.....	3,598 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		4,817 6 0
		License fees	.....	273 13 2	.....	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....		213 13 2
		Unclaimed	.....	1,851 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		1,851 0 0
		Registration	.....	5 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....		
					33,132 0 3			11,717 5 9					
		TOTAL	13,286 21	.....	57,423 14 1	16,025 $28\frac{13}{16}$	.....	39,696 5 6					
		Carried over											

Statement D—*contd.*

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1887-88 and 1888-89—contd.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain, &c.	1887-88. Quantity.	1887-88. Value.	1887-88. Total.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1888-89. Total.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Amount.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s.*	*R a. p.*
		Brought forward										
Thal-Chotiali	Rabi	Wheat	13,160 2·1	26,439 7 8	.....	19,926 2½	49,851 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Barley	2,313 3·2	6,639 0 2	.....	4,712 14¾		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhoosa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			15,473 5·3	.....	33,078 7 10	24,638 17¼	.....	49,851 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kharif	Jowari	3,232 22	7,952 15 3	.....	1,744 33	4,900 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bajri	12 17 8	24 14 0	.....	5 12½						
		Rice	520 35·4	637 6 8	.....	300 20½						
		Maccai	270 17·14	676 1 10	...	378 7						
		Moong	14 22·4	36 7 5	.....	9 17¾						
		China	3, 2 8	10 1 3	.....	11 31¾						
		Subz Khurda, &c.	.....	1,251 3 5	.....	.....						
		Samukha	6 15	7 15 6	.....	.....						
		Tobacco	.....	.....	.....	0 10						
			4,060 12·6		10,597 1 4	2,450 12½	.....	4,900 0 0				
					43,675 9 2	.....	.....	54,751 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Deduct Lambardari Allowance.	.....	.....	1,953 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					41,721 10 11	.....	.....	54,751 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Miscellaneous Abkari and Maskrat.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fines	.....	2,500 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Unclaimed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		License Fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Court-Fees and other Stamp.	.....	.....	2,500 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500 10 0
		Total	19,533 17·9	.....	44,222 4 11	27,088 29¾	.....	54,751 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Bori	Rabbi	Land Revenue	24,870 0	49,740 0 0	.....	27,517 25	68,794 4 0	.....	.....	19,054 4 0	.....	.....	
	Kharif	Ditto	9,885 0	19,770 1 0	.....	11,726 2	23,452 5 0	.....	.....	3,682 4 0	.....	.....	
			34,755 0	.....	69,510 1 0	39,243 27	.....	92,246 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Deduct **Lambardari Allowance.**	.....	.....	**2,505 4 5**	.....	.....	**4,557 6 6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	
					67,004 12 7	.....	.....	87,689 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Miscellaneous.											
		Fines	.....	2,662 0 0	.....	.....	1,984 6 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	677 9 1
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	6,737 3 4	.....	.....	11,792 0 0	.....	.....	5,054 12 8	.....	.....	
		Court fees	.....	2,677 0 0	.....	.....	2,848 8 0	.....	.....	171 8 0	.....	.....	
		License fees	.....	180 0 0	.....	.....	480 0 0	.....	.....	300 0 0	.....	.....	
		Registration	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	28 8 0	.....	.....	
		Unclaimed	.....	350 3 5	.....	.....	7 11 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342 7 8
					12,613 14 9			17,148 10 8					
		TOTAB	34,755 0	.....	79,618 11 4	39,243 27	.....	1,04,837 13 2					
Barkhan	Rabi	....	.....	.....	.....	14,199 7	28,398 15 0	28,398 15 0	.....	28,398 15 0	.....	.....	
						14,199 7							
	Kharif	Jowari	4,530 37½	12,882 9 9	.....	.....							
		Moong	516 21 6/16	2,066 2 2	.....	3,041 1							
		China	358 15½	716 12 6	.....	.....	6,082 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,683 10 2
		Bajri	24 22½	64 7 9	.....	.....							
		Maccai	13 26	35 13 3	.....	.....							
					15,765 13 5			6,082 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			5,444 2 1/16	.....	.....	3,041 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
					15,765 13 5	.....	.....	34,481 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Deduct **Lambardari Allowance.**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1,724 0 0**	.....	.....	.....	.....	
					15,765 13 5	.....	.....	32,757 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Miscellaneous Abkari and Maskrat.	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 0 0	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		TOTAL	5,444 2 1/16	.....	15,765 13 5	17,240 8	.....	33,307 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		GRAND TOTAL	.....	.....	3,30,729 3 1	.....	.....	3,44,597 10 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	

I. MACLVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

State

Statement showing Actual Monthly Drawings and the Real Expenditure

Months.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Officers.	Pay of Clerical Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Clerical Establishment.	Pay of Revenue Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Revenue Establishment.	Pay of Levies Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Levies Establishment.	Pay of Police Force.	Travelling Allowance of Police Force.	Pay of Munsiff's Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Munsiff's Establishment.
1888.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April . . .	1,900 0 0	360 0 0	162 0 0	150 8 1	2,865 5 4	87 6 0	22,361 0 0	14 2 0	2,338 0 0	269 12 0	305 0 0	19 6 0
May . . .	2,900 0 0	671 10 4	1,500 0 4	286 12 4	1,991 0 0	65 13 0	21,678 9 10	10 4 0	7,418 6 8	89 2 0	305 0 0	5 7 0
June . . .	2,400 0 0	510 0 0	1,356 9 5	136 3 8	1,599 1 6	156 1 0	21,754 0 0	1 14 0	4,932 0 0	96 10 0	305 0 0	21 12 0
July . . .	1,719 6 9	510 0 0	2,172 6 10	214 9 0	3,564 5 5	162 4 0	22,142 0 0	...	5,109 12 11	249 4 0	240 0 0	3 8 0
August . .	3,718 10 4	510 0 0	1,518 0 0	58 15 0	3,548 10 0	60 3 0	20,270 0 0	...	5,226 11 3	6 6 0	305 0 0	12 14 0
September . .	2,249 8 8	510 0 0	724 5 1	104 10 0	3,182 4 9	11 1 0	24,561 15 2	...	4,854 14 2	113 4 0	302 12 0	7 1 6
October . .	2,425 12 0	510 0 0	...	10 4 0	1,922 0 0	28 9 0	22,152 0 0	...	4,836 0 0	109 7 0	566 0 0	32 8 6
November . .	2,425 12 0	510 0 0	1,172 10 3	284 2 0	2,274 4 2	93 11 0	22,219 6 8	30 6 0	4,182 14 5	132 15 6	334 0 0	38 11 0
December . .	1,781 4 3	420 0 0	3,775 4 0	67 7 4	3,747 12 9	23 10 0	22,027 0 0	...	16,860 6 9	163 7 6	334 0 0	27 11 0
1889.												
January . .	2,400 0 0	600 0 0	1,377 12 4	264 12 0	2,840 15 11	92 9 0	22,327 0 0	6 15 0	6,297 4 10	31 6 0	334 0 0	25 8 0
February . .	2,375 12 0	606 2 0	1,476 8 0	341 7 0	1,876 8 0	124 7 0	22,206 2 1	25 12 0	5,882 11 11	115 5 0	334 0 0	5 3 0
March . .	1,339 4 7	312 10 0	1,304 8 0	54 6 0	2,850 15 3	102 6 0	22,210 0 0	...	1,060 11 2	173 3 0	334 0 0	12 0 0
Total .	27,635 6 7	6,030 6 4	16,540 0 3	1,974 0 6	32,263 3 1	1,008 0 0	2,65,909 1 9	89 5 0	68,799 14 1	1,550 2 0	3,998 12 0	204 5 0
Add—												
Drawn in arrears, viz. 1889-90.	1,588 8 4	360 0 0	1,305 0 0	146 2 6	1,858 4 6	119 15 0	22,127 0 0	21 6 0	4,114 4 10	309 5 0	316 0 0	27 2 6
Grand Total .	29,223 14 11	6,390 6 4	17,845 0 3	2,120 3 0	34,121 7 7	1,127 15 0	2,88,036 1 9	110 11 0	72,914 2 11	1,859 7 0	4,314 12 0	231 7 6
Deduct—On account of preceding year 1887-88.	2,382 12 9	521 10 4	1,849 1 11	191 5 1	3,917 0 3	206 1 0	22,862 9 10	14 2 0	7,559 2 7	383 8 0	256 0 0	12 6 0
Net actual expenditure of 1888-89.	26,841 2 2	5,868 12 0	15,995 14 4	1,928 13 11	30,204 7 4	921 14 0	2,65,173 7 11	96 9 0	65,355 0 4	1,475 15 0	4,058 12 0	219 1 6

ment E.

of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1888-89.

Pay of Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Pay of Mill Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Mill Establishment.	Pay of Jail Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Jail Establishment.	Contingencies.	Carriage of Revenue Grain.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration Allowance to Tahsildars.	Keep of Government Stallion and pay of Saluki.	Clothing Allowance.	Equipment Allowance.	Maintenance of Dák Bungalows.	Frontier Road Establishment, Pay and Travelling Allowance.	Khattan Petroleum.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
378 0 0	196 0 0	25 12 0	209 14 5	...	1,834 6 7								200 0 0	...	33,669 8 5
378 0 0	196 0 0	...	225 0 0	...	1,326 10 1								...	900 0 0	39,947 11 7
650 0 0	196 0 0	6 6 0	207 0 0	...	1,546 2 10								...	300 0 0	36,174 12 6
402 0 0	190 2 8	51 2 0	...	..	1,474 5 9								400 0 0	300 0 0	38,905 3 4
354 0 0	196 0 0	14 10 0	...	...	1,074 6 10								...	300 0 0	37,174 6 5
274 2 0	182 9 3	...	...	...	779 4 10	197 0 0	518 1 9	47 8 0	3,408 9 3	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,211 15 4	...	300 0 0	46,200 14 9
238 0 0	186 0 0	...	685 9 3	...	1,051 12 3								...	300 0 0	35,053 14 6
286 0 0	207 5 2	26 10 0	...	19 8 0	1,606 11 8								200 0 0	300 0 0	36,335 15 10
707 8 0	196 0 0	...	582 4 3	...	977 4 10								200 0 0	300 0 0	51,991 0 8
367 0 0	203 14 5	21 8 0	239 10 3	18 6 0	887 0 6								200 0 0	300 0 0	38,835 5 3
287 0 0	196 0 0	9 5 0	...	13 14 0	1,249 13 11								20 0 0 T. A. 50 10 0	300 0 0	37,676 8 11
507 0 0	196 0 0	...	482 10 2	...	3,740 4 11								200 0 0	300 0 0	35,179 15 1
4,828 10 0	2,341 15 6	155 5 0	2,632 0 4	42 12 0	17,548 5 0	197 0 0	518 1 9	47 8 0	3,408 9 3	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,211 15 4	1,650 10 0	3,900 0 0	4,69,145 4 0
502 0 0	196 0 0	18 0 0	249 0 0	...	1,456 6 2	197 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	35,211 6 10
5,330 10 0	2,537 15 6	173 5 0	2,881 0 4	42 12 0	19,004 11 2	394 0 0	518 1 9	47 8 0	3,408 9 3	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,211 15 4	1,650 10 0	4,200 0 0	5,04,356 11 7
462 0 0	196 0 0	25 0 0	209 14 5	...	1,694 3 7	197 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0	43,540 0 9
4,868 10 0	2,341 15 6	148 5 0	2,671 1 11	42 12 0	17,310 4 7	197 0 0	518 1 9	47 8 0	3,408 9 3	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,211 15 4	1,650 10 0	3,600 0 0	4,60,816 10 0

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement F.

Statement showing the strength of Police Force in the Thal-Chotiali District as it stood on 31st March 1889.

Station.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors.	Munshis.	Mounted Head Constables.	Mounted Sowars.	Shotar Sowars.	Head Constables, 1st Grade.	Head Constables, 2nd Grade.	Head Constables, 3rd Grade.	Constables.	Railway Police Sowars.			Bhisti.	Sweeper.	Total.	Remarks.
											Jemadar.	Duffadar.	Sowars.				
Sibi	...	2	2	4	17	...	2	5	13	90	1	1	26	1	1	165	
Thal	...	1	...	1	9	2	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Shahrigh Sub-Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	17	
Sind-Pishin State Railway	1	1	...	..	...	...	4	2	7	50	...	...	...	...	..	65	1 Sergeant, 2nd grade, 1 Sergeant, 3rd grade, 12 Constables reduced on 12th January 1889
Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Loralai	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	21	Entertained on 1st October 1888.
Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Executive Engineer, Sibi Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	Entertained on 1st December 1888.
Total	1	5	2	5	26	4	9	13	25	229	1	1	26	1	1	349	

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement G.

Statement showing the strength of Police Force in the Thal-Chotiali District as stood on 1st April 1888.

Station.	Inspectors.	Deputy Inspectors	Munshis.	Mounted Head Constables.	Mounted Sowars.	Shutar Sowars.	Head Constables, 1st grade.	Head Constables, 2nd grade.	Head Constables, 3rd grade.	Constables.	Railway Police Sowars.			Bhisti.	Sweeper.	Total.
											Jamadar.	Duffadar.	Sowars.			
Sibi	...	2	2	4	17	...	2	5	13	90	1	1	26	1	1	165
Thal	...	1	...	1	9	2	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	30
Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	20	...	...	..	...	...	25
Shahrig Sub-Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	..	...	17
Sind-Pishin State Railway	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	62	...	...	...	...	...	79
Duki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total	1	4	2	5	26	4	8	11	24	217	1	1	26	1	1	332

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Statement H.

Statement showing working of the Police Stations Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai, and Duki, from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

Name of Station.	Cases.					Persons					Property.				Remarks.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convictions obtained.	Per cent. convictions to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation.	
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		
Sibi District	119	112	92	92	82·1	151	83	54·9	39	29	5,898 5 1	3,689 0 11	62 8 8		
„ Railway	71	71	49	49	69·01	78	54	69·2	15	9	9,513 12 9	8,847 7 6	92 15 11		
Harnai	40	40	27	14	35·	88	63	71·6	21	4	178 1 0	97 11 6	54 14 0		
Shahrig	59	42	40	34	80·9	71	37	52·1	28	6	3,141 14 0	845 4 9	26 14 2		
Loralai	18	18	13	7	38 8	30	6	20·	6	18	853 11 8	59 5 3	6 14 11		
Duki	18	17	14	8	47·05	34	5	14·7	15	14	866 12 0	349 12 0	40 5 7		
Total	325	300	235	204	68.	452	248	54·8	124	80	20,452 8 6	13,888 9 11	67 14 6		

Statement I.

Statement showing the Murder cases at the Police Stations Sibi District and Railway, Harnai, Shahrig, Loralai, and Duki, for the period from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.

Name of Station.	Cases.					Persons					Remarks.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	
Sibi District	3	3	2	2	66·6	3	3	100·	...	...	The offenders in remaining cases which occurred in the Marri Hills near Nari are still at large.
„ Railway	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Harnai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahrig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Loralai	3	3	1	1	33·3	2	1	50·	...	1	This man escaped from the fort at Loralai, where he was under the Military guard. The offenders in the other two cases are still at large.
Duki	1	1	1	1	100·	1	1	100·	...	...	
Total	7	7	4	4	57·1	6	5	83 3	...	1	

Note—All cases settled by Jirga are not shown in the return.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement J.

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
1	Horan Marri, Kingrani.	Dosten Lushari Mazari.	Theft of one she-camel.	.....	The Jirga awarded that the Marri Chief should send the complainant to the Mazari Chief, who will give oath to the defendant. The Marri Chief reports that the complainant refused to go, hence the case was filed.				
2	Marries . .	Mazaries . .	Murder of Piroz Lushari refugee in Marri Tuman.	Piroz Lushari, with three other Marris, went to the Mazari Illaqa to steal cattle When they were returning to hills with stolen animals they were attacked by the Waziri Sowars, and Piroz was killed by Jalal Mazari.	According to the Jirga decision no compensation was made. The case was struck off.				
3	Sultan Khan Lushari, Gurchani.	Noor Fahi of Tuman Bugti.	Abduction of the complainant's wife.	The accused having abducted the wife of the complainant went to the Bugti Tuman and took his abode there.	The Bugti Chief should recover R300 from the accused in a year, and remit to the Gurchani Chief for payment to the complainant as compensation.				
4	Gulam Haider Bakir, of Rajanpur.	Jani Massori, Bugti, with two others.	Theft of three goats	The complainant, when returning from the Gurchani Massori country, was robbed of the goats near Kup Hills on the Lukki Road.	The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was filed.				
5	Sabzal Petafi, Gurchani.	Miran Jafrani, Massori Bugti.	Theft of one mare, value R200.	The accused stole away the mare and was pursued by the complainant with 11 Gurchanis who traced the mare to him.	Ditto.				
6	Hasil, Shahi, and Noorung Khosa.	Mir Gul Gulamani Badur.	Claim for R25 ransom money.	In a theft case of seven bullocks the accused had received R25 ransom money.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, in his letter No. 50, of 8th February 1890, says that both parties are of his own district; the case should be filed.				
7	Lashkar Khan, Gurchani.	Shakar Khan, Massori Bugti.	Theft of one she-camel.	The accused with some others stole away the camel, at which was traced to him. The Jirga fixed its price R60, to be paid to the complainant as follows :— R Haibtan and Jiand Lushari . 24 Mengal, Peri, and Sabz Ali Shambi. 24 Shukro accused . . . 12	The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				

STATEMENT J—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89—contd.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
8	Sawan Mull, Hindoo of Tibbi Lundan.	Umar Khan Khetran.	Claim for one bond of land and R400.	The Jirga enquired into the case and found the plaintiff's claim all right. The Jirga decided that the land should be given in the plaintiff's possession and the money be paid by four instalments.	The plaintiff having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
9	Gulam Khan, Gurchani.	Dadu Khan and Karim Khan Khetran.	Theft of four donkeys with three colts.	Four donkeys with three colts were stolen, and on payment of R24 as spy money were traced to the accused.	The accused should pay R24 and restore the donkeys in a month; in default of restoring to the complainant the donkeys, he will have to pay R64 during the above period.				
10	Chakor Khosa	Khan Mohamad Bozdar and Husseni Khetran.	Theft of two bullocks.	The accused before the Jirga at Dera Ghazi Khan stated that he had given one of his bullocks to Husseni Khetran. The Jirga held at fort Munro found out the accused's statement correct, and awarded that Sanjar Khan should pay, through the Tahsildar at Barkhan, R30 to the complainant and R30 to Khan Mohamad.	From the enquiries made by the Tahsildar of Barkhan it appeared that the bullock originally belonged to Kowra Kakar, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requested to strike the case off the register.				
11	Galu Gurgiji, of Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditta Jafari, of Gurgiji, in Khetran.	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The accused having abducted the complainant's wife, took his abode in Khetran Tuman.	The Jirga awarded that Samand Khan should pay R365; Ditta No. 2, R25, Mulla Meran R10 within two months. Out of this R400 R50 will go to the Government, and balance as compensation to the complainant.	50	...	50	
12	(1) Suleman Khan (2) Mohamed Khan Bozdars.	Ali Mohamed Bozdar, refugee in Khetran.	Abduction of complainant's wife.	Ditto ditto.	The Jirga awarded that the accused should give one betrothal to the complainant with a sum of R260 within four months, otherwise he will have to pay R360.				
13	Sojhal Mirasi, of Bozdar Tuman.	Alibau Issani Khetran.	Claim for one sword valued at 25.	When the complainant was begging about in the Khetran country, he was deprived of his sword. The accused had to receive R10 from Washal Mirasi, for which he had seized this sword.	The Jirga decided that Khetran Chief should return the original sword to the complainant, and Sona Buzdor will recover R10 from Washal and remit to accused within three months.				
14	Harrik Koloi, Huddiani Lasnari.	Jangi Som in Khetran.	Claim for R85, value of goats.	The complainant had sold some goats for R85 to the defendant, who had promised to pay on Sukhi Sorwor fair, but he has not yet paid.	The Jirga awarded that the Khetran Chief should continue to recover R5 per month from the defendant and remit monthly to the Lashari Chief.				

15	Gamu Khan, Hotwani Gurchani.	Rohtas Khetran .	Claim for land called Baluchi in Rukni.	The complainant's forefathers, when they had left the Gurchani Tuman and settled in Khetran country, had purchased land, and as they have returned to their own Tuman, the land remained with Khetrans.	The *Jirga decided* that if Rahmtan Onar says on oath that the complainant's claim is not correct, the claim should be dismissed. Rahmtan took oath, the case was struck off.				
16	Shukar Khan, Luni	Allan and Bukhtiar, Huddiani.	Cattle theft and ₹16 spy money.	The stolen animals have been restored, only ₹16 remaining.	The Jirga were of opinion that Mir Mohamed Luni, witness of complainant, should appear before the Tahsildar at Barkhan and state on oath whether the spy money was paid by the complainant or not. The complainant could not produce his witness, the case was struck off.				
17	Pandhi, Issani Khetran.	Jhunda, Balwani Huddiani.	Theft of one bullock	The accused on receipt of ₹3 as spy money promised to trace the bullock, but he did not do so, and repaid the amount.	The claim of the claimant could not be proved before the Jirga, the case was struck off.				
18	Mengal Hassain, of Tagao.	Mihan Ahmaddin, of Ahmadani Lashari Tumar, Derah Ghazi Khan.	Sixteen goats and ₹8 spy money.	The goats were stolen in 1885, but after a long search on payment of ₹8 spy money they have been traced to the accused.	The Jirga were of opinion that complainant should go to Lashari Chief, who will make his *hakrasi*. The complainant having been redressed, the case was struck off.				
19	Ditta, Ahmadan, Lusbari.	Jaro and Gulbeg and Mohamdani, Lushari of Konghan.	Abduction of wife of defendant No. 1.	The applicant says he having abducted the wife of, defendant No 1 took his abode in Bagao, and asks that his case be settled.	The Jirga decided that as the defendant No. 1 is absent, and without his presence the case cannot be fully settled, the case should be made over to Lashari Chief for disposal. The case was struck off.				
20	Dada Dadwani, of Barkhan.	Haron and Dad Ali, Ahmadani Lusharis	Claim for ₹5 spy money.	The stolen animals were restored to the complainant by the accused, but ₹5 have not yet been paid by them.	The Jirga awarded that complainant should appear within one month before the Lushari Chief and prove his claim. The complainant having failed to do so, the case was struck off.				
21	S. Barjak Khan, Musakhel.	Sher Khan, Bozdar	Claim for ₹15 .	The plaintiff says that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, decided and passed a decree, but the defendant has not yet paid.	The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
22	Musakhel . .	Bozdars . .	Robbery . .	Raiding took place between Bozdars and Balwanis. Baghali Balwani was killed by the Bozdars and Khanan by the Balwanis. The accused also robbed two Musakhel women of ornaments.	The complainants being obliged to prove their claim, the case was for the present struck off.				
23	Alihan, of Bagao, through Samand Khan, Moma.	Mando, Sher Ali, Nehala, and Awran, Bozdars.	Theft of property valued ₹30 and ₹10 spy money.	The complainant, on payment of ₹10 as spy money, traced the stolen property to the accused.	The complainant himself being absent and Samand Khan having denied any knowledge of the case, the case was struck off.				

STATEMENT J—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89—continued.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
24	Baik Khan, Lerzai, Musakhel.	Four persons (names unknown), Hamsayas of Dowran Khan Gulamani Bozdars.	Theft of 13 bullocks and 3 donkeys.	The animals were stolen, and on payment of ₹18 spy money were traced to Dowran Khan, who returned 3 donkeys and 12 of the bullocks. The remaining one bullock and ₹18 are still with him.	The Jirga decided that the stolen animals have been restored, only spy money is to be recovered, the accused Lall Khan, Huddiani, should pay this amount. The amount was paid and case struck off.				
25	Dada Khan, Khetran	S. Zaman Shah, of Tibbi Land.	Partnership of mares.	The complainant had partnership of three mares with the defendant. One of the mares gave birth to a foal worth ₹300, and one of the three mares is worth ₹400. He only gives a weak mare.	The Jirga decided that one mare with Rahim Shah is worth ₹300, and the other two with Zaman Shah also worth ₹300. The partnership of the complainant proved of all three mares. Dada Khan will have the former mare and pay ₹100 to Rahim Shah, while the latter will go to Zaman Shah, who will also pay ₹100 to Rahim Shah within six months.				
26	Jamal Khan, Musakhel.	Piroz Khan Jafar, of Bozdar Tuman.	Claim for betrothal of his son to the defendant's daughter.	The defendant had promised to give his daughter to his son, but now he has given her into Notrana Tuman.	The Jirga awarded that as a similar case exists against Safar, Musakhel, this case should be considered as closed in lieu of that.				
27	Kowra, Moma Khetran.	Hairo *walad* Ahmad Guzrani, of Moma.	Claim for ₹300 compensation of a blood.	The complainant's sister was abducted by the defendant. He says that the amount with the Gurchani Chief may be paid to him.	The Jirga awarded that ₹300, which are in deposit with the Gurchani Chief, should be paid to the Khetran Chief for payment to Hairo. The amount having been acknowledged by the Khetran Chief, the case was struck off.				
28	Noor Hussan Jamalani.	Noor Mohamed, Gulamani Bozdar.	Claim for two cows with one calf.	The complainant had made over his animals to the defendant to deliver them to Mehar Ali, Molangani. The defendant did not do so.	The Jirga decided that the complainant should appear before the Bozdar Chief, who will enquire into the case and make the complaintant's *hakrasi*. The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				

29	Tor Khan, Umarzai Lehrzai Musakhel.	Faqir, nephew to Azmat Gulamani Bozdar.	Theft of six cows .	The complainant states that defendant informed him that if he would sell the cattle for ₹71, Faqir would trace the cattle. As the complainant was anxious to get trace of cattle, he accepted ₹71 from the defendant, who has found the original thief.	The Jirga decided that ₹125, being the cost of five cows, should be paid by the accused to the complainant. As ₹71 have already been paid by the defendant, the balance, ₹54, should be paid within two months, by the defendant himself ₹31 and by Hotan ₹23. The complainant's *hakrasi* having fully been made, the case was struck off.				
30	Daloo, Hassani Khetran.	Bozhali, Karam Khan, and Dilshad, Alkhani Gurchani.	Robbery of a gun valued at ₹120.	Accused No. 1 was arrested, who stated that the accused Nos. 2 and 3 are his relations and real thieves.	The accused No. 1 died in hawalat, and his property was sent to his heirs through Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. The case was struck off.				
31	Maroo and Gaman Jogiani, of Barkhan.	Ali Dost, Dost Adam, and Shakil Alkani, Durkani Gurchani.	Cattle theft, one mare and ₹32 spy money.	The complainant stated that his mare was stolen, and he has, on payment of ₹32 as spy money, traced the mare to the accused.	The Jirga made their award that the mare should be returned to the complainant through the Gurchani Chief, and a payment of ₹4 should also be made by the accused. The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
32	Karam Khan, Khetran.	Batil and Phartoo Gurchanis, Tuman.	Theft of one camel.	The complainant stated that his camel has been stolen, and his suspicion lies on Batil Bugti.	The Jirga found Phortoo guilty, and awarded that he should pay ₹80 within three months. The amount having been paid to the complainant, the case was struck off.				
33	Issani Khetrans .	Azmat Alkani, Durkani Gurchani.	Murder of Dirak Issani.	The Gurchani Chief reported that Azmat, accused, who was found in the act of adultery with a Khetran woman, having killed one Dirak, has made his escape from Khetran country and settled in his Tuman.	The Jirga found Azmat guilty of two crimes —one for adultery and the other for murder, and awarded that he should be made to pay ₹400 in adultery crime and ₹600 compensation of a blood within eight months.				
34	Massori Bugtis .	Gurchanis . .	Abduction of a Gurchani woman and murder of Phiri Mirasi.	Kadar Bux Mirasi, having abducted Alloo's wife, took refuge with the Marris, and afterwards settled in Shadi Khan's village in Bugti Tuman. The heirs to the woman accompanied by Wazdie, Pandhi, and Lal Khan, Gurchanis, attacked on Shadi Khan's village and killed Phiri.	The Jirga enquired into and decided that heirs to the womam should pay ₹600 within six months compensation of Phiri. Kadir Bux to pay ₹300 in adultery crime. As Kadir Bux has to receive ₹600, and to pay ₹300 to Alloo, the Jirga are of opinion that the heirs to the woman should pay ₹300 to Alloo, ₹300 to Kadir Bux. The Gurchanis Wazdil, Pandhi, and Lal Khan should pay ₹200 as fine to Government within six months on account of raiding. Out of this ₹200, ₹100 will go to Government and the other ₹100 to Shadi Khan's villagers.	200	...	200	Half of this fine will be paid to Shadi Khan's villagers.

STATEMENT J—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89—contd.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines			Remarks.
						Fines imposed	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
35	Marris . .	Gurchanis . .	Murder of a Marri.	The Gurchani Chief reported that a dead body of a Marri has been found near Chamalong and the Marri without enquiry into will be anxious to retaliate on the Gurchanis.	The Marri Chief having himself stated that he cannot for the present prove his claim against the Gurchanis the Jirga made their award that the case be struck off.				
36	Lall Begmut of Barkhan.	Saindad Gurchani.	Claim for ₹23, price of sheep.	The complainant's brother, who had sold the sheep to the defendant, has since been dead, and now the defendandt denies to pay.	The Jirga found the claimant's claim correct, and awarded that ₹23 within three months should be paid by the defendants to the complainant. The amount having been paid, the case was struck off.				
37	Gullach and Gulzar Khan Jafir Pathans, Musakhel.	Haji and Jamal Madhozai, Musakhels.	Raiding and robbery—2 women, 400 sheep, 26 cattle, and ₹11 cash.	The complainants having left their Tuman have taken their abode in Bozdar territory and are still fearing from the accused's further raid.	The Jirga proved Sanjar Khan guilty of having married Gullach's wife, and are of opinion that he (Sanjar Khan) should pay ₹350 as compensation to the complainants. As to the other woman, the Jirga say that Piroz had also to give a betrothal to Safar. This claim was made up; all other things have since been returned to the complainants. The complainants having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
38	Saleoh Mohamed Khan, Issot Chief.	Nur Mohamed Nabozai, Sharak Morzai, Musakhels.	Theft of one she-camel ₹70.	The complainant stated that one she-camel of his tribe was stolen, and has now been traced to the accuseds, one of whom had once sold the animal, while it was young, to the Issots for ₹30.	The Jigra found the accuseds guilty, and awarded that they should within two months pay ₹30 to the complainant. The amount having been paid to the complainant, the case was struck off.				
39	Dowran and Halim Golamani, Bozdars	Alloo and Hasil Sabzai, Musakhel, and Allan Khan Luni.	Claim for ₹111 as Badraki.	The complainant stated that the defendant owes him ₹111 as Badraki wages.	The Jirga decided that after all deductions ₹50 within two months should be paid by the defendants. The amount having been paid off, the case was struck off.				
40	Sadulla Khan, Musakhel, in Gurchani Tuman.	1 Paind Khan. 2 Jaro Khan. 3 Wazir Khan, Sabzai.	Cattle theft, of two she-camels.	The Gurchani Chief reported that camels belonging to the complainant were stolen and traced to accused No. 1, who restored them on receipt of ₹12. He says Nos. 2 and 3 were his companions.	The amount of ₹12 having been recovered from the Marri Chief were paid to the complainant, the case was struck off.				

41	Gurchani Tumandar	Dad Ali Marri .	Theft of one she-camel.	The Gurchani Chief reported that the accused, who was his guest, while returing to his home carrid off one she-camel.	The accused having taken an oath that he has no knowledge of the camel, the Jirga decided that the case be struck off.				
42	Dowran Khan and Paind Khan, Bozdors.	Dad Ali, Karam, Khan, and Ali Khan, Marris.	Theft of three bullocks.	The complainant reported that his three bullocks were stolen and traced to the accused.	According to the Jirga decision ₹45 were recovered from accused and paid to the complainants. The case was struck off.				
43	Waziris . .	Marris . .	Theft of cattle .	The Waziri Chief reported that cattle of his tribe have been stolen and traced to the accused.	The Waziri Chief declared before the Jirga that the stolen cattle have been restored to his men. The case was struck off.				
44	Bozdars . .	Ditto . .	Theft of five camels	The Bozdar Chief reported that camels were stolen and traced to the accused.	The Jirga having inquired into the case found that this case being of very old, no compensation can be made. The case was struck off.				
45	Dowran Khan Bozdar.	Dad Ali Marri .	Theft of 75 cows .	The Bozdar Chief reported that the cows were stolen and traced to the accused.	The Jirga having enquired into the case, found out that there is no proof of theft against the accused. The case was struck off.				
46	Dad Ali Khan Zaborani, Darkani Garchani.	Meri Khan Khetran, of Barkhan (refugee in Marri).	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The Gurchani Chief reported that the accused having abducted the complainant's wife, has taken his residence at Rohlo.	The complainant having received ₹400, the Jirga are of opinion that the case be struck off.				
47	Sadiq Jat, of Asani	Feroz Luashari in Marri Tuman.	Theft of five camels	The Dirshak Chief reported that the complainant's camels were stolen and traced to the accused.	The Jirga decided that the Marri Chief should return the original camels within six months, or ₹200 will be deducted from his pay.				
48	Hotan Alkani, Gurchani.	Dadu Khan, Gurchani (refugee in Marri Tuman).	Offence of doing damage to the complainant's wheat fields.	The Gurchani Chief reported that the accused with four Marris did damage to the fields and absconded.	The Jirga awarded that the accused should pay ₹6 as compensation and return to his native place.				
49	Nasir Pahore, of Rojhan.	Nuran Laharani, Marri.	Cattle theft, one camel, ₹80.	The Mazari Chief reported that complainant's camel was stolen and at last traced to the accused.	The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
50	Aya, Shidi Allahbux, and Nabboo, Mazari.	Hayat, his son, and two other Marris.	Theft of five she-camels, with two young ones.	The Mazari Chief reported that the camels were stolen, of which two have been traced and restored, the remaining are not forthcoming; the animals have been traced to the accused.	Ditto ditto.				
51	Bakh, son of Lakha Nohkain, of Jampur.	Batil, Marri . .	Theft of one bullock	The Gurchani Chief reported that the animal was stolen and at last traced to the accused.	The complainant does not wish to prosecute, the case has been struck off.				
52	Bakhsha, Mazari .	Laharani, Marri .	Theft of two camels	The Mazari Chief reported that the camels were stolen and traced to the accused.	The Mazari Chief reported that, as he is unable now to prosecute the case for want of proof, the case was struck off.				

STATEMENT J—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89—contd.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
53	Fazal Shahali, of Sakhi Sorwar.	Khan Mohamed and Turkali, Muhds. Murris.	Robbery of ₹64 in cash.	The complinant stated that while he was on his way to Kot Mir Haji, he was attacked by four Baluchis, who deprived him of ₹64.	The complainant has been paid ₹64, and the case struck off.				
54	Shakru Nassori and Noor Khan, Khetran.	Ali Murad and Syadu Lushari Gurchani.	Theft of a mare with a foal.	The complainant stated that the mare with her foal was stolen and traced to the accused.	The Jirga after enquiry decided that the accused should pay ₹150 as value of the mare and ₹10 as expenses to the complainant within four months, or will have to go under punishment of two years' rigorous imprisonment each.				
55	Crown, through Mazaris.	Gulab and Haron Shambani.	Suspicion of theft .	The Mazari Chief reported that Gulab, with one of his comrades, had come with the intention of theft in his village, but fell into the hands of his men, the other having made his escape. The other may be arrested through Bugti Chief.	The Jirga, after enquiry, awarded that the accused Gulab should pay a fine of ₹50 within three months, and furnish a security bond for future good behaviour.	50	50	...	The Sharistan Chief remitted the amount to Mazari Chief.
56	Habib Shahani, Lushari.	Ahmadani Lusharis .	Dispute on Runghan land and murder of two Shahanis.	The complainant stated that his two men have been killed by the accused, and he, on account of further fear, has come out of his Tuman and settled with Khetrans and Marris.	The Jirga after enquiry made their award that the main Chief should send Habib Shahani, with all his brothers, &c., within two months to the Lushari Chief, who will take up the case and settle according to the Baluch customs.				
57	S. Mehrab Khan, Khetran, and S. Shah Pasand Khan.	Nihala and Diwan, Hindus of Hajikot.	Abduction of two slave girls.	The complainants stated that the accused having abducted their slave girls ran away and were arrested at Fort Munro.	The accused were fined with ₹100, which were made over to the complainants as compensation.				
58	Petafi Gurchanis .	Syadani Bugtis .	Raiding . .	The complainants stated that they were busy in their work when they were attacked by the accused and were told to go out.	The case was enquired into and settled at Fort Munro.				
59	Nasirkhan of Tibbi land.	Kowra Kahiri Durkani in Marri Tuman.	Theft of one camel .	.....	The accused took an oath, and hence the case was struck off.				

60	Bari Khan Bozdar.	Meroo Khan Bozdar	Abduction of wife of Shambu, son of Meroo.	The applicant stated that his case should be settled as he is wandering about since long time.	The Jirga are of opinion that this case should be settled at Sharif Shah fair, Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Bozdar Chief.				
61	Jamsher Khan, Marri.	S. Jallab Khan, Gurchani.	Theft of one camel.	The Marri Chief reported that the complainant went to the Gurchani Chief, who replied that he will pay him ₹33, but he has not done so.	The Jirga expressed their opinion that this case being of very old should be struck off.				
62	Allah Bux Pitafi, Gurchani.	Umar Khan and Thenoo Khan, Massori Bugti.	Theft of wheat, ₹5	The Gurchani Chief reported that at night time the accused stole away wheat of ₹5, and their tracks ended in their own village.	The Massoris were strictly warned for future. The case was struck off.				
63	Jallo Khan Khosa.	Futeh Khan, Musakhel.	Claim for ₹60	The plaintiff stated that he had sold a mare for ₹90. Out of which ₹30 were paid to him by the defendant, the balance is still outstanding.	The plaintiff having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.				
64	Jawaya Babar and Jora Chandia, of Rajanpur.	Nasir, son of Barkhur Lushari, of Kotta Nasir.	Criminal breach of trust for two camels.	The complainants stated that their servants made over the camels to the accused to deliver them to their owners. The accused has not as yet done so.	The Jirga made their award that the case should be settled at Kandili by Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur, either judiciously or by a Jirga.				
65	Suleman Wagab.	Bilol Bozdar Nomuroli.	Murder of the complainant's son.	The complainant stated that about five years ago his son was grazing his cattle near Turani, where he was killed by the accused; ascertained from Hairoo and Hussani Durkani Zakrani.	The case, being of very old, was struck off.				
66	Shukal Lanjwani Mazari.	Shah Murad Gedri Shambani.	Theft of three she-camels.	The Mazari Chief reported that Gela held himself responsible to restore the camels.	The camels having been restored to the complainant, the case was struck off.				
67	Wazir and Kabir of Jampur.	Haron, Sabaq, and Rahman, of Bagao.	Theft of four bullocks.	The complainant reported that the animals were stolen by the accused No. 1 and were found in possession of accused No. 3.	The stolen animals having been restored to the complainants, the case was struck off.				
68	Gurchani Chief.	Bugti and Marri tribes.	Theft of eight she-camels with their young.	The Gurchani Chief reported that the camels while grazing were lost and are probably in these both Tumans.	Two of the stolen animals having been found from the Bugtis, the case was struck off against Bugtis.				
9	Jahan Khan Chocha	Sewa and Mewa, Gurchani.	Claim for ₹34	The plaintiff stated that he had his horses in partnership with the defendant; ₹34 are due from him.	The amount claimed having been paid, the case was struck off.				
70	Malik Kaim Luni.	Nasir walad Ali Bux Bozdar.	Claim for a mare	The complainant stated that his mare was lost while grazing and was traced to the accused, as stated by Kharoob and Safar Luni.	The original mare was restored to the complainant, and ₹45 will be paid by the Bozdar Chief to the Lushari Chief for payment to Mihan Huddiani.				

STATEMENT J—*contd.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
71	Dil Shad Sido, Marri.	Zahirwani, Marris.	Dispute between the both parties.	The complainant stated that they had quarrelled with each other, the Marri Chief has hence made him and his men go out of his Tuman.	The Marri Chief having decided the case according to his Baluch custom, the case was struck off.				
72	Piam, of Jokha .	Three persons (names unknown) living in hills.	Theft of three camels.	.....	As the complainant could not prove his claim, the case was struck off.				
73	Tota, Sona, and Bala Gurchani.	Dadu and, Badil, Marris.	Theft of three she-camels.	The Gurchani Chief reported that the camels were stolen and were traced on payment of R30 to Mir Huzar Mukaddom and two others.	As the complainants could not prove their claim, the case was struck off.				
74	Gurchani Chief .	Sulemani Durkani Gurchani (refugee with Marris and Bugtis).	Disturbance between the tribe.	The Gurchani Chief reported that Sulemanis, on account of some variance with their tribe, have left their Tuman and taken residence in Marri, &c.	The Marri and Bugti Chiefs reported that they are responsible no Sulemani will be able to live in their Tumans. The case was filed.				
75	Jamshir Laharani, Marri.	Dostani Gurchani .	Theft of three camels.	The Marri Chief reported that the accused has stolen away the camels.	The Jirga decided that the complainant be sent to Gurchani Chief, who will settle the case. The case was struck off.				
76	Palo, son of Saindad, Mazari.	(1) Kabil Mazari, (2) Gela Shambani, (3) Murid Bugti of hills.	Theft of a she-camel with a young, R120.	The Mazari Chief reported that the camel was stolen and found in drove of camels of Shambani Chief, who states that he has received from the accused No. 3.	The camel was restored to the Mazari Chief, and the case struck off.				
77	Mistak Jaskani ,	Bakhu and Lallbux Jaskani.	Murder of Mussammat Almo.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, asked to address the Bugti Chief to arrest the culprits and send them to Assistant Commissioner, Rajanpur, who are expected in his Tuman.	No clue of the accused having been found in the Bugti Tuman, the case was struck off.				
78	Hogi, Musakhel .	Jamal and Ali Khan Pail Khel.	Complaint to make agreement and decide the robbery cases.	The complainant reported that some robbery cases stand between him and the accused; they may be settled.	This case having been already settled by the Native Assistant to Agent Governor General Thal, the case was struck off.				

79	Kasmani Bozdars .	Hassan, son of Soba Dadwani Khetran, in Bozdar.	Abduction of a woman.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, asked that as the accused wished to have his case settled, the Khetran Chief be asked on the subject.	The amount of ₹200 having been paid to the complainant as compensation, the case was struck off.
80	Dowlat Khan Nassir	Bozdars . .	Robbery and wounding.	The accused (names unknown) having wounded the complainant and taking possession of his property, gave their way.	The Jirga after enquiry decided that Nasir Khan Namardi should pay ₹32 as compensation within one month to the complainant. The amount having been paid, the case was struck off.
81	Crown through Mazari.	Kaora Durkani and Piroz Lushari.	Theft of three she-camels.	The Mazari Chief reported that the animals were stolen, and two of them were brought back by the possessors, while the third is still with them	The complainant having been fully redressed, the case was struck off.
82	Jalal Khan, Musakhel.	Musta and Din Mohamed Huddianis.	Claim for one sword	The complainant stated that one of his swords is with defendant, who may be made to return it.	The Jirga found that one sword of Huddiani's is with Sanjar Khan, and are of opinion that the Tahsildar of Barkhan should return the sword taken from Sanjar, and Lushari Chief will return the sword within two months.
83	Gulam Muhammad Jakhar, of Batil.	Budin and Gulloo, Sherani Marri.	Robbery . .	The complainant said that he was along with his wife *looted* by the accused.	The Jirga awarded that the accused should return the original things within two months or pay ₹116 in cash.
84	Jumma Khan and others Hassani Lusharis.	Karmum Khan, Sihani Bozdar.	Theft of eight she-camels.	The Deputy Commissioner stated that two of the camels have been disposed of by the accused and are in the possession of Baluch Khan Somni Khetran.	The Jirga are of opinion that Kanno Khan should pay ₹110, value of two camels, out of which ₹40 will be paid to Bahedi Khan. The camels identified by the Lusharis in a drove of camels of Bozdars should be sent along with Dowran and Saboq Mukadanis to Lushari Chief with a view to enable the Lusharis to identify their ones.
85	Jalal, Musakhel .	Masta and Din Mohamed, Hudianis.	Claim of one mare .	The complainant's mare was stolen and found with the accused.	The claim of the claimant could not be proved, the case was struck off.
86	Bisir Khan Namurdi	Mir Khan, Mohammadani Bozdar.	Raiding and robbery of a sword.	The complainant reported that one Baluch was deprived of his sword by the accused.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, acknowledges receipt of the sword, the case was struck off.
87	Nasir and Shera Khetran.	Nazar Khetran Rohtoi.	Abduction of Khetran widow.	....	The complainant having been paid ₹?80 and one betrothal, the case was struck off.
88	Muhammad, Shahwani Bozdar.	Lushkran Bozdar .	Abduction of the complainant's wife.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requested that the who is said to be in Khetran Tuman, may be arrested and sent to him	The accused returned to his nativity and the parties being concerned to the Dera Ghazi Khan District, the case was struck off.

STATEMENT J—*concld.*

Statement of Political cases between this Agency and Dera Ghazi Khan either settled or struck off during the year 1888-89—concld.

No.	Name of Complainant.	Name of Defendant.	Claim.	Abstract of cases.	How settled.	Fines.			Remarks.
						Fines imposed.	Fines recovered and credited to Government.	Fines to be recovered.	
89	Mazaris . .	Shambanis . .	Theft of one cow .	The Shambani Chief reported that one cow of the Mazaris has been brought to his Tuman, the Mazari Chief be addressed to have it.	As the Mazari Chief has replied that he will himself take delivery of the cow, the case was struck off.				
90	Mir Khan and Yar Khan, Lushari.	Kadir Bux, Bugti .	Claim for ₹50, balance of compensation for cows.	The complainants stated that they had paid ₹150 as compensation of the cows. As they were not the thieves, they recovered ₹100 from Terani and Phatoo, and the balance of ₹50 is still due from the accused Kadir Bux, Bugti.	The parties showed their consent, and the case was struck off.				
91	Paind Khan, Nassir	Waziri and Gul, Bozdar.	Theft of two camels	The complainant reported that his two camels have been stolen. Paind Khan, sowar, along with the complainant, searched about and found with the accused.	Though the animals have been restored, but the Jirga are of opinion that ₹20 should be paid by the accused as a Government fine within two months.	20	20	...	The fine was recovered by the Deputy Commissioner and credited to Government.
92	Crown through Mithu Choudia.	Mango and Syadhan Bashwani, Huddianis (refugee with Muma Khetran).	Murder of Sona Choudia.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, stated that the accused having committed the crime have gone to Khetran Tuman; they may be arrested and sent to him.	No clue of the offender being found in the Khetran territory, the case was struck off.				
93	Allahdad, Miyakhel, Afghan.	Jowanali, Syadani Bugti.	Theft of a she-camel with young.	The Gurchani Chief reported that stolen animal traced to the accused has been restored, but ₹20 as spy money paid by the complainant are still outstanding.	The Jirga after enquiry found and awarded that *Jowanali* should pay ₹16 within one month—₹10 to the complainant and ₹6 to Haibat Khan.				
94	Wali brother, of Shahzaman Zhobi.	Nabis, Sheroo, Khia, Gulsher and Nasir, Lusharis.	Claim for five donkeys, one ring, and ₹16 in cash.	The complainant stated that his donkeys, &c., were stolen from Karmad in the Khetran country, and on payment of ₹20 to Hussenis, he has ascertained the names of thieves.	The Jirga decided that the Lushari Chief should take up the case and have the complainant's *hakrasi* made by the accused.				
95	Motan Mal, Hindu	Kowra Durkani, Gurchani.	Robbery of clothes, ₹40.	The Bugti Chief reported that while the complainant was on his way to his nativity he was robbed of his property, and the accused were traced by him on payment of ₹30 to some one.	The Jirga awarded that the Gurchani Chief should recover ₹14-13-4 within two months from one Mistak and pay to the complainant.				
96	Gulkharsin, Bozdar	Dad Ali Mohomdan, Marri.	Theft of three camels with two young.	The Bozdar Chief reported that the complainant's camels have been stolen from Manjwal in his Tuman.	The Jirga enquired into and awarded that ₹200 should be paid within one month by the accused to the complainant.				

97	Huddiani Lusharis	Khetrans Moma	Murder of Mihan, Huddiani.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, wrote that a fight took place between the tribes which ended to the death of Mihan Huddiani.	The Jirga awarded that the Moma Khetrans should pay R900 as compensation to the Huddianis and one hundred as a fine to Government; Misari Khan Jamadar should also pay R200 as a fine to Government.	300
98	Gul Mohamed of Tagao.	Amir and Jallab, Huddianis.	Theft of 1 bullock with R8 as spy money and R5 as debt.	The complainant reported that the stolen animal has been restored to him by the accused, but R13 are still outstanding.	The Jirga awarded that R5 should be paid to the complainant by the Lushari Chief, and as regards his claim for R8, the complainant should attend the Tahsildar at Barkhan with all his proofs who will settle the matter.	
99	Safar Khan, Musakhel.	Feroz Bozdar	Claim for R500 and 25 cattle.	The complainant stated that his sister had been betrothed with the defendant's son, who had promised to pay him R500 in cash and to give 25 cattle. The complainant says he only got R35 and the balance has not been paid to him.	The Jirga enquired into and awarded that the complainant should pay R36 in cash and give two cows, &c., or R62-8 as their value to the defendant within one month.	
100	Sanjar Khan, Musakhel.	Mohamed Hussain Khan, Bozdar.	Claim for R100, cost of property.	The complainant stated that his two camels and 14 bullocks were stolen laden with wheat and pieces of cloth plundered by the defendant. The stolen camels and bullocks were restored to him, but his property was not returned to him.	The Jirga awarded that R25 should be paid within two months by the defendant to the complainant.	
101	Dad Ali, Marri	Jalli Shahwani Gurchani Hamsaya to Mazari	Theft of one camel, value R80.	The Marri Chief reported that the complainant's camel was stolen some time ago. The complainant went to Mazari and Gurchani Chiefs, but no redress was made.	The Jirga enquired into and awarded that both the Chiefs should make a close search of the accused in their own, as well as in other Tumans, and recover R80 from him, in whose village he may be living within, four months.	
102	Mir Khand and Fakir Khan, Bozdars.	Jamak Makhdozai, Musakhel.	Claim for R50, value of a mare.	The complainant stated that the defendant owes him R50, but does not pay.	The Jirga awarded that R13 should be paid by the defendant within two months to the complainant.	
103	Gulam Mohamed, Gurchani.	Badi Sherani, Marri.	Theft of one she-camel with a young.	The Gurchani Chief reported that his camel was stolen and has now been found in the Marri Chief's flock.	The Jirga enquired into and found Badi guilty of the offence and are of opinion that the Marri Chief should restore the original camel to the complainant or pay R60.	
104	Sawa of Tagao in Barkhan.	Kanoo Khan, Bozdar.	Theft of three cows and R5 spy money.	The complainant stated that his cows were stolen, but they have been traced to the defendant on payment of R5 as spy money.	The Jirga awarded that within two months the Bozdar Chief should either return the original cows or pay R15 as their value and R5 spy money.	
105	Crown through Mitha Khan, Daffadar.	Umar Khan, Massori, and a son of Shadi Syadani.	Theft of three she-camels, with one young.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, writes that the stolen camels have been recovered, but the accused have not been traced.	The Bugti Chief imprisoned the accused for 15 days, and they were then released.	

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

No. 286, dated Camp Sibi, the 9th March 1889.

From—Captain H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,
To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report for the year 1888-89.

2. When the year opened, Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts was Political Agent, Kalat. On the 24th April he handed over charge of the Agency to me, and I retained it for the remainder of the year.

3. In June last the charge of the Bolan Pass, which had up to that time been included in the Quetta-Pishin Agency, was handed over to the Political Agent, Kalat. At that time the Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the Pass was Ahmad Ayar Khan; he held charge of the office until July 27th, when he was relieved by Munshi Najaf Ali, who has submitted a separate report regarding the Bolan, a copy of which is forwarded herewith.

4. In addition to his ordinary magisterial, judicial, and administrative duties, much of the time of the Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in the Bolan was taken up in improving the material condition of the Pass. On examination of the Bolan personally I found that, notwithstanding its barren and sterile appearance, much can be done with a view to growing trees in the Pass, and that there are lands in it which have hitherto lain waste, but which, I hope, will shortly be cultivated. The small gardens which previously existed at Mach and Rindli have been greatly enlarged and improved. Nurseries have been instituted for striking cuttings of the trees best suited for the Pass, and many thousands of cuttings have been planted *in situ* so as to avoid the necessity of moving them from nurseries to the places where they are to remain. The growing of trees is an operation for which time is required, but it is hoped that in ten years the efforts which have been made during the past year with a view to arboriculture in the pass will bear fruit. At Mach extensive valleys exist in which numbers of trees can be grown, and I hope that a great number of varieties will succeed at or near this place, as I find that, owing to its position half-way between the highlands and the lowlands, the trees usually met with in both Khorassan and Kachi do well. At Kirta, and between it and Pir Chowki, there are lands on which trees can be planted, and which can be supplied with water, and advantage is accordingly being taken of the opportunities thus offered. I have repeatedly ridden all over the lands in the Pass with the Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, and have shown him what to do and how to make the best use of such natural advantages as the Bolan possesses. The trees best suited for the lower portion of the Pass are pipul, babul, shisham, cirus, ber, and date, while those which will do well about the middle of the Bolan are mulberry, willow, apricot, peach, pinus longifolia, poplar, almond, chunnar, and walnut. The willow grows both readily and quickly throughout the lower half of the pass, and flourishes in places which seem to be only beds of stones; in fact, wherever water is plentiful, willows will be found to grow luxuriantly. Arboriculture in the upper portion of the Bolan is more difficult on account of the scarcity of water, but I have begun a nursery of pistachio trees at Mach, and am in hopes that I may succeed in rearing and growing these trees in considerable quantities. This pistachio is indigenous in the Upper Bolan, where it may be seen growing wild in places which are somewhat difficult of access to flock-owners. As all animals eat it with avidity, young trees will have to be looked after with care.

5. I am glad to be able to report that shows of petroleum have been discovered close to Kirta in the Bolan. It is as yet impossible to say whether the oil will prove to be of value or not, as the experimental borings now going on have only lately been begun, and the well being made has not yet been sunk to a sufficient depth to enable Mr. Townsend, the Superintendent of Petroleum Operations, to say whether oil exists in large quantities or not. Should it be found in large quantities, it will be of considerable value, as the quality of the specimens that have been found prove the oil to be the same as that which has been discovered at Khattan, and of which large quantities are required at the Khojak Pass for fuel purposes. The shows of oil at Kirta extend over a strip of ground about a quarter of a mile long, where I have dug it up in three distinct places. There may, however, be several other places where it may be found, as it was only visible when I first went to Kirta in one place. The other shows were only found after careful and prolonged search, and were discovered concealed with a coating of debris from the hills close to the spot where the oil exists. Petroleum has been found in large quantities at Khattan, but, owing to the distance of this oil-field from the nearest point of the Harnai Railway, and the consequent cost of carriage involved in bringing the oil to the line, its value is considerably lessened. The shows at Kirta are, however, only one mile distant from the railway track; and, should it be found in quantities, the difficulties which exist at Khattan

as to its removal will not be experienced. In addition to this the scarcity of water at Khattan has been felt as a serious drawback. At Kirta, however, there is a large and excellent supply of water in the Bolan stream.

6. There has been but little crime this year on the Bolan highway. The road is less used than it was formerly owing to the opening of the railway lines. The Bolan line has been closed almost throughout the year, chiefly in consequence of the construction of the broad-gauge line between Hirok and the Kotal, which has been, I am glad to be able to report, completed, so that the whole journey throughout the Pass to Quetta can be completed without a change from one set of carriages to another. In time of pressure the advantage of this section of line will be much felt, as the laden trucks will be able to go up the Bolan, while those empty can be sent down the Harnai, or *vice versâ*, instead of down the line they came upon.

7. The most important tribal case which has occupied the attention of the Political Agent is that in which Gauhar Khan, the Sirdar of Jhalawan, has been concerned. This chief was appointed to the Sirdarship in 1877, when the settlement of disputes which closed the civil war in Baluchistan that existed before the establishment of the Baluchistan Agency was arrived at. Soon after his accession, however, a series of blood-feuds broke out between himself and his neighbours, which continued from that time to shortly before the commencement of the year under report, when Gauhar Khan was detained in Quetta by Sir O. St. John, and he has not since been allowed to return to his head-quarters at Zehri Gat. In the course of these blood-feuds, many lives were lost on both sides, an immense amount of property was plundered, burnt, damaged or lost, a considerable number of villages were deserted and thrown out of cultivation, and the lands in the vicinity of which the disputes arose, and which had been cultivated by the enemies of the Sirdar, were devastated and pillaged, so that the once fertile plains of Zehri and Nurgama have assumed the aspect of a dust-driven desert. Constant efforts have been made by successive Political Officers to obtain a lasting settlement of Jhalawan affairs, but they were rendered ineffectual by the action taken by the Sirdar, who managed to frustrate these endeavours. With a view to adjudicating on the disputes which had arisen, and arriving at a settlement of the then deplorable state of affairs in the Jhalawan country, the Sirdars of that province were summoned to a Jirga at Quetta. On their arrival Gauhar Khan, seeing that his position was untenable, resigned the Sirdarship in favour of his son Yusof Khan, a minor. His resignation was accepted by the Agent to the Governor General, as it was evident that peace would never be possible as long as Gauhar Khan held the Sirdarship—a post for which he had shown himself to be entirely unfitted. Abdul Karim Zarakzai, a relation of Gauhar Khan's, was appointed by the Sardars of the Jirga to carry on the tribal work, and to take charge of Gauhar Khan's affairs. This arrangement was, however, distasteful to Gauhar Khan, and his relatives still continued to cause trouble in Zehri; and, under the circumstances, the Agent to the Governor General determined to make fresh arrangements for the management of Gauhar Khan's affairs. This case was therefore brought up again before the Jirga which assembled at Sibi in February last. The Jirga delivered an opinion to the effect that the acceptance of Gauhar Khan's resignation was necessary, and his son Yusof Khan should be treated as if he were a ward of court, the estate being administered by the Political Agent, Kalat, during the minority of Yusof Khan. The recommendation of the Jirga was accepted by the Agent to the Governor General, and Gauhar Khan sealed the award in the presence of the Sirdars of the Jirga and the Agent to the Governor General.

8. Another important case which occupied the attention of the Political Agent was a series of claims and complaints made by the Naib of His Highness the Khan at Lehri against Sohrab Khan, the Domki Sirdar, who lives at the town of Lehri. In February 1888 reports were received from the Sirdar to the effect that the Khan had sent his troops to Lehri, with a view to coercing the Sirdar, whose action regarding certain matters in dispute had not been acceptable to His Highness. As it was anticipated that the presence of the Khan's troops at Lehri would lead to bloodshed, and as the sending of the men was in contravention of the settlement arrived at in Mastung in 1876, the Khan was requested to withdraw them, which he did. Subsequently a Committee, composed of the Political Agent, Kalat, the Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Sibi, was appointed to investigate and settle the points in dispute between the parties. The Committee accordingly proceeded to Lehri, where they heard seven cases. The chief dispute was with respect to a revenue-free holding known as Togachi, beyond the proper boundaries of which the Sirdar had cultivated lands belonging to the Khan. The Committee, with the assistance of arbitrators, adjudicated upon the boundaries of this revenue-free land. A second important matter in dispute was whether the Sirdar had a right to place a dam in the Lehri River, and whether a dam could be placed in a canal known as the Khanwah, taking

off from the Lehri River. The Committee came to the conclusion that dams should be placed in both the Lehri and the Khanwah. With regard to the whole of the cases, the Committee submitted a report to the Agent to the Governor General, and the matter was under consideration when the year closed.

9. Some trouble during the year was experienced with regard to the establishment by His Highness the Khan of a customs post at Kardgof, between Nushki and Quetta. It is not probable that this post could have brought in to the Khan any large amount of revenue, some difficulty was, nevertheless, experienced in inducing him to remove it; he, however, at length, after much discussion and correspondence, agreed to do so, and reported that the post had been removed accordingly.

10. For some years past there has been constant trouble in the Shawani tribe, and the affairs of the young Sirdar have been frequently before the Sarawan Jirga. This Sirdar had inherited a large amount of property, most of which he had mortgaged or disposed of to Mian Khan Shawani, while he was a minor. The transactions as to the property were conducted publicly, the seals of the Chief Sarawan Sirdars being affixed to the necessary documents when they were drawn up. The Jirga, however, decided that the parties should go to the Kazi of Humayun with a view to the settlement of the points in dispute, and after a lengthy hearing of the case, the Kazi gave a decision in favour of the Sirdar. This decision was vigorously opposed by Mian Khan, and the matter was brought before the Sibi Jirga of February last, when it was decided that an appeal should lie to three Kazis, and should be heard at the next Quetta Jirga.

11. One of the important cases of the year was a dispute regarding lands in Kachi known as Sharkhan Bolan, between Jalal Khan, Mughesi, and Ghulam Ali Khan, Boledi. This case came before the Sibi Jirga of 1888 for consideration, and it was then arranged that Sirdar Yar Muhamad Kurd, Lashkar Khan, Jamali, and Sirdar Sarbuland Khan, Barozai, should be appointed as arbitrators in the case. Ghulam Ali Khan Boledi objected to the arbitrators, one of whom was his own nominee, and would not appear before them. Two of the Munsifs, however, submitted a written opinion in favour of Jalal Khan, while the Munsif chosen by Ghulam Ali gave an opinion in his favour. Under the circumstances, and as the dispute involved a considerable extent of land, it was placed before the Quetta Jirga, who came to the conclusion that as Ghulam Ali was absent, and as the Munsifs were not unanimous, they should again visit the spot and investigate the case. The Munsifs however did not visit the disputed lands, and the case again came before the Sibi Jirga, when Ghulam Ali again raised objections to the Munsifs. After consultation the Jirga agreed that, in addition to the previous Munsifs, two others should be appointed, *viz.* Mehrullah Khan Raisani and Shahbaz Khan Bugti. It was arranged that these five Munsifs should visit the spot before the 15th April and report their conclusions to the Political Agent, Kalat.

12. The postal and telegraph arrangements in the Agency have both been carried on without hitches.

13. The roadway between Mastung and Dasht has been cleared of stones and much improved.

14. It was proposed that boring operations should be commenced at Shoran with a view to ascertaining whether the petroleum known to exist there was to be found in large quantities. In the event of the borings proving to be successful, it was proposed that a tramway, or light railway, should be constructed across Kachi to Shoran, for the purpose of removing the oil. Negotiations were accordingly commenced with the Khan, both with regard to the royalty payable on the oil and with respect to the proposed new railway line. On the discovery of petroleum at Kirta, which has already been referred to in this report, the project was deferred, as, if oil is discovered in quantities at Kirta, there will be no necessity to obtain it from Shoran, which is at a distance from the railway.

15. Towards the close of the year, as the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan, was on an extended tour in the direction of Kej, Panjgur, and Mekran, the charge of the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals was entrusted to the Political Agent, Kalat. Vigorous efforts were made with a view to recovering outstandings from the Khan's Naib, in whose hands arrangements for the collections have hitherto been, and also from those zemindars who had up to that time evaded payment of the dues demanded from them. The close scrutiny exercised by the Political Agent on his visits to Jacobabad and the lands included in the Nasirabad Niabat resulted in the collection for the British Government of a sum of R47,161-15-7 up to the 4th March. Arrangements for obtaining further sums were being energetically prosecuted when this report became due, and there was reason to expect that, after the submission of this report and before the closing of the financial year on the 31st March, a further considerable sum on

account of the revenue due to the British Government would be obtained. The practice on these lands has hitherto been for the Tahsildar to take the measurements of the lands cultivated by the zemindars; the Naib is then informed of the amount of the assessment through the Political Agent. The Naib has to collect the total assessment and divide it into equal shares between the British Government and the Khan of Kalat. In August 1888 His Highness agreed in writing to be himself responsible to the British Government for the half share of revenue payable on account of the water-rate.

No. 132, dated the 27th February 1889.

From—The Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Bolan Pass,
To—The Political Agent, Kalat.

In compliance with your endorsement No. 225, dated the 11th instant, I have the honour to submit my contribution to the Report on the management of the Bolan Pass for 11 months of the year 1888-89, *i.e.*, from April 1888 to end of February 1889.

2. Ahmad Yar Khan held the post of Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for the Bolan Pass, from the commencement of the year up to 27th July 1888, on which date he was relieved by Najaf Ali, who has held the charge since then.

POLICE.

3. The strength of the Police in the Bolan Pass is as follows:—

District Police.

1 Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade.
1 „ 3rd „
2 Sergeants, 1st grade.
2 „ 2nd „
7 „ 3rd „
4 Sowars.
37 Constables, 1st grade.
6 „ 2nd „
2 „ 3rd „

Railway Police.

1 Sergeant, 2nd grade.
6 Sergeants, 3rd „
9 Constables, 1st „
11 „ 2nd „

Besides the above, an establishment of seven watchmen is kept up for the duties of watch and ward in the various Bolan Bazars, and are paid from the Bolan Bazar Fund.

JUDICIAL.

4. The accompanying statement will show the amount of judicial work done in the Bolan during 11 months of the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

5. The health throughout the Bolan Pass has been generally good, although fever was prevalent at Rindli and Mach during the autumn months. There is no dispensary for the Bolan. An allowance of ₹10 per mensem is given to the Railway Assistant Surgeon for the bazar work.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

6. A Takavi advance of ₹4,000 has been proposed to be given to certain Kurds to improve the Ala-Dina-Karez at Merv. The amount will be recovered by yearly instalments.

HORSE-BREEDING.

7. Two stallions, named Bruno and Jasper, were kept at Rindli during the cold season. They did not do much work, as most of the mares in the neighbourhood were not branded, and the owners, although they wished to have their mares branded, did not feel inclined to take them to Sibi at the time of the horse-show for the purpose of getting them branded. I think some arrangement should be made for detailing an officer to go through the Bolan and brand the mares. The Sirdars and others have no objection to their mares being branded, and they set a high value on the stallions, and are anxious to utilise them.

FORESTS.

8. There are no forests in the Pass, with the exception of a tract of mountainous land near Dozan, where the Gwan trees grow in abundance. Arrangements have been made to stop the

indiscriminate destruction of trees near Dozan, except by those who have a right to them. Plantations have been started at Mach, Rindli, and other places in the Lower Bolan, and it is expected that in a few years all places in the Bolan Pass, where there is land and water, will be covered with trees. About 80,000 cuttings were put in at Rindli, Pir Chowki, Drobbi, Kundlani, Kirta and Mach.

RAILWAY.

9. The construction of the broad-gauge line between Kotal and Hirok was completed during the year.

EDUCATION.

10. An elementary school was opened at Rindli on the 1st February. Instruction will be given in Urdu, English, Arithmetic, and General Knowledge. The scheme of studies prescribed for the Punjab schools will be followed as far as possible. About 15 boys from Rindli and Dhadar attend the school. The school does not promise to thrive well, as Rindli has but a small population.

SURVEY.

11. The Survey Department commenced operations in the Bolan Pass towards the end of the year. The country has been surveyed from Mushkal to Mach and the portion of the country in the direction of Dasht and Marv.

POST OFFICE.

12. Postal arrangements are very poor in the Bolan. Dâks are delivered on alternate days at Rindli, Kotal, Hirok, and Mach. Dâks are not conveyed by the Post Office between Hirok and Rindli.

TELEGRAPH.

13. A Telegraph Office managed by the Post Office at Mach was closed during the year. All the Telegraph work in the Bolan is now carried on through the Railway Telegraph Offices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

14. Experimental borings for petroleum are now being made at Kirta under Mr. Townsend. The Governor General's Agent visited the place on the 23rd February 1889. Coal has been discovered at Mach, and arrangements for its being worked at Mach have been made with Messrs. Wright and Company. As the mining resources of Bolan and of the whole of Baluchistan are yet undeveloped, the Government of India has deputed Mr. Jones, of the Geological Department, to explore the country.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

15. The office establishment sanctioned for the Bolan Magistracy is—

	Per mensem.
1 Head Clerk on	70
1 Nazir on	30
3 Chaprasis on	10 each.

The Police Department keep a Court Inspector, a 1st grade Sergeant, for the Criminal work of the Court, and the Nazir has to do the work of Serishtadar, Nazir, and Record-keeper. The Head Clerk is overworked; and as it was quite impossible for one man to go through the work, I had to give him an unpaid assistant. Proposal will be made separately for the entertainment of an assistant clerk on R30 or R40 from the Bolan Fund.

Statement of Civil Suits and Criminal Trials disposed of in the Court of the Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Bolan Pass, from April 1888 to end of February 1889.

Year.	Name of officer.	Civil Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Miscellaneous cases.	Total.	Remarks.
	Ahmad Yar Khan	149	38	67	131	385	From April 1888 to 27th July 1889.
	Munshi Najaf Ali	264	74	56	96	490	From 28th July 1888 to end of February 1889.
	Total	413	112	123	227	875	

NAJAF ALI,

Native Assistant to the G. G.'s Agent, Bolan Pass.

APPENDIX D.

No. 295, dated Karachi, the 13th April 1889.

From—J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,
To—The Offg. Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1888-89.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1888-89.

CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Colonel E. S. Reynolds held charge of the Agency throughout the year, up to the 12th February 1889, when he took sick leave and was succeeded by Mr. J. A. Crawford.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD AYUD KHAN.

In the month of May Sardars Muhammad Ayub Khan and Hashim Khan with about 1,000 followers arrived in Karachi. The Political Agent, in consultation with Captain Evans-Gordon, arranged for their accommodation and their journey to Rawalpindi. The arrangements were considered* by the Government of India to have been "entirely satisfactory."

* Foreign Department letter No. 1139 F., dated the 5th January 1889.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

Orders seem to have been passed by the Governor General's Agent transferring the Mengal tribe to the Kalat Agency and Panjgur to the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency. When Colonel Reynolds went on leave in February 1889 Mr. Crawford started on a tour to Panjgur and Mekran. The revenue work of His Highness the Khan's lands watered by Sind canals required attention at the same time; and Sir Robert Sandeman therefore directed that it should be taken over temporarily by the Political Agent for Kalat.

Thus at the end of the year under report the work of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency comprised—

(*a*) the Las Bela State;
(*b*) the tribes and levies along the border of Las Bela and Sind;
(*c*) His Highness the Khan's district of Panjgur;
(*d*) the Niabat of Kej, with its sub-divisions of Boleda, Nasirabad, Tump, Dasht, and Kolanch;
(*e*) the Rinds of Mand;
(*f*) the Niabat of Kolwah, or at least the south-western portion;
(*g*) the Mekran coast, as far as, but exclusive of, Gwadur.

The Agent to the Governor General has directed† that the Las Bela State shall receive more supervision than was thought necessary in the time of the late Jam; and it may be anticipated that tours to Panjgur, Kej, the Persian border and Mekran, will form part of the regular work of the Political Agent during the cold weather.

† Letter No. 180 F. C., dated the 1st February 1889.

THE LAS BELA STATE.

When the report for the year 1887-88 was submitted, the succession to the late Jam had not been settled; and the administration of the Las Bela State was temporarily in the charge of Rai Bahadur Hithu Ram, C.I.E, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, subject to the control of the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan. During the year under report the succession of Mir Jam Ali Khan, the eldest son of the late Jam, was sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. On the 21st January 1889 the new Chief was installed at Las Bela by Sir Robert Sandeman, and was presented with an investiture khilat valued at Rl,000. Colonel Reynolds was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present on the occasion; Mr. Crawford was there as First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.

It was considered desirable to lay down certain conditions for the guidance of Jam Ali Khan, and he accepted them and signed in public darbar the memorandum quoted below—

'Whereas His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to sanction my succession to the Chiefship of the Las Bela State, I, the undersigned Sardar Haji Jam Ali Khan, hereby accept the following conditions which have been explained to me personally by Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan:—

"*First.*—I will always conduct the administration of the Las Bela State in accordance with the advice of the Agent to the Governor General.

"*Secondly.*—I will employ a Wazir approved by the Agent to the Governor General.

"*Thirdly.*—For a term of five years I will make no important change in the customs of the country, or in the system of administration now established, without the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General. I will particularly avoid imposing fresh burdens of taxation and resuming mu'afi grants. Further, before causing sentences of death to be executed, I will obtain the sanction of the Agent to the Governor General.

"*Fourthly.*—I hereby grant a free pardon to all who have been hostile to me in the past. I will not revenge myself upon them, nor harass them in any way.

"*Fifthly.*—I will make such allowances from the revenues of the Las Bela State as the Agent to the Governor General may now, and in future from time to time, recommend for the widow, sons, and family of my late father. I will similarly make suitable provision for Akhundzada Muhammad Nur, Vakil Walidad Khan, Sardar Sahib Khan Chutta, and other servants of the Las Bela State, in accordance with the recommendations of the Agent to the Governor General."

With the approval of the Governor General's Agent, Tola Ram, one of the most senior tahsildars in the Baluchistan Agency, has been appointed wazir on probation for six months. He seems likely to carry on the work of the State in a quiet, satisfactory fashion.

Suitable provision has been made for the family of the late Jam; and his younger sons, Yakub Khan and Kechi Khan, have been sent to the Aitchison College at Lahore. Murad Ali, the second son of the present Jam, is also there, making good progress. The work done by Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram while he held charge of the administration was brought to the notice of the Government of India by Sir Robert Sandeman in the following words:—

Letter No. 106 F. C., dated the 21st January 1889.

"The State is now in good circumstances; for during the last year my Native Assistant Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram has paid off its debts, reduced the army, introduced various local improvements (such as roads, a dispensary, a school) and organised a business-like system of work. The revenue is sufficient, and there is a balance of more than half a lakh in a treasury which was found empty. I trust that the Rai Bahadur's efforts may meet with the approval of the Government of India. Las Bela is not a large State, but its affairs were in confusion when he took charge of them, and he has quietly overcome difficulties with his usual tact and energy."

The Administration Report (in original) submitted by Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram to Sir Robert Sandeman is appended.

The wazir has prepared for the next financial year a budget which estimates the revenue at ₹1,65,000 and the expenditure at ₹1,03,623. The former includes the annual Telegraph subsidy of ₹8,400 paid to the Jam by the British Government in virtue of an agreement made more than 27 years ago.

Aitchison, VI, pages 315-16.

SAHIB KHAN CHUTTA.

The case of Sahib Khan Chutta was considered by Sir Robert Sandeman during his recent visit to Las Bela, and the following quotation from orders * sent to the Political Agent show the conclusions arrived at:—

Letter No. 136 F. C., dated the 27th January 1889.

"2. The Agent to the Governor General has discussed this subject personally with both Jam Ali and Sahib Khan, and it has been settled—

"(*a*) that Sahib Khan is not to be released from surveillance until the Jam is prepared to accept responsibility for his good conduct;

"(*b*) that Sahib Khan will certainly not be restored to the Chiefship of the Chuttas or the charge of the frontier levies, except upon the recommendation and responsibility of the Jam, and after a probationary term of at least one year from the date of Sahib Khan's release, and with the special sanction of the Governor General's Agent;

"(*c*) that meanwhile Sahib Khan shall receive a subsistence allowance of ₹40 per mensem from the Jam.

"3. With reference to these conditions, I am to explain that the Jam is understood to have already released Sahib Khan on parole within the town of Bela; and that Sir Robert Sandeman does not anticipate that it will ever be expedient to replace Sahib Khan in charge of the frontier levies.

"4. The Agent to the Governor General has taken this opportunity to impress upon Sahib Khan the fact that he and the Chuttas are subordinate to the Jam; and I am to request you to carefully maintain this position which seems to have been somewhat overlooked."

Since these orders were passed the Jam has more than once suggested to the Political Agent that Sahib Khan should be restored to the Sardarship of the Chuttas, but the Political Agent has discouraged the idea. The Superintendent of the Karachi District Police (Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson) is strongly opposed to the return of Sahib Khan to the border, where he was for many years a cause of trouble.

FRONTIER LEVIES.

The levies appear to have worked well so far that there have been no complaints from the Sind authorities. The Khidrani tribesmen have, however, given some trouble of late. The cost of the levies is R854-2-8 per mensem, or R10,250 per annum. The whole of this charge is borne by the British Government, nothing being paid by the Las Bela State. The following list shows the distribution of the levies amongst the out-posts along the Sind border from south to north :—

Name of Out-post.	Strength.	Tribes.
1 Hub	1 Jamadar 4 Sepoys	Shaikhs : the Jamadar is a Rind.
2 Memon	1 Dafadar 3 Sepoys	Bandijahs.
3 Keela	1 Jamadar 5 Sepoys	Bandijahs.
4 Dingo	1 Jemadar 4 Sepoys	Bandijahs and Chuttas.
5 Haneedan	2 Sepoys	Chuttas.
6 Durejee	1 Rasaldar 6 Sepoys	Chuttas.
7 Diwanah	1 Dafadar 3 Sepoys	Chuttas and Burfats.
8 Lohee	1 Jamadar 5 Sepoys	Jamalis.
9 Luk Garah	1 Dafadar 2 Sepoys	Jamalis.
10 Luk Zubra	1 Dafadar 3 Sepoys	Khidranis.
11 Luk Rohil	1 Jamadar 7 Sepoys	Khidranis.
12 Phoosee	1 Dafadar 2 Sepoys	Khidranis and Zahris.

The out-posts were not inspected by the Political Agent owing to his tour in Mekran. The new Las Bela Vakil, Suliman, visited them in the month of March.

TOUR TO PANJGUR AND MEKRAN.

Mr. Crawford went on a tour, under instructions from the Governor General's Agent, to Panjgur, Kej, Tump, and Mand. He left Karachi on the 13th February 1889 and marched first to Las Bela ; thence by the new road over the Jhao Lak to Panjgur, where the causes of recent disturbances were investigated. From Panjgur to Boleda route was taken to Kej. From there Tump and Mand were visited ; and Gwadar was reached by the Dasht River route. The Political Agent returned to Karachi on the 1st April 1889 by British India steamer. Separate reports are being submitted to the Governor General's Agent on the routes, and on the political questions dealt with. It is sufficient to state here that the latter included (*a*) disturbances in Panjgur, in violation of Sir Robert Sandeman's settlement; (*b*) disagreement between His Highness the Khan's Naib Shahdad of Kej and the Gichkis; (*c*) disturbances in the Tump District; (*d*) raids committed by the Rinds of Mand.

THE KHAN'S LANDS WATERED BY SIND CANALS.

The Jacobabad work having been transferred to the Kalat Agency, Captain Temple will report on the revenue administration of His Highness the Khan's lands watered by Sind canals.

Karachi ;
13th April 1889.

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

No. 257, dated Beyla, the 21st January 1889.

From—R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Chief Native Assistant to Governor General's Agent for Baluchistan, on special duty in Las Beyla,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

I beg to report as follows :—

1. I was deputed on special duty in Las Beyla with effect from the 11th February 1888, but it was on the 25th of March 1888 that, under your instructions, I took over charge of the

administration. The state of affairs at that time is fully known to you from previous correspondence. As for the state of finances, it was in such straitened circumstances that I was, as you know, obliged to borrow five thousand rupees in order to meet the usual expenses, such as salaries of the Pultan, Amla, &c. But how far it has now been improved will be known from the fact that at the end of December last, when a little over nine months had elapsed since the date of my taking charge, the State was in possession of ₹58,523-4-5 both in cash and in grain, as per statement attached.

2. Besides, ₹26,740-2-6, as below, had to be paid as quite extraordinary expenditure :—

	₹	a.	p.
1. Amount paid up to the end of December 1888 on account of the road constructed from Karachi to Beyla and that cut over the Jhaoo *Lak* .	6,725	0	0
2. Amount sent for Sirdar Jam Ahikhan's expenses	6,000	0	0
3. Old liabilities outstanding against the late Jam paid during the period .	14,015	2	6
TOTAL .	26,740	2	6

3. If the above extraordinary charges are added, the savings of the State come up to ₹85,263-6-11, and at present the State has got rid of all the old liabilities, and nothing remains due from it except about ₹3,500, which will yet be required to settle the balance due to the road contractor. For full details of the income and expenditure of the State up to the end of December last, please refer to the statement attached. Several contracts, let out by public auction for the current year, produced ₹6,000 more than in the previous year, as below :—

CONTRACTORS.	Last year. ₹	Current year. ₹	Profit. ₹
1. Ormara	14,500	15,800	1,300
2. Hab	2,275	4,000	1,725
3. Pubni and kanraj	2,250	3,600	1,350
4. "Sung" of villages around Beyla . . .	...	1,100	1,100
5. Sale of drugs	...	525	525
TOTAL .		6,000	

You are well aware that in collection of the land revenues and the "sung" duties old rules of the late Jam have entirely been observed without the slightest deviation therefrom; the muafi-holders have been suffered to enjoy their privileges as before, and every stipend, such as roza, allowances in cash or in kind, allowed in the late Jam's time, has also been paid; nay but a fresh allowance of ₹600 a month has been paid from the beginning of April last for the maintenance of Mirs Yakub Khan and Kechi Khan, who were placed at Karachi to prosecute their studies there.

4. Some expenses have been reduced with your permission, as given below :—

The Army Strength at the time of taking charge.

	₹	a.	p.
1. Pultan—309 men with monthly pay	2,326	0	0
2. Cavalry—58 men " " "	485	8	0
3. Artillery—48 men " " "	408	4	0
TOTAL .	3,219	12	0

Strength at the present time.

	₹
1. Pultan—140 men with monthly pay	1,172
2. Cavalry—37 " " " "	355
3. Artillery—19 " " " "	184
TOTAL .	1,711

Thus a little over ₹1,500 a month has been saved by reduction. The present strength of the Army, as stated above, is sufficient—perhaps more than sufficient—for the capacity and requirements of the State, and their accoutrements, uniform, &c., which were in an incomplete state, have been brought on to a regular footing, and their salaries have also been modified.

5. The average of the *Modikhana* (miscellaneous) expenses, as taken from the previous two years, shown on margin, amounted to ₹31,616 a year, while it will not, it is hoped, exceed even ₹5,000 in the current year, inasmuch as such expenses for the past nine months have come up to ₹2,866-2-4 only.

* For 1303 Hizra ₹37,495-9-3.
For 1304 Hizra ₹25736-14-0.

6. Moreover, the Workshop Establishment, costing about ₹200 a month, was thought unnecessary and discontinued forthwith.

7. On referring to the Statement of the Budget Estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1888-89, which was submitted to the Political Agent's Office with this office No. 154, dated 27th September 1888, and a copy of which, to save you time, is enclosed herewith too, you will find that expenses under each head have not exceeded their corresponding limits in the estimates, and the revenues also are expected to approach to their estimated amounts. Since a sum of ₹50,000 is likely to be saved at the end of this year, which has suffered a failure of crops for want of rain, much more can be saved in a good year.

8. You are also aware that till the time I took over charge, there had been no State office nor had any regular accounts been kept. The *modis* made their own accounts, and the Naibs, if ever they felt need, sent their reports in Hindi. First of all, I built a house for the Treasury and appointed Tek Chand, the old *modi* of the Jam, as Treasurer, and with him a Persian-writing accountant. The acccunts are now prepared both in Hindi and Persian, and every day the *modi* and the accountant sign each other's books, and I attest those of both. In like manner, in every Niabat old *modis* were retained and with them Persian-writing munshis were appointed for comparison. Reports, whether usual or urgent, and copies of day books are received daily from all Niabats. The post is received from, and despatched to, Karach every day, calling at every intermediate station, and taking letters of traders and the public, who formerly had no such means of communication.

9. Formerly there were no means of checking the "sung" receipts, the principal income of the country. I therefore appointed a munshi at the kharri *naka*, the only passage for traffic from and to Karachi. He daily furnishes my office, as well as munshis of the Niabats severally, with details of goods passing by. This enables me to check the "sung" accounts received in my office from all the Niabats.

10. Two roads from Karachi to Beyla, one *viâ* Uthal and the other *viâ* Shaoh and Leari have lately been made, and have made the communication very easy. About 15 miles from Beyla an abruptly rising cliff was a great obstacle in the way of trade between Las Beyla, Jhaoo, and Panjgur. The only path through it was very deep and so narrow and steep that even unladen camels could hardly pass through. But now it has been broken and a good wide road, with far easier gradients, has been made, on which loaded camels can easily and freely travel. This has caused some increase in the trade, and hopes of still further increase are entertained. A detailed account of the past and present of the Jhaoo *Lak* can be given to you by the report of the surveyor, lately sent by you for my assistance.

11. A large building, costing about ₹1,000, has been erected for the accommodation of the dispensary, which has lately been established here and placed under the charge of the Hospital Assistant attached to Detachment, 3rd Baluch Battalion. This dispensary, provided with the requisite English medicines by you, has done immense good, not only to the inhabitants of Las Beyla, but also to many others, occasionally coming for treatment from Jhaoo, Panjgur, and the hills inhabited by the Mengals. The indigent patients are helped with medicine and food besides.

12. A school, for the establishment of which you have given sanction, is just going to be opened. This will, it is hoped, greatly benefit the State, for after a time the educated natives of this country may be available for service in the State at cheap rates.

13. As regards the political side of my administration, I think no mention is needed on my part, as everything relating to it is known to you; and you already know how I have treated the subjects, muatbars of the tribes and old servants and retainers of the State. And much more you can and will know now that you have visited the country.

14. In conclusion, I beg to bring to your special notice the names of the following persons who have greatly helped me in the discharge of my duties:—

Out of the State servants.

(1) Niaz Ali Khan, Officer Commanding State Forces.
(2) Kazi Abdulla.
(3) Kalandar Khan, Risaldar.
(4) Charagh Din, Jamadar, Risala.

Out of the Government servants who have accompanied me to Las Beyla.

(1) Babu Hem Raj, Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Sibi, and now head clerk in my office.
(2) Munshi Gulab Rai, lately my Revenue clerk, Sibi, and now Serishtadar.
(3) Mubarak Khan, Levy Duffadar, Sibi, and now Naib at Shadh.

Statement showing the balances in cash and in kind at credit of the Las Beyla State on the 31st of December 1888.

No.	Particulars.	Amount. R	a.	p.
1	Balance in the Las Beyla Treasury	23,452	9	11
2	Amount due from members of the Army on account of previous advances	767	13	6
3	" " " " " uniform	938	7	6
4	" " contractor, Ormara, for 3rd instalment, which fell due on 4th December 1888	3,950	0	0
5	Balance due from Khushal Mal, late contractor, Miani	1,000	0	0
6	Amount due from the Hab contractor, being balance of the 2nd instalment	600	0	0
7	Due from the *Abkari* contractor, as amount of the 2nd instalment, which fell due on 4th January 1889	537	8	0
8	Due from the "Fisheries" contractor, being balance of the 1st and amount of the 2nd instalment, which fell due on 4th January 1889	563	10	6
9	Balance due from ryots for price of *jowari* lately sold to them	951	0	0
10	Value of Government *jowari* in the Granary, 642 doongis, at R35 a doongi (= 15 maunds)	22,470	0	0
11	Value of mung, 20¼ doongis, at R43 a doongi	892	4	0
12	"Sung" arrears	1,194	2	6
13	Miscellaneous items	1,205	12	6
	TOTAL	58,523	4	5

R. B. HITTU RAM,

Chief Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Las Beyla.

Abstract of the Las Beyla State Accounts from the 25th March 1888 (the date of taking charge) to 31st December 1888.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
BEYLA.	₹	a.	p.	**BEYLA.**	₹	a.	p.
1. Last balance in treasury on the 24th of March 1888	5,748	5	1	1. Pultan	12,740	12	0
2. Octroi collections	15,157	7	7	2. Risala	3,440	2	0
3. Salt receipts	1,273	1	3	3. Artillery	2,042	1	0
4. Garden receipts	389	15	1	4. Civil establishment	13,884	13	8
5. Fines in criminal cases	2,116	4	0	5. Workshop „	131	13	2
6. Court-fees	286	9	0	6. Salt expenses	300	6	0
7. Dâk receipts	75	2	0	7. Modikhana charges	2,866	2	4
8. Cattle Pound receipts	97	7	6	8. Dâk charges	501	10	8
9. "Sung" arrears and realizations of old advances	11,191	14	4	9. Building and repairs	1,371	15	11
10. Sale-proceeds of jowari	3,604	15	6	10. Road from Karachi to Beyla	4,100	0	0
11. „ „ rice	797	8	0	11. Jhaoo *Lak*	2,628	13	0
12. „ „ mung	409	9	9	12. Hospital charges	486	1	0
13. „ „ mustard	1,538	8	9	13. Charity and repairs to arms	337	12	8
14. „ „ onions	309	0	0	14. Cost of morning cloths on Jam's death	632	13	0
15. „ „ sugarcanes	141	7	3	15. Carriage of corn	149	10	9
16. „ „ tobacco	22	0	0	16. Old liabilities against the late Jam paid during the time	12,701	15	9
17. Irrigation fees	29	14	3	17. Sardar Jam Ali Khan	6,821	1	3
18. Sale-proceeds of state camels	3,208	4	9	18. Mirs Yacub Khan and Kechi Khan	5,012	13	3
19. „ „ horses	1,640	0	0	19. Installation expenses	801	2	0
20. „ „ unclaimed property	104	11	6	20. Pay of R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E., from 11th February to 30th November 1888	9,011	7	9
21. Uniform deductions	170	0	0	21. Travelling allowance to ditto ditto ditto	752	8	0
22. Miscellaneous	1,408	6	4	22. Pay of Hem Raj, Head Clerk, from 15th February to 30th November 1888, at ₹85 per mensem	807	8	0
TOTAL	49,720	7	11	23. Pay of Golab Rai, Serishtadar	712	8	0
				24. Travelling allowance to Golab Rai	38	4	0
Contract Realizations at Beyla.				25. Pay of Mr. Ghulam Mohamad, Clerk in Political Agent's Office, for August and September 1888	100	0	0
23. Received from the contractor, *Ormara*	11,850	0	0	26. Jowinda Ram Muhasib	193	13	8
24. „ „ „ *Hab*	2,400	0	0	27. Sher Ali Shah, Tappadar	71	7	0
25. „ „ „ *Pabni*	1,800	0	0	28. Two peons	217	15	0
26. Amount recovered from the *abkari* contractor, being balance for the last year	1,500	0	0	29. Police footmen and sowars	936	8	6
27. Received from the contractor of "Sung" of villages around Beyla	825	0	0	30. Travelling allowance of Office establishment for February 1888	76	6	0
28. Received from the contractor of "Drugs" at Beyla	393	12	0	31. Refund of fine	30	11	0
29. Received from the "Fisheries" contractor	486	5	6	32 Uniform charges	361	14	6
				33. Stationery and contingencies	232	1	6
Carried over				Carried over			

Abstract of the Las Beyla State Accounts from the 25th March 1888 (the date of taking charge) to 31st December 1888—contd.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*		*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Brought forward . .				Brought forward . .			
BEYLA—*contd.*				BEYLA—*contd.*			
Contract realizations at Beyla—contd.							
30. Received from the contractor of the Pabni and Kanraj nakas being balance due for last year	624	12	9	34. Miscellaneous	721	13	4
31. Balance of the khari naka contract for the last year	1,990	7	0				
32. Balance of the Fisheries contract for the last year	1,413	10	6				
TOTAL .	23,283	15	9	TOTAL .	85 216	13	8
NIABAT OF UTHAL.				NIABAT OF UTHAL.			
33. Balance struck on the 28th of April 1888	223	8	7	35. Pay of the sepoys of Pultan	349	10	3
34. Octroi collections at Uthal	7,599	3	11	36. „ „ *amla* of the Niabat	1,216	15	6
35. „ „ Sheikhraj	203	0	8	37. „ „ galfans and syces	137	8	0
36. Salt receipts	255	14	0	38. Amount paid towards Sirdar Jam Ali Khan's maintenance allowance	1,800	0	0
37. Fines in criminal cases	321	4	0	39. Amount paid to Seth Gohar in liquidation of the late Jam's liability	1,313	2	9
38. Court-fees	66	10	0	40. Recompensation allowed from the fines levied in criminal cases .	20	0	0
39. Dâk receipts	12	2	9	41. Building and repairs	111	11	0
40. Cattle-pound receipts	61	10	0	42. Carriage of corn	62	4	0
41. Sale-proceeds of jowari	9,790	8	4	43. Salt expenses	5	2	0
42. „ „ mung	575	3	11	44. Remission of "Sung" allowed to Rammoon Modi of Uthal . .	78	13	6
43. „ „ mustard	301	9	0	45. Share of "Sung" of the *Sheikhraj* village allowed to Sheik Jumon	43	11	6
44. Revenue of the *sabra* village	88	2	9	46. Sweeping charges	3	7	3
45. Miscellaneous	20	0	0	47. Miscellaneous	193	9	0
TOTAL .	19,518	13	11	TOTAL .	5,335	14	9
NIABAT OF SHAOH AND LEARI.				NIABAT OF LEARI AND SHAOH.			
46. Octroi collections	6,170	13	0	48. Balance due by State struck on the 12th of May 1888	206	6	6
47. Fines	289	12	9	49. Pay of the *amla* of Niabat	1,463	11	3
48. Cattle-pound receipts	402	0	0	50. Do. of sepoys of the Pultan	411	14	9
49. Dâk receipts	1	3	6	51. Do. of galfans and syces	429	8	0
50. Court-fees	23	4	0	52. Building and repairs	53	4	3

51. Sale-proceeds of jowari	5,761	15	2
52. Ditto of til	56	12	6
53. Ditto of mung	1,596	4	0
54. Ditto of grass	533	12	0
55. Ditto of mustard	4,683	10	8
56. Salt receipts	43	6	3
57. Refund of the pay of a weighing man	64	0	0
58. Miscellaneous	30	6	3
TOTAL	19,657	4	1

NIABAT OF MIANI.

59. Octroi collections	4,456	5	6½
60. Cattle-pound receipts	5	0	0
61. Salt receipts	458	9	9
62. Dâk receipts	7	4	6
TOTAL	4,927	3	9½

THE KHARRI NAKA.

63. Transit duties collected at the Kharri Naka	2,471	14	2½

NIABAT OF HAB UNDER WALIDAD KHAN.

64. Last balance	2,029	3	6
65. Fines	289	0	0
66. "Sung" of Hab for Ramzan and Shawal, 1305 Hijra	108	5	0
67. Income of "Sung" from the Ilaka of Chhuttas	200	0	0
68. Grazing duties on *Timar*	63	0	0
Carried over	...		

53. Dâk charges	34	1	6
54. Salt expenses	88	8	0
55. Refund of sale-proceeds of cattle auctioned from the cattle-pound	34	5	0
56. Miscellaneous	103	13	3
TOTAL	2,825	8	6

NIABAT OF MIANI.

57. Pay of *amla* of the Niabat	560	8	0
58. Salt expenses	320	5	9
59. Dâk charges	60	0	0
60. Carriage of corn	12	11	0
61. Miscellaneous	112	10	9½
TOTAL	1,066	3	6½

THE KHARRI NAKA.

62. The *Naka* establishment	168	0	0
63. Stationery and contingencies	7	6	6
64. Miscellaneous	23	13	3
TOTAL	199	3	9

NIABAT OF HAB AND WALIDAD KHAN, VAKIL.

65 Pay of Vakil and his establishment	858	0	0
66. Stationery for Vakil's office	19	15	0
67. Dâk charges	630	0	0
68. Pay of Munshi Chiragh Din at the Khari Naka	100	0	0
69. Pay of Hab establishment	130	7	6
70. Pay of sepoys on duty with Mir Yacub Khan at Karachi	138	0	0
71. Amount remitted for Mohamad Nur, late Wazir	127	2	0
72. Ditto for Sahib Khan, Chutta at Quetta	109	8	0
Carried over	...		

Abstract of the Las Beyla State Accounts from the 25th March 1888 (the date of taking charge) to 31st December 1888—concld.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	R a. p.		*R a. p.*
Brought forward	...	Brought forward	...
NIABAT OF HAB UNDER WALIDAD KHAN—*contd.*		NIABAT OF HAB AND WALIDAD KHAN VAKIL—*contd.*	
69. Amount recovered from Mir Yacub Khan's servants as due from them	42 8 0	73. Stationery supplied to Bela Office	50 3 0
		74. Ditto to Kharri Naka	4 15 0
		75. Expenses incurred for maintenance of State horses sent for sale to Karachi	214 11 3
		76. Miscellaneous	211 2 4½
TOTAL	2,732 0 0	TOTAL	2,594 0 1½
		CASH BALANCES IN HAND ON 31ST DECEMBER 1888.	
		77. In Bela Treasury	23,452 9 11
		78. In Political Agent's Office	983 3 11
		79. At Leari	94 14 2
		80. At Miani	4 2 2½
		81. At Kharri Naka	489 4 7½
		82. In Mir Walidad Khan's Office	49 13 0
		TOTAL	25,073 15 10
GRAND TOTAL	122,311 12 2	GRAND TOTAL	1,22,311 12 2

R. B. HITTU RAM,

Chief Native Assistant to Agent, Governor General, in Las Bela.

Statement showing the Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure of Las Bela State for the year 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURE.				
Principal sources of income.	Amount.			Remarks.	Principal items of expenditure.	Amount.			Remarks.
	R	a.	p.			R	a.	p.	
1. Contract of Ormara	15,800	0	0		1. Pay of Pultan	14,094	0	0	
2. Ditto of Hab	4,000	0	0		2. Ditto Cavalry	4,124	0	0	
3. Ditto of Pabni and Kanraj	3,600	0	0		3. Ditto Artillery	2,324	0	0	
4. Ditto of sale of country drugs at Las Bela	525	0	0	Both these contracts have been let out this year for the first time.	4. Maintenance allowance to Mirs Yacub Khan and Kechi Khan, together with miscellaneous expenses such as phaeton, harness, &c.	8,700	0	0	
5. Contract of "Sung" for the villages round Bela	1,100	0	0		5. Allowance to Jam's widow, her daughters, and servants attending on her	4,728	0	0	
6. Contract of Fisheries	2,100	0	0	Were let out by Jam himself for last as well as present year.	6. Allowance to Sirdar Jam Ali Khan	12,000	0	0	
7. Ditto of Abkari	2,150	0	0		7. Allowance to Jam's daughter, Must. Biban Bai	2,620	0	0	She has already received for two months @ R290 and for another two months @ R220 per mensem, and for remaining eight months R200 per mensem has been entered.
8. Sung collections, Beyla	25,000	0	0	Entered estimatedly. They may decrease further if want of rain continues as ever.	8. Pension to Mohamad Nur	500	0	0	
9. Ditto Uthal	15,000	0	0		9. Pay of old amla	10,800	0	0	
10. Ditto Miani	12,000	0	0		10. Pay of syces and galfans	1,000	0	0	
11. Ditto Leari	10,000	0	0		11. Pay of R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E., from 11th February 1888 to 10th February 1889, @R933-5-4 a month	11,200	0	0	
12. Transit duties at Kharri	9,500	0	0	Equal to last year.	12. Travelling allowance to ditto	1,200	0	0	
13. Recovered from Telegraph Department	8,400	0	0		13. Office establishment of R. B. Hittu Ram from 15th February 1888 to 14th February 1889	3,488	0	0	
14. Land Revenue of jowari	25,000	0	0		14. Contingencies	500	0	0	
15. Ditto of mustard	15,000	0	0		15. Pay of Mir Walidad Khan, Vakil, and establishment	3,040	0	0	
16. Ditto of moong	2,000	0	0		16. Pay of the Uthal establishment and contingencies	2,420	0	0	
17. Ditto of sugarcane	300	0	0		17. Pay of the Leari and Shaoh establishment and contingencies	2,710	0	0	
18. Ditto of onions	300	0	0		18. Pay of the Sonmiani establishment and contingencies	1,890	0	0	
19. Ditto of rice	500	0	0		19. Pay of the Ormara establishment and contingencies	1,050	0	0	
20. Salt receipts	3,000	0	0		20. Pay of Kharri Naka establishment	840	0	0	
21. Garden receipts	500	0	0		21. Pay of the Naib of Walpat and a sepoy and contingencies	590	0	0	
22. Water-mill wages	50	0	0		22. Miscellaneous and Modikhana	5,062	0	0	
23. Fines (Law and Justice)	5,000	0	0		23. Building and repairs	2,000	0	0	
24. „ on cattle	500	0	0	Introduced for the first time.	24. Hospital charges	500	0	0	
25. Court-fees	1,000	0	0		25. Dâk charges	1,820	0	0	
26. Miscellaneous	2,675	0	0		26. Hire of salt	400	0	0	
					27. Contingent charges, such as seeds and implements for gardens	400	0	0	
TOTAL	1,65,000	0	0		TOTAL	1,00,000	0	0	

R. B. HITTU RAM,
Chief Native Assistant to Agent, Governor General in Las Bela.

APPENDIX E.

General Report of the Agency Surgeon in Baluchistan Agency for the year 1888.

The following is a short account of the working of the Medical Department of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1888.

It will perhaps be best to classify the Dispensaries to which the report relates into three divisions as follows:—

1.—Political; 2.—Railways; 3.—Roads.

1.—POLITICAL.

QUETTA CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Civil Hospital has been thoroughly repaired during the year, and all the wards have been provided with gauge and tubular ventilators. Owing to the dirty habits of the people considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the wards clean, but this has been overcome by having the floors covered with a layer of petroleum and paint, while an arrangement has been made to have the walls painted with a dado three feet in height, thus enabling us to have them thoroughly washed.

A new surgical ward containing twenty-six beds has been erected, and has been furnished with iron cots supplied from Roorkie. For these cots coir mattresses are being made. For use around the bed of the patients five large folding screens have been constructed, and an order has been given for twenty lockers for the patients to keep their food and other necessaries in. By this arrangement each patient in the new ward will have a separate locker and almirah.

Iron gates have been added to the Jail ward, and racks for the arms of the Police-guard have been erected.

Roadways connecting the several hospital buildings have been made, and a metalled road has been constructed all round the hospital compound. Later on trees will be planted along these roads, and garden seats will be provided for the use of convalescent patients. A great improvement has been accomplished in providing reed and bamboo chicks to all the doors and windows in the hospital.

The following buildings have been arranged for, and I have the greatest hope that they will be built and ready for occupation during the month of May:—

Buildings arranged for.

1. A large linen, bedding, and medicine store-house.
2. Quarters for Junior Hospital Assistant and Compounder.
3. An infectious disease ward.
4. A mortuary and *post-mortem* room.
5. Administrative block.

Arrangements have been made to have gate-pilliars with a chain erected at the entrance to the hospital, and this work will be commenced shortly.

All the wards have been provided with lamps, and a large number of sheets have been purchased for the use of the patients. All the buildings are being numbered and named. The old female quarters are to be demolished to make way for a new administrative block, which will be erected at a cost of about ₹4,000 on their site, and will afford accommodation for the following offices, &c.:—

Administrative Block on site of old female quarters.

1. Dispensary for seeing out-patients and compounding drugs.
2. Waiting-room for females.
3. Ditto for males.
4. Operation-room, 24′ × 26′.
5. Agency Surgeon's office.
6. Clerk's room.
7. Record-room.

The sum of ₹4,000 above referred to, to be used for building the new administrative block, was subscribed by the Sirdars, Maliks, and Arbabs of Quetta, and a commemorative tablet to this effect, inscribed in Persian, will be inserted in the front of the building.

The present dispensary has been improved by constructing a window through which patients receive their medicines. A stove is being made, which will warm the room and will yield a constant supply of warm water for use in the dispensary and wards. Surgeon-Major Owen shortly after his arrival started a charitable fund, and this has enabled the dispensary to provide many necessaries to the patients which we should otherwise have been unable to do. During the period Dr. Owen acted as Agency Surgeon, the following new buildings were added to the Civil Hospital :—

New buildings erected during the year 1888.

1. Surgical ward containing 15 beds and with verandahs in use accommodating 26 patients.
2. Two four-seated iron latrines.
3. Quarters for seven servants.
4. A central cook-house.
5. A zenana hospital, comprising five separate quarters. This building was the generous gift of one of the leading Parsee merchants in Quetta, named Mr. Burjorji Patel, and was opened by the Agent to the Governor General on the 31st December 1888.
6. A new hospital, built by the North-Western Railway, for affording relief to their sick employés (see Section II, Railway).

Police Ward.

During the past year the police ward has been improved, the old pillars having been removed and a new roof added to the building.

When the remaining alterations and additions have been carried out, the Civil Hospital at Quetta will be equal to any strain that may be thrown upon it.

A Branch Dispensary was opened in the Sandeman Road, Quetta, on 1st June 1888, and the attendances have already been considerable. This dispensary acts as a diverticulum to the Civil Hospital, and aids in relieving its overcrowded state, as many of the cases of trivial sickness obtaining relief at the Sandeman Road Dispensary, while the more serious ones are treated in the Civil Hospital.

Operations.

During the year the total number of major operations performed in the Civil Hospital was 146 as against 63 for the year 1887. Details of the cases are shown below—

Details.

Name.	Nature of operation.	Remaining on 31st December 1887.	Performed during the year.	Total.
Fracture of arm, compound	Set	...	2	2
„ hand, middle and ring finger	Amputation	...	1	1
„ thumb, compound	Set	...	1	1
„ leg, compound, comminuted	Amputation	...	2	2
„ leg, compound	Set	1	1	2
Dislocation of hip	Reduced	...	1	1
Stone in bladder	Lithotomy, lateral	...	19	19
Do. do.	Litholapaxy	...	1	1
Do. do.	Median lithotomy	...	1	1
Cataract, mature	Extraction, with iridotomy	...	14	14
„ soft	Needle operation	...	2	2
„ incipient	Iridotomy	...	11	11
„ capsular	Depression	...	12	12
Necrosis of jaw	Sequestrum removed	...	1	1
Epithelcoma	Removed	...	1	1
Leucoma	Iridotomy	...	49	49
Rupture of bladder	Perineal section	...	1	1
Odoma glottis	Tracheotomy	...	1	1
Closed pupil	Iridotomy	...	3	3
Ascites	Tapped	...	5	5
Glaucoma	Iridotomy	...	2	2
Hare lip, single	Plastic operation	...	2	2
Polypus nasi	Removed	...	3	3
Necrosis ilium	Sequestrum removed	...	1	1
Abscess, hip, large	Aspirator used	...	1	1
„ psoas	Ditto	...	1	1
Hypopion	Paracentesis	...	2	2
Foot separated (Railway accident)	Amputation	...	1	1
Stophy loma cornea, complete	Abscission	...	2	2
Labour arm presentation	Mutilation of the fœtus	...	1	1
	Total	1	145	146

THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

The Lock Hospital has been improved by enlarging the verandah so as to allow the in-patients to occupy it for sleeping purposes during the summer nights.

THE CHUCKLA.

A new chuckla is in course of erection outside the city, and when it is built all the prostitutes will be provided with comfortable and clean quarters at a low rent, thus enabling us, on the one hand, to supervise and arrange for their personal and general sanitation, and, on the other hand, protecting the women themselves from the rack-renting to which they have been subjected by rapacious Bazar Buniahs, who are at present their landlords.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health has been good, and the summer was unusually dry.

EPIDEMICS.

During the year there were a few sporadic cases of variola, measles, and scarlet fever, but no severe epidemics.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The patients come in numbers to Quetta from Herat, Farrah, Kandahar, Ghazni, and Zhob.

Surgeon Major Owen has left upon record that first class Hospital Assistant Bhagwan Dass has been of the greatest assistance to him, and that he cannot speak too highly of the interest he takes in his work. For the short time Hospital Assistant Bhagwan Dass has served under me, I can endorse Dr. Owen's statement.

Hospital Assistant Mool Chand Agnihotri has, I regret to say, left Quetta on being transferred to Military duty, and of him also Surgeon Major Owen had a high opinion. To me personally he was a great loss, being well up in his work, intelligent, and trustworthy, and a reliable subordinate.

OUT-STATION POLITICAL DISPENSARIES.

Sibi.

The Civil Dispensary at Sibi has been doing good work throughout the year and the attendances have increased from 5,453 to 7,584.

The buildings which serve as an in-patient hospital are not good, and during a recent visit I made arrangements with Surgeon Weir to draw up a scheme for layering the floors with either petroleum or concrete, so as to permit of their being thoroughly washed.

The cholera ward has been provided for the Police.

Several brick drains have been constructed along some of the principal streets in the town during the past year, but the Medical Officer, Surgeon R. R. Weir, reports that considerable difficulty is experienced in inducing the Natives to avail themselves of the new latrines that have been erected in different parts of the town.

The Civil Jail is at present under the superintendence of Diwan Ganpat Rai, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Pishin.

During the year the sanitary condition of the station has been satisfactory. The diseases most prevalent have been intermittent fevers and affections of the respiratory organs, and the following deaths occurred—

Diseases of respiratory organs	2
Dysentery and diarrhœa	3
Compression of the brain	1
Abscess	1
Total	7

Loralai.

The number of attendances as out-patients has risen from 3,770 in 1887 to 4,202 for the past year. Surgeon Major Howell held charge of the dispensary for the whole period of 1888; during the year six major operations were performed. Permanent buildings have been erected for the dispensary, and application has been made to Government for a permanent dispensary at Chaman.

THAL-CHOTIALI.

During the past year two rooms and a compound have been added to the dispensary for the use of the Hospital Assistant. A cook-room and latrine have been built for the use of in-patients.

Cases of measles and small-pox occurred during the year in Thal-Chotiali and its vicinity.

The dispensary has been doing fairly good work. Eleven major operations were performed by the Hospital Assistant in charge, and the number of out-patient attendances have increased from 3,246 in 1887 to a total of 6,677 for the past year.

KHUSHDIL KHAN.

During the year a new dispensary was started at Khushdil Khan on July 2nd for the use of the large number of workmen employed on the irrigation works near Pishin.

KILLA ABDULL.

The dispensary at Killa Abdulla has during the year been worked by the Military Works Department Hospital Assistant, and as his services are no longer required by that Department, application has been made to Government for the services of a third grade Hospital Assistant and a compounder. The services of these subordinates will be transferred to Chaman as soon as the tunnel there is opened.

SHARIGH.

During last June the North-Western Railway established a dispensary at Sharigh, and the Political Dispensary no longer treats employés of the line. There has been a slight decrease in the total number of patients treated during this year as compared with last, and this has been due to the opening of the Railway Dispensary.

GULISTAN.

In January I visited Gulistan and found the sanitary condition of the Bazar and of the places in its vicinity fairly good. The dispensary is clean, and during the year it has been worked satisfactorily.

Two cases of small-pox occurred in Gulistan itself, and the people have readily consented to having their children vaccinated. Among the most common diseases, malarial fever heads the list, showing a total of no less than 2,614 out of the whole number of cases (9,221) that obtained medical relief from the dispensary during the past year.

KALAT.

The diseases which were most prevalent throughout the year were malarious fever and rheumatic affections. An outbreak of small-pox occurred, and owing to an objection on the part of His Highness the Khan vaccination was not performed during the year.

The total attendances at the hospital shows a slight decrease in number. The Assistant Surgeon in charge of the dispensary performed 25 major operations.

II.—RAILWAY DISPENSARIES.

During the months of January and February in this year I have visited and inspected all the dispensaries on the line between Sibi and the Khojak Pass, along both the Bolan and Harnai routes. The former route is at present closed for traffic, but its sanitary and medical arrangements are so far in good order. During the past year the dispensary at Mangi was closed on 30th June 1888, and that at Kotal on 31st October 1888. The hospital at Hirok is still open, and has afforded much relief to the many employed on construction along the Bolan. When this route is opened to traffic, the hospital at Hirok will be abolished and the new hospital at Kolepore opened. The plans of the latter have been approved in this office, and have been forwarded to the Director, North-Western Railway, for final orders. Along the Harnai route the dispensaries at Sibi, Sharigh, and Bostan have remained open during the past year and have done good work. A new ward for European employés of the railway has been built and finished at Sibi under the charge of Dr. Weir, and arrangements are to be made for a new building to serve as a dispensary at Bostan Junction.

On the Khwaja-Amran Extension line new dispensaries have been established at Spinwani and Khojak Kotal, and at the latter an observatory has been started. The medical arrangements of the extension of the Sind-Pishin State Railway (N. W. R.) on the Pishin plateau to Chaman on the other, or Kandahar side of the Khojak Pass, have been under the charge of Dr. Pierson since 14th May 1888, and have been conducted in an efficient manner. There are about 100 Europeans employed on the extension works, and it has been found necessary to open a European ward in connection with the Native Hospital at Shelabagh, which is the head-quarter of the Executive Engineer in charge of the works. There are small branch dis-

pensaries at Spinwani and Kotal, containing, respectively, eight and two beds for the use of Natives. Horbury's iron latrines are in use in Shelabagh and work in a satisfactory manner. The sanitary conditions of the bazars are fairly good, and a set of sanitary rules and regulations has been drawn up by Dr. Pierson for the guidance of those employed in keeping them clean.

THE RAILWAY HOSPITAL, QUETTA.

An allotment of ₹16,000 was made for this institution, and the work of building was commenced in September 1888. It is now being painted and furnished, and will shortly be ready for occupation. The building contains six separate wards and a large central recreation room. Each ward is carpeted and provided with patent ventilators and Star patent stoves, and has a bath-room attached to it. The wards are light, airy, and comfortable, and will be in electric-bell communication with the cook-house and with the servants' quarters, which are provided for the servants of patients occupying the hospital.

At each end of the hospital a small extra dark ward is provided for the treatment of diseases of the eye. These rooms were formerly intended for use as godowns, but it has now been thought advisable to utilize them as ophthalmic wards.

The roadway in front of the hospital has been converted into a metalled carriage drive, and small flower-beds will be laid out in front of the building. Garden-seats for the use of convalescing patients are being made, and they will be placed along the carriage drive and flower beds.

It is intended to supply the large recreation ward with the newspapers and other periodicals, illustrated and general, for the use of the patients. During the morning the recreation room will be used as an out-patient room by the Agency Surgeon, in which he will see only railway employés requiring medical advice and medicine, but who do not need treatment as in-patients.

The Agency Surgeon, Quetta, is now responsible for the administrative medical charge of the railway from Sibi to the Khojak, as well as the executive work in Quetta itself, having taken over charge of the railway work in the station on 21st December 1888.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Public Works Department No. 1700, dated the 10th July 1888, the new scheme of medical arrangements for the Frontier Railways has been carried out, and, as soon as Hospital Assistants for Railway service are provided from India, the Civil Hospital Assistant at Sharigh will be transferred to Harnai, and the Civil Dispensary at the former place combined with the Railway Dispensary there.

III.—ROAD DISPENSARIES.

There is only one Hospital Assistant attached to the Frontier Roads, and he has his head quarters at Loralai. The Kingri Dispensary was abolished on 31st December 1888.

A. LEAHY, *Surgeon,*
Agency Surgeon, Baluchistan Agency.

APPENDIX F.

P. W. DEPT. CIVIL WORKS.

The following table exhibits the estimates and outlay of the Civil Works in 1888-89:—

.....		Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Final Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Outlay, 1888-89.
		R	*R*	*R*	*R*
Civil Buildings	Original Works	48,500	98,884	98,884	*95,175*
	Repairs	36,000	38,950	38,950	*34,301*
Communications	Original Works	92,500	2,75,400	2,75,400	*2,63,218*
	Repairs	58,600	78,750	78,750	*79,004*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Original Works	2,000	9,850	9,850	*9,452*
	Repairs	2,400	1,300	1,300	*986*
Establishment	Ordinary	35,220	68,915	68,915	*58,400*
	Special	22,450	1,03,000	1,03,000	*1,01,197*
Tools and Plant	Ordinary	2,302	3,126	3,126	*2,679*
	Special	2,528	...	...	*1,095*
Profit and Loss		...	...	...	...
Suspense		...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,02,500	6,78,175	6,78,175	*6,45,507*

NOTE.—The figures in this report printed in italics do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.

2. The short outlay under the head of Civil Buildings (Original Works) is due to delay in selecting sites for the three Levies' posts on the frontier and to the difficulties met with in carrying on building operations in such localities; also to an increased grant to the Tahsil and Thana at Loralai being made too late in the year to be fully utilised.

3. The short outlay on Repairs Civil Buildings is due partly to savings on the estimates and partly to the repairs to a Levy Post at Gandoi not having been paid for. This post is on the Punjab frontier, and it was not found possible at the close of the year to send an officer to measure and pass the work.

4. The Sarai and Dâk Bungalow at Killa Abdulla were the chief causes of the short outlay on Original Works Communications. It was impossible, in face of the small amount of water available and the demands of the Sind-Pishin Railway, to obtain sufficient to complete these buildings. On the improvements to the Sambar Road, also, short outlay was incurred; the allotment was made late in the year, and although the work was practically completed, the payment for it was not made in the past year.

5. On Repairs, "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," savings were effected on the estimates.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAPH.

6. At Quetta the Field Telegraph Godown was increased; the four Signallers' quarters were re-roofed and some other minor additions carried out. At Loralai quarters were constructed for the line riders.

ADMINISTRATION.

7. The sub-soil drainage scheme in the Residency compound at Quetta, referred in the 9th paragraph of last year's report, was extended. A karez has been made on the east and south sides of the Residency at an outlay of *R773*, and it promises to lower the height of the level of the sub-soil water which formerly stood at about three feet below the surface of the ground.

8. The entrance road to the Residency was metalled; a boundary wall erected on the west side, and the stables provided with a brick-on-edge floor.

9. Additions were made to the Political Agent's house at Quetta at a cost of *R571*, and to the Agency Surgeon's house at a cost of *R728*.

10. Stoves suitable for burning coal were procured for the Darbar Hall and the Governor General's Agent's Office.

11. At Shelabagh in the Khojak Pass a small rest-house for the Political Officers was constructed.

12. At Ziarat a small office for the Agent to the Governor General, estimated to cost *R1,919* was commenced, but winter set in before it could be completed.

13. At Sibi *R802* were expended in constructing quarters for the Political Agent's peons.

14. The Political Agent's house at Shahrig, which was built in 1882 from Local funds, was taken over by the Public Works Department, and *R603* were expended in putting it into order.

Law and Justice.

15. The Tahsil and Thana at Loralai, mentioned in the 11th paragraph of last year's report, were all but completed. The Treasury and main gate alone remained unfinished. The outlay of the year amounted to *R16,293*. The design of the work is in accordance with the standard plan of a 1st class combined Tahsil and Thana in the Punjab. The walls are of unburnt bricks, the roofs of corrugated and galvanised iron sheets covered with 3″ of clay plaster and supported by girders of rolled iron.

Jails.

16. In the Sibi Jail additional quarters were constructed for the guards and servants at a cost of *R1,688*.

Police.

17. The Levies' posts in the Thal-Chotiali District, referred to in the 15th paragraph of last year's report, were practically completed, although some outstanding claims have to be met in the year 1889-90. As matters had altered since the estimate was sanctioned, it appeared expedient to build posts at Baba Kach and Spintangi on the Sind-Pishin Railway, instead of at Isani Kot and Karam Khan Kot, and the two former posts were completed. Those which were not quite completed were at Rakhni, Hasni Kot, and Hankui.

18. Other old posts in the Thal-Chotiali District, at Mal, Goranari, Gandoi, and Tung and the Police barracks at Shahrig, received more or less extensive special repairs.

19. At Quetta a magazine and latrine were built for the Police and Levy sowars.

Medical.

20. The dispensary at Loralai mentioned in the 17th paragraph of last year's report was finished, the total outlay being *R5,590*.

21. At Quetta, considerable additions were made to the Civil Hospital; these comprised re-modelling the Police ward, and constructing a new ward for 15 beds, a cook-house, a mortuary, a contagious disease ward, servants' quarters, a bedding and linen store-room and two latrines; the outlay amounting to *R9,003*.

By the liberality of Mr. Burjurji Patel, a Zenana Hospital was erected at his expense and presented to the Agent to the Governor General. This building has been taken over and will be maintained by the Public Works Department. A handsome hospital was also built by the North-Western Railway in the Civil Hospital compound for the employés on that line.

22. At Sibi a detached cholera ward was built at a cost of *R799* and an extension of the hospital was carried out to provide a ward for the employés of the North-Western Railway, cost *R1,404*. Special repairs were also carried out to the servants' quarters of the Sibi Hospital.

Ecclesiastical.

23. The foundation stone of the Quetta Church was laid by Lady Hudson (the wife of Major General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., Commanding the Quetta District) on the 1st April 1889, during a visit to Quetta of the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lahore. The site selected for the church is nearly midway between the British Infantry lines and the Railway town.

Minor Department—Survey.

24. Orders were received for the rapid construction of the buildings necessary to accommodate two survey parties employed in Baluchistan. The estimates were sanctioned for *R68,672*. The works were prosecuted with vigour and all that was possible was done during the winter. By the close of the financial year the necessary buildings for one survey party were completed, and about half the accommodation required for the second party was in an advanced state. The outlay of the year amounted to *R32,459*. The buildings comprise two detached houses for the Deputy Superintendents, two houses of four units, and one house of two units for the Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors, a combined office for the two parties, besides godowns and khalassis' quarters.

The buildings have walls of unburnt bricks, and brick-on-edge floors; and the roof covering consists of corrugated galvanised iron sheeting.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

25. Some further improvements were carried out to the Sambar Road amounting to about *R3,000*, but the claims were not received in time for settlement before the close of the year.

26. The investigations mentioned in the 22nd paragraph of last year's report regarding a diversion on the Sibi-Kachh Road on the right bank of the river at Spintangi proved satis-

factory, and the diversion was very nearly completed by the close of the year, the outlay being *R6,024.*

This diversion, which is at a narrow gorge in the river, runs below and parallel to the Sind-Pishin Railway; one vertical ledge of rock has been cut through and a second one tunnelled. Beyond the tunnel the road embankment rests against the railway embankment, but without interfering with it.

27. A road from the Baba-Kach Railway Station to the Lower petroleum wells at Khattan was begun in December and finished in February. The route is *viâ* Mirdad-Kumb, Karwa Daf, and the Chakâr Gorge, and the distance is 42 miles. The outlay of the year amounted to *R26,150.*

28. The roads referred to in the 24th and 25th paragraphs of last year's report were completed, as were also Roads from Sarantangi (on the Quetta-Kachh Road) to Fuller's Camp Station and towards the Khanai Station. The extension of the Quetta-Gazaband Road to Gulistan was ordered during the year, and considerable progress was made with the work. The outlay on these roads was not debited to Civil Works Grants.

29. On the Bolan Road the approaches, training bunds, abutments, and the central pier of the Gaetna Bridge were completed, leaving only the superstructure of this bridge and the construction of the Bibinani Bridge to complete the road.

The construction of a broad-gauge line in the Dozan Gorge has necessitated the diversion of the road in several places.

30. On the Dera-Ghazi-Khan and Pishin Road at the close of the year 1887-88 all works, as far as funds permitted, were completed on the Pishin-Loralai section, except some metalling near Spira-Ragha, the Chinjan shelter and a few minor items; these were all finished during 1888-89, so that nothing original remains to be done in this length.

31. In the Loralai-Rakhni section also nothing remained at the commencement of the year under review; but some metalling, and a few improvements: these also were all completed in 1888-89.

32. On the Harnai-Loralai Road the new Harnai station branch was in hand at the beginning of the year and was soon finished. Heavy floods in June and July last, however, showed some weak places on the lower portions of this road in the Mehrab Tangi, and a considerable quantity of work had to be done in making them more secure; this was all finished early in November in time for the visit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The lower crossings of the Mehrab River, which have been provided with a temporary bridge, was taken in hand for a permanent bridge in November last, and the approaches and abutments are ready; but, in consequence of the orders which have been received, there has been some delay in arranging for the iron work, so this work alone, of all those to be provided for in this system of roads, remains incomplete at this time.

Accommodation for Travellers.

33. At Loralai a dâk bungalow was very nearly completed; the outlay of the year being *R6,920.*

34. At Killa Abdulla Khan a serai and rest-house were commenced, but their completion could not be effected owing to the scarcity of water.

35. A rest-house was also constructed at Mirdad-Kumb on Baba-Kach and Kattan Road.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Quetta Water-supply.

36. Good progress has been made with this project, and provisional sanction has been accorded to an estimate amounting to four lakhs of rupees.

The supply will be taken from the Hanah stream, where it debouches from a gorge of the Zarghun Mountain at Lower Urak, 13 miles from Quetta. The stream will be diverted into a catch tank on the left bank, from which a main will be carried to the reservoirs. The main will be large enough to deliver 750,000 gallons per diem; of these 300,000 are intended for the wants of the Military in Cantonments, 300,000 for those of the Town and Civil Station, and 150,000 for the Railway Department. The reservoirs will contain 750,000 gallons, or one day's supply, and will be situated at the north-east corner of cantonments.

From the reservoirs there will be branch mains, which will supply the above-mentioned communities. A house service is not contemplated, but the stand posts will be erected at fairly close intervals and at convenient places, and will be 63 in number.

MINERALS.

37. The beginning of the official year 1888-89 found all the petroleum works staff engaged at Khattan, a part of them in sinking a boring at Siakach and the others drilling at Nos. 3 and 4 borings at Khattan.

38. The boring at Siakach during the month of April 1888 was drilled to a depth of 535 feet with one or two small shows of oil towards the bottom. About the 1st of May the water, supply at this well gave out, and drilling was suspended; an attempt was made by digging in the river bed to get water, but this failed, and the well had to be temporarily abandoned.

39. Early in May new ropes were received from the North-Western Railway Stores at Sibi; one was selected for use at No. 4 boring and placed in position, the well at that time being a little over 700 feet deep. On the raising of the drilling tools over the boring this new rope broke and the tools fell to the bottom of the bore. Such an accident in an ordinary oil well would not be regarded as very serious, but in a boring of 700 feet, filled with a thick tenacious oil, it proved serious and caused many days of hard work. The tools were, however, recovered and the boring continued to 736 feet, when work was discontinued for several reasons, chiefly, however, because the Government of India had decided to make trial borings elsewhere in the hope of finding oil nearer existing lines of railway.

40. Towards the end of May Mr. R. A. Townsend, the Superintendent, was instructed to visit and report on the probabilities of Shoran in His Highness the Khan of Kalat's territory as an oil-field, and between the 1st and 8th of June he made an examination of the locality indicated, and sent in a report, which was rather favourable to making a trial boring. It was decided to remove such plant, tools, and machinery from Khattan to Sibi and Shoran as would be requisite for a trial boring at the latter place. These were sent to Bellput by rail and arrangements were made for their carriage across the 36 miles of country between Bellput and Shoran by carts and camels.

41. About this time, however, news was received through Captain Temple, Political Agent, Kalat, that some of the native people in his district had reported to him the existence of "Stuff" near Kirta in the Bolan Pass, which was in many respects like that which led to the discovery of oil at Khattan.

Mr. Townsend and Captain Temple made a hasty visit to Kirta and found the indications of oil being met with at Kirta quite as good as those at Shoran, and it was suggested that as the cold season was so far advanced, and as the work of testing by borings could be done much cheaper and more quickly at Kirta than at Shoran, the permission of the Government of India should be solicited to the transfer of the plant and tools from Bellput to Kirta and to making the tests there instead of at Shoran.

42. Very prompt permission was given by the Government of India, and work at Kirta was immediately begun. A site for a boring was selected at a place at the base of the hills on the west side of the valley, and about one mile from the railway, the derrick and rig were speedily erected, the machinery placed, and drilling was begun on the 10th February. The first 18 feet passed through consisted of gravel, cemented with partially dried-up oil; for the next 180 feet the rocks penetrated were chiefly olive eocene shales. At about 180 feet from the surface warm sulphur water was struck and a copious volume of this water has ever since been flowing to the surface, accompanied by considerable gas and with patches of heavy viscous oil, precisely like that obtained at Khattan.

This boring at the end of the year, *viz.* the 31st March, was down to 360 feet, at which depth a very good show of oil was obtained below a thin stratum of lime rock. Two strings of casing were inserted in the boring, the inner one has closed off all the water which was first obtained, and the outer one secures the well from danger by holding back the gravels, sands, and loose shales from falling into the bore-hole. The flow of warm sulphur water with a little oil still continues *from between* the two strings of casing.

43. In addition to this work a boring was made to nearly 300 feet in depth for the North-Western Railway at Bellput in expectation of finding water in sufficient quantities and of a quality suited to the wants of the railway. The quantity was obtained, but unfortunately the water was little better than sea water, or brine, and the well was abandoned.

44. One of the greatest, if not *the* greatest obstacle to successful working at Khattan has been hitherto the impossibility of obtaining a good and sufficient water-supply; again and again have all the workmen been driven out of the place from this cause. Early last year, springs of good water at Wazi, ten miles up the Sart Valley, above Khattan, were brought to notice, and their yield carefully noted from time to time during a long and unusually dry season. No diminution in the yield being observable, it was decided to procure and lay pipes from Wazi to Khattan for the conveyance of the water from these springs to the latter place. The consent of the Government of India was obtained, and 58,000 feet of 1½″ (internal diameter) pipes were purchased, taken by camels from Sibi, and are now laid between the two places conveying to the works and bungalows at Khattan an ample and constant supply of very good water. At the springs, to secure the in-take of the pipe line from damage, a masonry tank with flanking walls has been constructed, into which the water from the springs is conducted by earthen glazed pipes; the tank is covered securely with corrugated iron sheets fastened firmly, and at all crossings of the river bed the pipe line is being secured against

damage by flood. A bridle path has been constructed from Khattan to Wazi to facilitate the inspection of the pipe line.

45. During the month of January last a contract was entered into by the Political Officers of Baluchistan for the carriage of some 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum from Khattan to Baba Kach for use at the Khojak Tunnel and other works of the Sind-Pishin State Railway. It is expected that the present wells at Khattan will be able to furnish the required amount of crude oil, but in order to prevent disappointment by their failure, arrangements have been made to put down several additional shallow wells to aid in keeping up the supply of heavy oil known to exist in quantities at a little depth below the surface of the ground at Khattan. A man has been secured in Canada to drill these wells, and he is daily expected to arrive and take up the work. Meantime the existing wells, or rather Nos. 2, 3, and 4, are all in a condition for pumping at a moment's notice. Since January between 200 and 300 camels have been engaged in carrying oil from Khattan to Baba Kach in wooden casks and iron drums; the results so far are not quite satisfactory, owing to the character of the receptacles used for the transit. Provision has been made for several hundred strong iron drums from England for this work, and these were due to arrive in Karachi in April. With these strong drums carriage can be effected with almost no loss from leakage—a condition which does not prevail at present.

A very large saving to the Government is anticipated by the supply of crude fuel-oil, which will be furnished from Khattan to the important frontier works now in progress in Northern Baluchistan.

46. The existing crude oil storage tanks at Khattan have been increased in their holding capacity by raising the masonry walls forming them to a greater height, and the construction of a large new tank is now going on. Arrangements for filling casks and drums have been made and a variety of incidental work has been accomplished since the works were re-opened in February last.

47. It was decided in June last to order sufficient 4½" oil line pipes with suitable pumping engines of the Worthington pattern to lay and work a line from Khattan outward through the Chakar Gorge to Cowra Daf, an estimated distance of 10 miles. Both the engines and the pipes are now in Karachi in the hands of the Chief Store-keeper, North-Western Railway, and orders have been given to retain them until the Government of India decide when the line may be laid. The present arrangements for supplying 3,000,000 gallons of oil to the Khojak works will afford an opportunity of gauging the yielding powers of the Khattan wells when pumped continuously, and it may not be wise to lay the line until this information is gained. There is every indication, however, that the wells are capable of yielding a very large production for a long time to come.

Khost Colliery.

48. The coal seams lie on the right bank of the Mangi River at a distance of from ½ to 1½ miles from the Sind-Pishin Railway. There are five seams in all, highly inclined, and varying in thickness from a few inches to 7 feet, but the only seam likely to prove of any practical value is the one known as the Khost seam, which averages about two feet in thickness. The outcrop of this seam has been traced for eight miles, extending from Killa Ali Khan on the east to Killa Hakim Khan on the west. Where the seam is regular, it dips to the south at an angle of from 45° to 52°, and has a clay parting from 2 inches to 16 inches thick, the upper layer of coal being 10 inches, and the lower 16 inches, in thickness.

49. The outcrop between Killa Ali Khan and Khost is being worked by native contractors, and the coal is carried to Khost Station by donkeys.

50. In the vicinity of Khost over 100,000 tons of coal can be easily worked without machinery, but at present it is contemplated to work only about half that quantity in the hill opposite to, and half a mile from, Khost Station, where half a mile of outcrop is exposed, the highest point being 4,502 feet above sea level, and 415 feet above river bed.

51. In the ravines at either end of this escarpment, two adits, 236 feet and 95 feet long, were driven to meet the coal seam. Two adits, at a lower level, estimated to strike the coal at distances of 460 feet and 410 feet, respectively, are in progress, and it is anticipated that they will reach the coal in August 1889, when winning will be systematically started.

52. The coal at present obtained from the short headings in the outcrops costs R11 per ton delivered into railway trucks at Khost; but it is estimated that when the main mine is in proper working order, coal can be turned out for R9. The total output from commencement of operations to 31st March 1889 was 5,069 tons.

Coal near Shahrig.

53. Coal of good quality but of a different kind is found near Shahrig on the Sind-Pishin section, and is being used in lime-burning. Experiments are being made with it for brick-

burning and also in steam pumping engines, and there seems to be a fair prospect of success, The thickest seam is about two feet, and the cost delivered at Shahrig is about ₹7-8-0 per ton.

RAILWAYS.

Sind-Pishin Extension.

54. The substitution of a high level broad-gauge line for the temporary metre-gauge line between Hirok and Kotal, on the Quetta loop, was completed.

At Quetta sidings have been laid to the Fort for military purposes.

At Quetta Bostan and Kolpur important additions have been made to the departmental buildings, and arrangements are in hand for an improved water-supply at Quetta, Bostan, Dirgi, Mangi, Mudgorge, Khost, and Nasik.

Chaman Extension.

55. The earthwork is completed for a double line to mile 17, or seven miles from Killa Abdulla and well on up to the east entrance of the Khojak Tunnel. From the west portal 4½ miles have been completed and 5½ miles are well in hand.

56. The bridging from Killa Abdulla to Shelabagh is well forward, but on the west or Chaman side the progress was somewhat delayed owing to difficulties in obtaining sand, which had to be brought from His Highness the Amir's territory.

57. In the Khojak Main Tunnel, shaft No. 1 was carried down to full depth of 63 feet, and the heading run out into the east cutting the full distance of 128 feet; to the west the heading has been run 2,296 feet. Shaft No. 2 has been carried down the full depth of 318 feet; the head gear and all appliances erected and heading carried east towards No. I, 922 and west 1,249 feet. During the summer months the springs failed and water for all work on the east side had to be brought up by train in tanks from Killa Abdulla, a distance of ten miles.

Shaft No. 3 has been sunk to full depth of 281 feet and head gear and appliances erected. The heading has been carried east towards No. 2, 740 feet. There has always been a difficulty at this shaft on account of the water, but on the 2nd March a large spring was tapped, and before any steps could be taken the pumps were 8 feet under water, and by the 13th the water had risen to 156 feet in the shaft. The water has since been lowered by 60 feet, but from melting of snow and heavy rain the springs have all increased.

No. 4, or the west, portal has been bored for a distance of 2,000 feet, here also the heading has been wet, but being on a down grade the drainage was easy and all the English miners available have been put on to push this heading on to join No. 3. The length of tunnel bored is 7,373 feet out of a total of 12,400 feet.

58. The rails for a double line have been laid as far as 14½ miles, or 4½ miles from Killa Abdulla on the permanent formation, and from thence a temporary line has been laid about seven miles up to the foot of the rope incline. Nos. 1 and 2 inclines over the Khojak summit were completed in October 1888, and No. 3 in February 1889, and have been at work conveying fuel and all materials for the west tunnel works and works beyond. Six miles of permanent way have been carried over. Arrangements have been made for obtaining Holder's Injectors to be fitted to the various engines, so that petroleum may be used as fuel and a large saving thereby obtained.

TELEGRAPH.

59. The Departmental and Combined (Postal and Telegraph) offices worked very satisfactorily. The following table shows the opening and closing of the offices, as also as they stood on 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889:—

Open on 1st April 1888.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Remaining open on 31st March 1889.	Remarks.
Quetta	...	...	Quetta	
Sibi	...	...	Sibi	
...	Shelabagh	Shelabagh	...	
Mach	...	Mach	...	Combined.
Kalat	...	...	Kalat	Do.
Pishin	...	...	Pishin	Do.
Shahrig	...	...	Shahrig	Do.
Loralai	...	...	Loralai	Do.
...	...	Shelabagh	Shelabagh	Do.

Mach Combined Office was closed on 31st December 1888, as the revenue was falling off considerably, the railway station supplying the wants of the public for the receipt and despatch of messages.

60. The wire to Loralai has been extended to Dera Ghazi Khan, 179 miles. Quetta, Loralai, and Dera Ghazi Khan are now in direct communication.

An extra departmental wire was erected from Quetta to Gulistan Junction to connect Killa Abdulla Fort and Railway wires from Hirok to Quetta and from Sibi to Quetta *viâ* Harnai. A system of telephone line has been erected at the Khojak tunnels.

P. W. DEPT. IRRIGATION WORKS.

1. The following table exhibits the estimates and outlay of the Irrigation Works in 1888-89 :—

	Budget Estimate, 1888-89.	Revised Estimate, 1888-89.	Actual Outlay, 1888-89.
Khushdilkhan Reservoir—			
Works	3,08,000	2,32,000	*2,30 497*
Establishment	32,680	26,485	*26,770*
Tools and Plant	5,000	5,000	*4,245*
Suspense	4,320	3,000	...
Shebo Canal—			
Works	2,22,500	1,88,000	*1,89,961*
Establishment	21,220	17,750	*17,008*
Tools and Plant	1,000	4,000	*3,434*
Suspense	4,280	3,000	...
Machka Tanks and Zhara Karez—			
Works	800	2,700	*1,977*
Establishment	184	300	*230*
Tools and Plant	16	...	...
TOTAL	6,00,000	4,82,235	*4,74,122*

2. The short outlay, which is however not considerable, was caused by influxes of water in the foundations of the puddle trench of the dam of the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

3. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—During the year the foundations of the puddle trench were completed after much trouble from water and more than half of the embankment above ground level has been completed. All distributary channels are complete, as also all masonry falls and regulators on them, only the outlets remaining to be put in. The outlet from the Reservoir was begun during the year and the bottom sluices have been put in position and pipes laid through the embankment. The pitching of the inside slope of the embankment was also carried on as the bank rose.

4. *Shebo Canal.*—The works have been completed with the exception of petty works here and there, and slope protection to the banks of the storage tanks from wave action: all other masonry works and channel excavation have been finished, and the canal is now ready for irrigation.

5. *Revenue.*—During the rabi season of 1887-88 and kharif of 1888, 1,194 acres were irrigated by temporary arrangements for supply, the necessary works not having then been completed.

At the beginning of the rabi season of 1888-89 the villagers refused to pay cash rates, and hence no cultivation was begun till well on in January, when orders were received that "*Batai*" would be accepted for this crop at any rate. It was then too late for sowing the best class of cereals, and it is feared that there will be but a small amount of revenue in 1889.

6. *Zhara Karez.*—This has been completed, but owing to the previous two years' small rainfall the spring water level has sunk 70 feet below where it was at the commencement of the work, and from this cause no supply of water has been obtained. It is hoped that sooner or later the spring water level will rise, and then a good discharge will be available, though probably never permanent.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan in the Public Works Department.

[NOTE.—The figures in this report printed in italics do not necessarily agree with the Finance Accounts of the year prepared by the Examiner, whose report has not yet been received; they are the best approximations available at the date of the submission of this report.]

APPENDIX G.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan during the year 1888-89.

No.	Names of Articles.	GENERAL MERCHANDIZE.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Cotton, raw	54	659
2	Cotton, twist and yarn	21	888
3	Piece-goods, European	180	18,063
4	Piece-goods, Indian	2,198	56,790
5	Drugs and chemicals other than opium	27,738	3,677
6	Indigo	153	3,053
7	Madder or manjit	696	490
8	Turmeric	15	861
9	Other kinds of dyes	255	7,221
10	Wheat	22,047	60,794
11	Rice	8,415	74,838
12	Jowar and bajra	65,809	18,163
13	Gram	5,415	79,705
14	Other grains	7,948	40,144
15	Flour (atta)	24,912	48,845
16	Hides, skins, and horns	5,297	2,590
17	Jute gunny bags	4,034	11,986
18	Leather	1,890	4,752
19	Beer	2,580	5,459
20	Wines, spirits, and aerated waters	1,371	6,711
21	Manures and bones	4,066	1,118
22	Iron	8,436	85,454
23	Other metals	566	2,117
24	Castor and other oil	412	8,016
25	Kerosine oil	513	11,160
26	Rape and mustard seed	164	351
27	Til or jinjili	23,896	627
28	Other oil-seeds	1	228
29	Other seeds	132	537
30	Opium	...	...
31	Ghi	3,342	9,730
32	Dried fruits and nuts	79,870	13,017
33	Other provisions	5,472	33,353
34	Fodder, grass, including compressed fodder and forage	21,852	23,588
35	Salt	3,841	6,876
36	Saltpetre	...	274
37	Silk, raw	...	6
38	Silk piece-goods	3	19
39	Spices	3,959	4,381
40	Stone, lime, kunkur, and bricks	20,872	41,648
41	Sugar, drained	1,884	40,965
52	Sugar, undrained	2,921	50,319
43	Tea	52	1,564
44	Timber	7,636	64,412
45	Firewood	39,157	2,67,221
46	Tobacco	3,381	8,147
47	Wool, raw	1,40,608	253
48	Wool, piece-goods	526	1,695
49	Shawls	...	...
50	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured	1,566	2,553
51	Ditto, manufactured	60,675	1,00,579
52	Railway Material, Frontier Lines	8,35,857	15,34,685
53	Ditto, Chenab Bridge	...	...
54	Ditto, Other railways	...	...
55	Military stores	11,562	72,520
56	Coal for the public	84,838	2,56,158
	TOTAL	15,49,088	30,89,260

C. A. R. BROWNE, *Capt., R.E.,*
for *Examiner of Accounts.*

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SELECTIONS

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1889-90.

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FROM

COLONEL J. BIDDULPH, S.C.,

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Quetta, the 20th July 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1889-90.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*

Officiating Agent to the Governor-General
in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1889-90.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Robert G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor-General from the 1st to the 3rd April 1889, when he proceeded on six months' special leave, making over charge of his office to General Sir Harry N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E.

Sir Robert Sandeman resumed charge on the 9th October 1889 and held it during the remainder of the year.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

On the 16th October, 1889, His Excellency Lord Connemara, Governor of Madras, accompanied by his staff, arrived in Quetta. On the 18th His Excellency visited the Baleli, Murghi Kotal and Ghazaband fortifications, proceeding the same day to Shelabagh. His Excellency returned to Quetta on the 20th, to leave it on the 21st.

Early in November the Honourable Messrs. Hutchins and Scoble, Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council for the Home and Legislative Departments, paid a short visit to Quetta.

On the 16th November His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General arrived in Quetta, accompanied by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts, Colonel J. C. Ardagh, Private Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary, and their respective staffs.

On the 17th Their Excellencies, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor-General and staff, visited the Khojak Pass; on the 18th the Baleli and Murghi Kotal fortifications, returning to Quetta the same evening.

On the 20th His Excellency the Viceroy held a Durbar, which was attended by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Jam of Las Bela and all the Chiefs and Sardars of the Agency.

On the 21st His Excellency, accompanied by Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Robert Sandeman and a small party, left for Sibi *viâ* the Bolan, the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the remainder of the party travelling *viâ* the Harnai line.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Quetta privately in January 1890.

In the same month the Right Honourable Hugh Childers, M.P., then on a visit to India, was the guest of the Agent to the Governor-General.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the 20th April 1889 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta to inspect the oil-wells at Khattan and Kirta. Halting at Khattan on the 22nd February, Sir Harry Prendergast proceeded to Sibi on the 23rd, whence he visited Kirta, returning to Quetta on the 24th. Early in June the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General paid a short visit to Mach to inspect the coal which had been found there, and on the 28th of the same month Sir Harry Prendergast left Quetta to settle the disputes between the Mirzais and Khoidadzais of Upper Zhob. After a short tour in Zhob, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General returned to Quetta on the 14th July.

In August Sir Harry Prendergast paid a short visit to Pishin. On the 18th October Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied His Excellency the Governor of Madras to the Khojak, returning to Quetta on the 20th.

On the 10th November Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Dera Ismail Khan to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, with whom he returned to Quetta on the 16th.

On the 1st December the Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta for Lahore to confer with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, returning to Sibi on the 8th. On the 15th Sir Robert Sandeman left Sibi on his tour through Zhob and the Gumal Pass, returning to Quetta on the 4th February.

On the 15th February the Governor-General's Agent again left Quetta for Sibi, whence he returned to Quetta on the 22nd March.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During the year under review there was no change in the number and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan Frontier. There was, however, a slight temporary change in the disposition.

Consequent on the decision of a committee held on the 27th November, 1888, the object of which was to mark out a site for a Railway station at a place some eight miles beyond Chaman, a force of one Division Royal Artillery (Mountain Battery), one troop of Native Cavalry, two companies Native Infantry, and one company of Bombay Sappers and Miners was moved up to Fort Chaman on the 5th June 1889, to protect the workmen marking out the site. The force was advanced to New Chaman on the 1st August, and in this month the detachment, Sappers and Miners, and the division of Artillery, were withdrawn to Quetta. In June the troop of the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Gumbaz was withdrawn to Loralai on relief by a Squadron of the 7th Bombay Cavalry from Jacobabad.

A detachment of Native Infantry was quartered at Spiraragha during the hot weather, being withdrawn in October.

In December No. 1, Bombay Mountain Battery, from Poona relieved No. 3, Peshawar Mountain Battery, at Loralai, the latter proceeding to Kohat.

In January, 1890, the 6th Bengal Cavalry left Loralai for Meerut, being relieved by the 18th Bengal Lancers from Jhelum.

In February the 5th Bombay Cavalry left Quetta for Jacobabad, relieving the 7th Bombay Cavalry which marched to Quetta.

In March the 1st Battalion, Worcester Regiment at Quetta, and the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry at Poona, changed places. In the same month the 22nd Bombay Infantry left Quetta for Ahmedabad, its place being taken up by the 8th Bombay Infantry from Pishin, this Regiment being in turn relieved by the 12th Bombay Infantry from Ahmedabad,

V.—EXTENT OF THE AGENCY.

The administrative charge of the Zhob Valley was added to the Agency from the 1st January 1890.

VI.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

In the early part of the year the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, reported that the country for which the Achakzai Maliks were responsible was in an unsettled state, and that the Chief, Abdul Hamid Khan, and his family were not working well. In consequence of this these Chiefs were instructed to proceed to Karachi for a time and a scheme for the reorganization of the Achakzai service was submitted to the Government of India. This scheme was sanctioned in July. By it the Political Agent is able to deal with the Achakzais more through the heads of the different sections of the clan. The Chiefs left Karachi for Quetta on the 10th October, and shortly after a portion of their service was restored to them.

During the summer of 1889 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General made a short tour into Upper Zhob to settle the disputes between the Mirzais and Khoidadzais. Leaving Loralai on the 4th July with an escort of one squadron of Cavalry, one company of Infantry and two guns, Sir Harry Prendergast marched to Kazzha and Hindubagh, returning to Quetta by the Mehtarzai Kotal and Khanai on the 14th July. The results of the tour and the settlement arrived at were laid before the Government of India with letter No. 4216, dated the 23rd August 1889.

The report on the Zhob Mission was forwarded to the Government of India through the Government of the Punjab on the 10th March 1890. The result of this mission as regards the Zhob Valley was the establishment of a British Protectorate to the satisfaction of nearly every malik in the valley, and Captain MacIvor, Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was appointed Political Agent in Zhob on the 1st January 1890. In February, 1890, after Sir Robert Sandeman's return from the mission, the Government of India sanctioned a force of one Battalion of Native Infantry, two squadrons of Native Cavalry and two guns to relieve the force with the Political Agent at Appozai and to remain there until the Levy Corps sanctioned for Zhob should be recruited up to strength and fit for duty.

An outpost at Saratoi was shortly afterwards sanctioned, and was garrisoned by a detachment of the Frontier Force from Dera Ismail Khan.

Meanwhile, shortly after the mission had passed through the Gumal, the outlaw Dost Muhammad and his son Bangal collected a small force, with which they advanced some marches from the Upper Kundar, giving out that they intended to attack the new station. Encountering some cold weather, however, the gathering, a great part of whom were very unwilling partisans, broke up without ever having come within three marches of Appozai.

The relieving force should have arrived at Appozai on the 13th March, but owing to casual delays did not reach until the 17th. Shortly before their arrival a rumour became current that there was to be a rising of the Suleimankhel tribe and an attack on Appozai. The rumour was, however, found to be without foundation, and there was no movement of any kind among the people either of Zhob itself or of the neighbouring tribes.

The details of Major Gaisford's deputation to Chageh have already been laid before the Government of India. The fort at Chageh was still occupied by Afghan officials when the year closed.

VII.—KALAT AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained on the same footing as heretofore. In the report of the Political Agent, Kalat (Appendix C), will be found the sequel to the history of Jhalawlan affairs given in last year's report. In Appendix C attention is also drawn to certain dissensions among the Sardars in the Kalat Agency.

Reference is made by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan in his report (Appendix D) to the attack made by one Habib-ullah upon the Jam of Las Bela, which necessitated the deputation to Las Bela for a short time of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram. The matter has already been laid before the Government of India.

In the summer of 1886 the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the Perso-Baluch border. In revenge for some private spite a distant relation of Sirdar Din Muhammad of Dastyari, Nawab by name, had been deprived of his property in Bahu by the Persian officials on the border. Incensed at this injustice Nawab fled from Persia, and being himself half Persian half Baluch by birth, took refuge with the Rinds of Mand.

The more unruly members of this tribe (which owing to its position is necessarily but little controlled either by Sardar Bahi Khan Gitchki or by the Naib of the Khan of Kalat) seized the opportunity of enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbours, and, led by Nawab and others, scarcely less notorious, plundered some caravans on both sides of the Persian border. At length the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan was directed to proceed to the Rind country and requested to report particularly on—

(*a*) the causes which led the Rinds to plunder in Persian territory;

(*b*) the measures by which their proceedings might be stopped; and

(*c*) the general relations between the Rinds on the one hand and the Gitchki Sardars and Kalat Government on the other.

Accordingly, in February, 1889, Mr. Crawford, the then Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, proceeded on a tour in Panjgur-Mekran, and his report on the Rinds of Mand was forwarded to the Government of India with this office letter No. 1967, dated the 3rd May 1889. On the conclusion of the tour Nawab, who had given himself up at Bahu to Khan Bahadur Sohbat Khan Bangalzai and Darra Khan, an ex-contractor, was brought to Karachi. The Political Agent's suggestions as to the policy to be adopted towards the Rinds of Mand were not supported by the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who suggested that the only means of managing the Rind tribes was by the direct intervention of the British officers of the Baluchistan Agency—the Gitchki Sardar and the Khan's Naib having shown themselves unequal to the task of controlling them. The Government of India, before deciding upon any line of action, awaited a report from the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan in this matter.

Preliminary proposals, submitted by Colonel Reynolds, were forwarded to the Government of India with this office letter No. 4504, dated the 5th September, 1889, and were approved, and a visit to Mand was included in the tour to be made by the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan during the cold season of 1889-90.

In October, 1888, the old disputes between the Naushirwani Chief of Kharan, and the Gitchki Sardars of Panjgur had broken out afresh, and, with the sanction of the Government of India, Haji Muhammad Umar, with a small party of sowars, was despatched to Panjgur to enquire into and settle them.

In the following December Haji Muhammad Umar submitted a report on the state of affairs, and the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan (Mr. Crawford) was directed to proceed to Panjgur in the course of his tour in the spring of 1889, and report on the arrangements which should be made to secure the peace of the country. A memorandum of instructions, approved by the Government of India, was forwarded to him for guidance.

Mr. Crawford reported that the disturbances at Panjgur were mainly due to the intrigues of one Muhammad Hassan, who, in spite of the orders passed by the Agent to the Governor-General in 1884, claimed the Sardarship of that place. Full reports on Panjgur affairs were submitted with this office letter No. 1435, dated the 3rd April, 1889, but in the opinion of the Government of India they called for no special orders. It was, however, suggested that the Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan should spend a considerable portion of the cold season of 1889-90 touring in Panjgur and Mekran. Colonel Reynolds accordingly proceeded to Panjgur in January 1890 and returned to Karachi *viâ* Kej and Gwadur. A temporary settlement was arrived at of Panjgur affairs, but the contumacy of Sher Muhammad Gitchki rendered it impossible to effect a satisfactory settlement of quarrels which had arisen between two factions in the Gitchki tribe at Nasirabad, near Kej. The sequel to these events and the further history of Rind affairs belong therfore to the year 1890-91.

VIII.—QUETTA-PISHIN AND THAL-CHOTIALI INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *Quetta-Pishin.*—The receipts collected in this Agency on account of revenue for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90 are given in the table below:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Land Revenue . . .	80,998	84,742	...	3,744
Total . .	2,61,959	268,537	...	6,578

During the year under review no change was made in the system of collecting revenue.

In the following table the receipts for Quetta and Pishin during the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period:

	Quetta.	Pishin.
1888-89.	₹	₹
Receipts	1,74,076	87,883
Expenditure	1,49,074	2,30,778
Balance	25,002	—1,42,895
1889-90.		
Receipts	1,61,191	1,07,346
Expenditure	1,93,702	2,34,586
Balance	32,511	—1,27,240

The Pishin revenues show a large increase, but of this increase ₹7,026-6-2 is on account of arrears of revenue for 1888-89. Subtract this sum from the total revenue collected in 1889-90 as shown in the first table and we see that the total income of the year under report for the two tahsils was slightly less than that of 1888-89.

But, leaving on one side this item of arrears, we still find a great increase in Pishin revenues, due chiefly to (*a*) "Land Revenue," (*b*) "Excise and Drugs," and (*c*) "Stamp and Court-fees."

The increase under (*a*) is due to seasonable rainfall and it may here be noted that the Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, expects a decrease under this head in the year 1890-91, no rain or snow having fallen during the winter of the past year.

The increase under (*c*) is due to—

(1) the establishment of the court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in Pishin.

(2) The delegation of powers to the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

(3) Stricter enforcement of the provisions of the Stamp Act.

Of the total expenditure in Pishin, a sum of ₹41,742 was a local charge; the remainder is Imperial.

The decrease in Quetta revenues is chiefly due to a decrease in "Stamps and Court-fees." The Political Agent explains that this is in consequence of the completion of many railway and military works. It may also be in part due to clauses (1) and (2), causes for the increase of Pishin revenues referred to above. The increase in Quetta expenditure was due almost entirely to Public Works and is explained by the Political Agent in his report.*

* Appendix A.

(*b*).—THAL-CHOTIALI.

The revenue receipts from this Agency during the year under review are shown in the table below side by side with those for the year 1888-89:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹	₹		₹
Land Revenue . . .	2,93,572	2,68,876	...	24,696
TOTAL . .	3,44,597	3,30,191	...	14,406

No change of importance was made in the system of assessment of land revenue, though in some tahsils it was found necessary to depart temporarily from the system of collections in kind.

The decrease in Land Revenue was mainly due to the lack of seasonable rains and to the low prices obtainable for grain owing to the overflowing harvests of 1888-89. The scarcity of rain was most severely felt in the Sibi and Bori tahsils, the former district especially being greatly dependent on rainfall for its crops.

The following tables show the receipts and expenditure of the year under review as compared with those of 1888-89:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.
	₹	₹
Receipts	3,44,597	3,30,191
Expenditure	4,68,678	4,60,865
BALANCE	−1,24,081	−1,30,674

The decrease in expenditure may be regarded as satisfactory, though it was more than counterbanced in the result by the decrease in receipts.

IX.—THE BOLAN PASS.

There was no change during the year in the arrangements for the executive charge of the Bolan Pass.

Considerable damage was done by floods in the summer of 1889 to the tree-planting in the Pass, but it is to be hoped that the efforts made by the Political Agent to repair this damage will meet with success.

X.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

The Police Provincialization Scheme referred to in the Report for 1888-89 was sanctioned by the Government of India at the close of the year now under review. The sanction did not, however, come into force until the 1st April, 1890, and the whole subject may therefore be more conveniently dealt with in the Report for 1891-92.

XI.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Quetta-Pishin.—Appendix L to the Political Agent's Report* contains a report of the crime committed in the district during the year. A comparison of the figures for 1889-90 with those of the previous year shows, on the whole, a satisfactory decrease in the number of offences.

* Appendix A.

Thal-Chotiali.—Appendix H to the Political Agent's Report† contains a summary of the more serious cases which fall under this chapter. There were in all 6 cases of murder, 3 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of *ghaza* and 1 of attempted *ghaza*.

† Appendix B.

XII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

The following table shows particulars of the civil and criminal work performed by the Officers of the Agency.

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1889-90.

Name of Officer.	Original.			Appeal.		
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.
Agent to the Governor-General.						
Agent to the Governor-General	...	...	7	36	...	59
Thal-Chotiali.						
Political Agent	4	1	10	10	...	18
Assistant Political Agent	7	...	32	11	...	2
Native Assistant, Sibi	145	85	203	29	...	17
Ditto Bori	6	4	11	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Sibi	242	79	129	...	...	...
Ditto Shahrig	187	42	104	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	214	69	53	...	...	...
Ditto Barkhan	1	...	14	...	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	482	182	76	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	29	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	119	18	15	...	...	
Ditto Duki	23	3	20	...	...	
Quetta-Pishin.						
Political Agent	12	4	19	36	...	27
Cantonment Magistrate	255	70	755	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	79	904	67	...	2
Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	1,696	31	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	43	171	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	87	148	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	564	162	184	...	...	...
Ditto Quetta	84	27	105	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent	85	36	127	...	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	1,010	200	215	...	...	...
Kalat.						
Political Agent	5	...	1	1	...	4
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	220	51	65	...	...	...

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on Public Works in the Agency is attached (Appendix E). The items deserving of most note are those which refer to the borings for oil and water and the coal workings.

The borings for oil at Khattan and for water at Bostan and Quetta have been very successful. Trial borings for water have also been put down at Gulistan and other places.

As regards coal, the despatches from the Khost Colliery are stated by the Railway Department to have been 10,438 tons, or something under 1,000 tons a month. Additional adits to the main seam have been opened out, and it is anticipated that an increased monthly output will be obtained. The coal improves in quality as the workings extend further into the mine.

During the year under review and pending the settlement of the terms of an agreement with the Government of India, Khan Bahadur Barjorji Patel was permitted to work the coal mines at Gandak. The outturn from the mines was about 855 tons. The agreement had not been made when the year closed.

It is satisfactory to note that both the Khushdil Khan and Shebo Canal irrigation schemes are practically complete.

Details of the progress on the Chaman extension will be found in the report by the Officiating Superintendent, Chaman Works.

XIV.—TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendix E.

XV.—COMMERCE.

During the year under review 13,621 camels and 5,331 donkeys passed through Chaman to, and 36,975 camels and 17,219 donkeys from Kandahar. In addition to this, 176 horses, 2,343 sheep and 12 oxen were brought from Kandahar for sale.

Calculating, as in last year's report, the weight of a camel load at 5 and that of a donkey load at 2 maunds, the import from and exports to Kandahar amount to 223,313 and 78,767 maunds respectively.

The following table shows how the trade compares with that of the past two years:—

	Exports.	
1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
87,000	101,872	78,767
	Imports.	
131,000	268,337	223,313

From this we see that the exports fall considerably below those of last year, and compare unfavourably even with those of 1887-88, while the imports, though considerably larger than in 1887-88, fall short of those of last year by some 45,000 maunds.

Mention was made in last year's report of the vexatious taxes levied by the Amir of Afghanistan, and it is to the increased strictness with which these taxes are collected and to the imposition of certain fresh ones that the decrease in the trade of the year 1889-90 is due.

It may also be noted that no attempt was made by the Railway Department during the year under review to reduce the high rates obtaining above Sibi.

The Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, in his report advocates the construction of a good road between Quetta and Nushki. There is no doubt that were this road made the trade between Persia and Quetta *viâ* Nushki would increase.

XVI.—SURVEYS AND RECONNOISSANCES.

In January, 1889, the 5th Bombay Cavalry was despatched from Quetta to carry out the extended reconnoissances referred to in page 344 of the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of 1888. The march was to Mastung *viâ* Burj and the Barak Pass.

In September 1889, the Deputy Superintendent of Surveys, Baluchistan, proposed the following programme :—

On the scale of 2 miles = 1 inch.

(*a*) The completion of sheets 87 and 100.

(*b*) The revision of sheets 89, 90, 102 and 117.

(*c*) The completion of sheets 94 and 108 and the extension of triangulation southwards towards the coast.

On the scale of 4 miles = 1 inch.

(*d*) Triangulation about Kharan and the Persian border about the Safid Koh and the Kohi-i-tafil.

(*e*) Triangulation from Gwadar and the neighbourhood of Panjgur in order to fix a number of points in the unknown part of South-Western Baluchistan west of meridian 66°E.

With regard to the completion of sheet 87 under head (*a*), Sir Robert Sandeman was unable to give sanction to the carrying on of any work beyond the British border and decided that a reference to the Government of India was necessary. The question of the protection necessary for the completion of sheet 100 was also referred to the same authority. With reference to (*d*), the Governor-General's Agent was of opinion that in consideration of the state of affairs then existing on the Persian border, it was necessary that care should be observed in the survey contemplated, but that there could be no objection to a triangulation starting from Kharan, provided the officer in charge of the work was provided with a sufficiently strong escort of levies.

The Government of India agreed with Sir Robert Sandeman, and with regard to the first question ruled that no survey party should move into recognized Afghan territory beyond New Chaman without the express permission of His Highness the Amir.

The reports on these surveys have no doubt been submitted to the Government of India by the heads of the departments concerned.

XVII.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS AND THE SIBI HORSE-SHOW.

The fourteen stallions serving in the Baluchistan Agency were distributed as follows—

Thal-Chotiali	8
Quetta-Pishin	4
Kalat	2

Of these the Arab "Doctor" died at Jhal on the 27th July, 1889, a report of the occurrence being made to the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations. In June the English thorough bred horse "Planet" was again sent to Quetta by the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, for the hot

weather. In reply to enquiries as to whether any additional stallions were required for Baluchistan and what class of sire was most popular, the Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, was asked to increase the number of stallion horses serving in the Agency by six (6) and to provide one donkey stallion. The donkey stallion serving in Baluchistan has, as noted in last year's report, been returned, but one was again asked for at the special request of the Marri Chief's son. It was also pointed out to the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, that the English thorough bred horse is not very popular with the people of Baluchistan, who prefer the Norfolk Trotter and Arab, and he was requested to arrange for the replacement of the former by the two latter kinds. This the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, engaged to do whenever possible and the English thorough bred horse "Shrewsbury," at Loralai, was exchanged for an Arab. "Shrewsbury" was, however, kept at Loralai during the hot weather and left for Jacobabad on the 15th September 1889. Later in the year (in December) 6 Arab and 3 Norfolk Trotter stallions and one (1) donkey stallion were despatched to Sibi by the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, 2 English thorough breds being returned to the Department at Babugarh in exchange. The total number of horses at the Sibi Horse Show was about 1,200, of which 983 were registered and 753 competed for prizes as against 871 last year. There was again a very fine show of Nari cattle and a few donkeys, mules and camels, both riding and baggage.

The number of branded mares shown was less than that at the last fair, and to this the Officiating General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, draws attention in his report to the Government of India. The falling off may be due to three causes :—

1st.—The taking of an animal to the fair means that its owner must take some trouble and lose some time and money.

2nd.—After the experience of several fairs owners have learnt to put a more reasonable value on their stock and no longer consider their own horses as certain of prizes. As a result, unless a horse is fairly sure of a prize or is for sale the owner keeps it at home.

3rd.—Owners sell their branded mares and fillies as readily as though they were not branded, and purchasers show no disinclination to buy branded stock.

To whatever causes the falling off referred to may be due the result of Horse Breeding Operations in Baluchistan may surely be considered satisfactory if the stallions serving in the Agency cover their complement of mares and if the number and quality of horses available for the Remount Department do not decrease.

There was a considerable increase of remounts and of young stock bred from Government stallions. Fifty-five horses were bought for the Army Remount Department at an average cost of R251,40 for the Bengal Cavalry at an average cost of R229, and 38 for the Bombay Cavalry, at an average cost of R219. Thus, 133 horses were secured for Government at an average cost of R235. The number bought last year was 55 and the average cost R211.

In addition to this, the Commissariat Department secured 25 excellent draught bullocks at a cost of R2,100. Six riding and 2 baggage camels were also secured for Government.

Rupees 2,325 were distributed in prizes, of which R1,000 were given by Government.

Considering that the primary object of the show is to obtain a better class and greater number of horses for Government, it may fairly be said that the fair was a great success. On the 1st October, 1889, a small District Horse Show

was held at Quetta to encourage horse-breeding in the district. Prizes to the amount of R419 were given away, but it is unnecessary to remark on the show, as it was the first of its kind.

XVIII.—VOLUNTEERS.

Officers.

On the 20th December Major E. A. Leach resigned the command of the Baluchistan Volunteers in consequence of his transfer to Burma, making over command as a temporary measure to Captain Anscomb. The post of Commandant had not been filled up when the year closed.

Lieutenant S. W. Sutton was granted leave from the 30th December, 1889, to the 31st October 1890.

Strength and Efficiency.

During the year under review the strength of the corps rose from 75 to 112 men, and the capitation grant from R330-0-0 to R2,105-0-0. The number of men on inspection parade was 56 as compared with 49 at the previous inspection.

The report for the year under review was considered satisfactory by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The figure of merit was 160·44, and the percentage of extra efficients 50·00.

XIX.—RAILWAYS.

During the year under review, the administrative office for Punjab and Sind Railways was broken up, and in September, 1889, the frontier lines beyond Sibi were put under a second Superintendent of Way and Works, whose headquarters were fixed at Quetta. Good progress has been made in the troop traffic lines of the frontier section, though some parts damaged by the floods of 1889 have had to be reconstructed. Considerable progress has also been made in the Mittri Chord Line, and the regrading of the line between Sibi and Nasik is in progress. In April and June heavy rain fell in the Quetta and Harnai districts, and again in July and August there were heavy falls of rain in the Quetta, Shahrig and Bolan districts. The damage done to the lines was frequent and serious, the Bolan line suffering especially. Endeavours were made when reconstructing the Sind-Pishin and Bolan lines to improve alignments, where possible, to provide against future damage.

XX.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Agency Forest Department for the year 1889-90 was submitted with the remarks of the Agent to the Governor-General, with letter No. 1210, dated the 19th December 1890.

XXI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Early in June, 1889, coal was discovered near Darwaza in the Bolan Pass. As the Government of India attached great importance to explorations for coal and oil in Baluchistan, the Director, Geological Surveys, was instructed to appoint an efficient staff to report upon the province generally. Mr. R. D. Oldham and Mr. Philip Lake were accordingly deputed to Baluchistan and joined early in October, 1889, but unfortunately Mr. Lake shortly afterwards fell ill. Owing to the paucity of officers in the Department he was not replaced, and Mr. Oldham was left alone in Baluchistan.

A report on the work done by this officer has no doubt reached the Government of India through the Director, Geological Surveys, but it may be

noted here in anticipation of the report for 1890-91 that the borings for water have been most successful, and that some promising shows of oil have been discovered near Spintange.

XXII.—MEDICAL.

The report on Dispensaries in Baluchistan, with annual returns, for the year 1889 was forwarded to Government with letter No. 6814, dated the 20th December 1890.

The general annual return shows that the total number of in-door and out-door patients treated has again risen from 96,605 in 1888 to 113.302 in 1889.

In September it was reported that cholera had made its appearance in Dadar. There were also some few cases at Quetta and among the Mehterzais, and some doubtful ones were reported from Pishin. But, as will be seen from the Agency Surgeon's report, the outbreak was very slight, though the type of disease was bad. With this exception the year was not distinguished by any epidemic and may be said to have been very healthy.

In January, 1889, a dispensary, to be maintained wholly by the Bela State, was opened at Las Bela, and the Government of India was asked to depute an Hospital Assistant for duty in it. The officer selected arrived in Bela on the 10th February 1889.

In June both the Regimental Medical Officers serving at Loralai declined to take over the duties of Civil Surgeon as the remuneration (₹50 per mensem) was insufficient. The dispensary was therefore without proper medical supervision during the remainder of the year.

In July a new administrative block was opened in the Quetta Civil Hospital. The cost was defrayed chiefly from subscriptions, a small sum being contributed by the Municipality.

In May, 1889, a dispensary was opened at the Khost colliery. During the third quarter of the year there was considerable mortality among the miners, but with additional precaution the health of the colony improved, and is now more satisfactory. The Agency Surgeon states in his report that a good deal of the sickness was due to the fact that the miners were quite insufficiently hutted. Khost is also unhealthy by reason of its rice cultivation.

APPENDIX A.

No. 2779, dated Quetta, the 30th May 1890.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, B.S.C., Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin district for the year 1889-90.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY, DIVISIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. The country extending as far as Chageh has been placed under the control of the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin. The Afghans had recently occupied Chageh and ousted the Sinjrani Chief Ali Khan. Under orders of the Government of India the Political Agent proceeded to Chageh on 18th December, 1889, with an escort of cavalry, and visited the place. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the Afghan Tax Collector at Chageh was told on the 29th December, 1889, to vacate the post within three months. But the latest news received is that the Afghans have not yet done so.

3. Mr. Barnes, the permanent Political Agent, left the district on the 20th April, 1889, to take up the appointment of Officiating Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and Major G. Gaisford assumed charge of the district from that date.

4. The appointment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, referred to in the eighth paragraph of the Administration Report for 1888-89 was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1368-E. of 16th July 1889. The establishment sanctioned in this letter is—

	R
1 Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General	250
1 Peshkar	70
1 Muharir	40
1 Nazir	30
1 Jemadar	16
3 Peons	36

To meet a portion of this cost the Pishin Tehsil Establishment was reduced to the following scale :—

	R
1 Tahsildar	150
1 Naib Tahsildar	80
1 Kanungo	50
1 Accountant	50
1 Treasurer	45
1 Wasil-baki-Nawis	40
1 Muharir, Judicial	40
1 Godown Muharir	30
2 Dhanwais	40
1 Jemadar	15
3 Chaprassis	30

Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Tahsildar, Pishin, was appointed to be Native Assistant, Pishin, in Foreign Department Notification No. 1396-E. of 19th July 1889.

Lala Hurri Ram, the head munshi in the Pishin Tahsil, was appointed tahsildar of the 4th grade and tahsildar in Pishin on probation for six months, with effect from the 24th July 1889. A report has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner recommending his confirmation.

5. The services of Mr. R. C. Plowden, Assistant District Superintendent in charge of the Quetta-Pishin District Police, were replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, of the 2nd Gurkha Regiment, was appointed to the Quetta Police and assumed charge of his duties on the 12th April 1889. Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt was afterwards transferred to Loralai, and Captain G. C. Trench appointed in his place. The latter assumed charge of his duties on the 11th December 1889.

6. The Naib Tahsildar of Pishin, Saiad Hussain Khan, remained in the Khojak Pass throughout the year. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police was placed in charge of

the Khojak Pass in accordance with the sanction accorded in the Foreign Department letter No. 1344-E. of 15th July 1889. The following establishment was sanctioned for him :—

	₹
1 Peshkar	60
1 Nazir	30

Lieutenant Cubitt was invested with civil powers up to ₹500, and powers of a Magistrate of the Second class on the criminal side in the Khojak Pass.

7. The appointment of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police has now (1st January 1890) been changed into that of the Assistant Political Agent. The officer holding this appointment will be in charge of the Police and Levies of the district and will help the Political Agent in the general work of the district.

8. Mr. Ingle, Extra Assistant Commissioner, remained in charge of the Quetta subdivision of the district. His term of service having expired on 9th December 1889, he was specially appointed for one year more. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan was in charge of the Quetta tahsil throughout the year. Certain irregularities, however, in the working of the tahsil having come to light, he was placed under suspension shortly before the end of the year under review, a special report of the circumstances being submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General.

9. Mr. S. H. King, the Treasury Officer of Quetta, went on three months' privilege leave on the 9th September, 1889, and Mr. H. Smith, Head Accountant, acted as Treasury Officer.

10. Serious charges were brought against Ghasita Mal, Naib Tahsildar in the Quetta tahsil, and after full enquiry he was dismissed the service with effect from the 1st April, 1889, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General. Munshi Said Rasul, Sarishtadar in the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, was appointed as Naib Tahsildar on probation for six months. He has since been confirmed.

12. A list of the gazetted officers serving in the Quetta-Pishin district is attached and marked A.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

13. Hitherto separate revenue reports have been submitted, but it has now been considered expedient to embody these reports in the General Administration Report of the district.

QUETTA REVENUES.

With his letter No. 5809 of the 3rd October, 1888, Mr. Martindale, then Political Agent in charge of the district, submitted the Budget estimates for the year 1889-90. Revised estimates were submitted with my letter No. 4734 of 7th October 1889. A statement marked B, which contains the complete account for the year 1889-90, is enclosed. It will be seen that in the estimates submitted in October, 1888, the receipts were calculated to be ₹1,59,000 and in the revised estimates at ₹1,58,850. The actual receipts during the year amount to ₹1,61,191-4-7, which gives an increase of ₹2,191-4-7 over the original estimates. None of the items seem to require explanation.

EXPENDITURE.

14. The expenditure for the year was calculated at ₹1,55,483 in the original estimates and ₹2,05,853 in the Revised estimates. The increase chiefly falls under the head "Public Works."

In the month of August, 1889, heavy floods occurred in Quetta, and several of the buildings were destroyed, including the tahsil and thana. A full report was submitted to the Government of India, and a special grant of ₹46,000 was sanctioned for the Public Works in Foreign Department letter No. 1847-E of 20th September 1889.

15. The actual expenditure during the year amounted to ₹1,93,702-9-7, or ₹12,150-6-5 less than the Revised estimates. The large decrease of ₹7,895-10-7 is shown under Public Works sub-head "Establishment and Contingencies;" ₹1,300 were originally provided for under this head. The Government of India, when sanctioning the special grant for buildings damaged by floods, allotted ₹9,000 for tools and plant. Of this, however, only ₹1,026-13-9 have been expended, and hence a large saving has been effected. This matter was explained in the correspondence in connection with a grant for the Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School building, and the Government of India have sanctioned an expenditure of ₹7,000 out of this saving on the school during the year 1890-91.

16. No additional charges have been thrown on the Quetta revenues, except an expenditure of R642-9-7 on account of the judicial establishment *, sanctioned in the Government of India Foreign Department letter No. 1041.E. of 28th May, 1889, for the Treasury Officer, Quetta.

	R	a.	p.
* 1 Peshkar . .	40	0	0
1 Nazir . .	25	0	0
1 Process-server .	11	8	0

17. It was anticipated when the Revised estimates were framed that the year would close with a balance of R91,175-9-6, including the accumulated surplus, but the actual figures show that there were R1,05,667-4-6 to the credit of the Quetta Assigned revenues on the 31st March 1890.

18. The old system of Batai and Zari Kulang continued in force in the Quetta tahsil during the year. The scheme for a summary settlement submitted by Mr. Martindale with his letter No. 6129 of the 20th October, 1888, has been sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 256-E., dated the 31st January, 1890, with effect from the 1st April 1890. There are three classes of villages in the Quetta tahsil and the average receipts from them during the past three years were as under:—

	R	a.	p.
1. Fifteen secure villages in which *batai* is taken	15,491	0	0
2. Three insecure villages in which *batai* is taken	1,341	9	2
3. Twelve secure villages paying a fixed assessment	14,189	12	11
TOTAL .	31,022	6	1

The totals of the new cash assessment which it is proposed to put on these villages are:—

	R	a.	p.
Class I	13,833	0	0
Class II	1,055	3	3
Class III	11,945	3	9
TOTAL .	26,833	7	0

Orders have been issued to work out the details, and efforts are being made to introduce the new system from the next Rabi, but the Agent to the Governor-General has decided to take R14,189-12-11 from Class III instead of the sum suggested by Mr. Martindale (*vide* Government of India letter No. 256-E. of 31st January last).

19. A list of the important public works executed during the year, and paid for out of the Quetta assigned revenues forms Appendix E to this report.

20. Statement D gives the actual receipts and expenditure of the Quetta revenues for the three years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90.

The receipts during the year 1889-90 amounted to R1,61,191-4-7 against R1,74,076-5-4 in 1888-89 and R1,63,839-11-4 in 1887-88. The decrease is chiefly under the head "Stamps." The receipts from the court-fees in 1888-89 were R43,920, whereas in 1889-90 they fell down to R34,816-8-0. This is due to many of the railway and military works having been completed.

PISHIN REVENUES.

21. There has been no change in the system of the collection of revenues. The fixed assessment sanctioned by the Government of India could not be introduced during the year, as several details had to be worked out. This has now been done, and the fixed assessment will be levied hereafter.

22. The following statements are attached to this report:—

E.—Revenue in cash and kind collected in Pishin, 1889-90.

F.—Revenue in cash and kind collected in Shorarud.

G.—Showing the estimate and actual receipts for 1889-90 and increase or decrease.

H.—A comparative statement showing the revenue receipts under all heads in Pishin and Shorarud in 1889-90, and

I.—Showing the expenditure debitable to Imperial revenue for the year 1889-90.

It will be seen on a reference to Statement G that the receipts for the year were estimated at R71,000 when the estimates were submitted by Mr. Martindale with his letter No. 5809 of 3rd October 1888. The total receipts for the year amount under all heads to R1,07,346-6-2, showing an increase of R36,346-6-2 over the estimates. This requires some explanation: R7,026-6-2 have been realized and credited during the year on account of arrears of revenue

for 1888-89. This was not provided for in the estimates submitted in October 1888. When the completed account of the revenues for 1888-89 was submitted, it was explained in the fifth paragraph of my letter No. 2191 of the 29th May, 1889, that at the end of the year revenue estimated to be worth ₹6,001-5-1 remained unrealized. Instead of this sum of ₹6,001-5-1, the actual realizations amounted to ₹7,026-6-2.

The estimate under head "Land revenue" was Rs. 42,300, but the actual receipts amounted to ₹ 50,483-4-4, showing an increase of ₹ 8,183-4-4. This large increase is owing to rain having fallen in due season. An enhanced area was cultivated this year near Manzaki by bringing water from the Lora on to hitherto waste land, and this brought an additional ₹1,015. The following comparative figures will help in explaining the increase—

	Mds. 1888-89	Mds. 1889-90
Wheat	8,346	10,334
Barley	1785	3,904
Jowari	379	435
Millet	79	128
Lucerne	159	293
Bhoosa	8,670	11,859

During the past winter no rain or snow fell. The Barani crops have nearly all failed, whilst the Abi ones will be lighter than ordinary. The revenue for 1890-91 will necessarily be less than usual. There has been an increase of ₹7,532-10-8 under the head "Muskrat." The estimated amount under this head was ₹20,000, but the contracts for the year for country liquor and drugs were sold for ₹26,250. In addition to this a sum of ₹1,282-10-8 was realized on account of fees for licenses for sale of foreign liquor.

Under head "3, Stamps and Court-fees," there is an increase of ₹8,684-14-9 over the estimates. In August, 1889, a Court of Extra Assistant Commissioner was established in Pishin. The Assistant Political Agent in charge of Police was also invested with powers, and the provisions of the Court-fees and Stamp Acts were more strictly enforced. The same reasons account for the increase of ₹2,666-6-4 under head "4, Fines and Penalties."

23. When the estimates for the year were submitted it was anticipated that the general police scheme would be sanctioned, and the twelve policemen paid out of the Quetta revenues would be absorbed in the general police. The scheme has not yet been finally sanctioned, and ₹1,776 were therefore charged against the Quetta revenues for the cost of these twelve men for 1889-90, and brought into account.

24. The total receipts for the year are ₹1,07,346-6-2, and this is the first time that the Pishin receipts have exceeded a lakh of rupees. Excluding ₹7,026-6-2 on account of arrears for 1888-89, and ₹1,776 for the police, the net receipts for the year amount to ₹98,544, showing an increase of ₹28,544 over the estimates.

25. A reference to statement H will show that in 1887-88 the total receipts amounted to ₹68,150-12-3, in 1888-89 to ₹87,882-11-2, and in 1889-90 to ₹1,07,346-6-2.

26. The total expenditure for the year 1889-90 is ₹2,34,585-11-4. Of this ₹41,742-1-7 is local, *i.e.* charges for administration, &c., and ₹1,92,843-9-9 imperial.

27. In his report submitted with the annual accounts, Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, states that, considering the area of the Pishin sub-division, the land revenue realized is comparatively small. The revenue has been realized on the scale fixed by the Afghan authorities. This scale, he says, does not seem to have been based on sound principles. Some of the villages pay as much as one-third share of the gross produce of their lands as *batai*, and this assessment is considered to be excessively high and serves to a good extent to check the progress of cultivation. Some villages pay *gham-i-naukar* or fixed assessment in cash or kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, and these villages are very lightly assessed. He is of opinion, and in this I fully agree with him, that if the whole of the present revenue system now in vogue in the district were thoroughly enquired into and a uniform system of *batai* were introduced at one-sixth of the produce, the receipts under "Land revenue" for Pishin in a good year would amount to about one lakh of rupees. This would entail no hardship on the zemindars. One-sixth is realized in all other districts of the Agency, and I can state from experience that in the Thal-Chotiali district the zemindars are perfectly contented. They are rapidly getting wealthy and bringing new land under cultivation. The Pishin system is not a fair one. Government does not get its dues. Some villages are overtaxed, whilst many are let off with merely nominal assessment, and for which they have no just claim. Were all villages equally assessed, there would be no discontent.

28. In addition to ₹1,07,346-6-2 credited to the Land revenue, a sum of ₹7,257-15-11 was realized as revenue from the lands irrigated by the Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund water, and credited to the Irrigation Department during the year 1889-90.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

29. The general health of the Quetta and Pishin districts has been fairly good throughout the year. The total number of cholera cases that occurred in Quetta in the months of September and October 1889 was 29, of which 19 were fatal.

VACCINATION.

A vaccinator visited most of the different villages in the Quetta and Pishin districts, and performed 2,936 successful operations. There was almost a complete absence of small-pox from these districts.

QUETTA TOWN.

Thirteen iron urinals were put up in the course of the year. Fifteen iron night soil receptacles were purchased for use at the latrines. New rubbish and filth carts were provided. On the whole, the sanitary state of the town will compare very favourably with that of towns elsewhere.

JUDICIAL.

30. During the year 1888-89 there were in all eights courts in the district. During 1889-90 a court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner was created in Pishin, and the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Levies and Police was also invested with magisterial powers to be exercised in the Khojak Pass. The table given below contains the names of the courts and powers exercised by each—

Name of Courts.	Civil.	Criminal.
1. Political Agent	District Judge for Quetta and Pishin.	1. Sessions Judge, Pishin. 2. District Magistrate, Quetta.
2. Assistant Political Agent	₹ 500	2nd class Magistrate with powers for whipping.
3. Cantonment Magistrate	₹500 Small Cause Court Court.	1st class.
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	₹ 10,000	1st class and summary powers to hear appeals from the orders of the Tahsildar and Munsiff of Quetta.
5. Munsiff, Quetta	300	2nd Class.
6. Tahsildar ,,	300	Ditto.
7. Treasury Officer, Quetta	500	Ditto.
8. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	10,000	1st class and summary powers.
9. Tahsildar, Pishin	300	2nd class.
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	50	3rd class.

31. Two statements, marked J and K, showing the working of the courts on the Civil and Criminal side are attached. A reference to Statement J will show that the total number of civil suits decided during the year 1889-90 was 5,830, against 5,359 in 1888-89. In addition to this 2,404 cases for execution of decree were decided, against 2,337 during the preceding year. The number of civil appeals decided in 1889-90 is 103, against 116 in 1888-89. The table given below shows the number of civil suits decided during the past three years :—

Year.	Civil suits, Original.	Appeals.	Execution of decree.
1887-88	5,032	72	1,769
1888-89	5,359	116	2,337
1889-90	5,830	103	2,404

32. The total value of the civil suits decided in 1889-90 is ₹4,06,126-3-11, which gives an average of about ₹70 for each case. The average value of cases in 1888-89 was about ₹100. The decrease in the value of the suits is owing to the majority of the large railway and military works that were going on in the district having been completed.

33. Turning to Return K it will be seen that the total number of cases decided during the year 1889-90 is 2,659, against 2,403 in 1888-89. In addition to these, 1,659 miscellaneous cases, 28 appeals, and 62 jirga cases were decided, making a total of 4,408 against 4,860 during the year 1888-89.

34. The comparative statement given below shows the working of each court during the year 1889-90—

A.—CIVIL.

NAME OF COURTS.	Original cases.	Decree cases.	Appeals.	TOTAL.
1. Political Agent	12	4	36	52
2. Cantonment Magistrate	255	70	...	325
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	79	67	296
4. Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	1,696	...	5,065
5. Tahsildar, Quetta	84	27	...	111
6. Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	43	...	142
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	87	...	289
8. Tahsildar, Pishin	564	162	...	726
9. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	85	36	...	121
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	1,010	200	...	1,210
TOTAL	...	...	...	8,337

B.—CRIMINAL.

NAME OF COURTS.	Original.	Appeals.	Jirga cases.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1. Political Agent	19	27	23	106	175
2. Cantonment Magistrate	755	...	...	102	857
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	904	1	10	212	1,127
4. Munsiff, Quetta	31	...	...	...	31
5. Tahsildar, Quetta	105	...	...	118	223
6 Treasury Officer, Quetta	171	...	...	...	171
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	148	...	10	484	642
8. Tahsildar, Pishin	184	...	18	537	739
9. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	127	...	1	43	171
10. Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	215	...	...	57	272
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	4,408

The highest number of cases was decided by the Munsiff of Quetta. In 1889-90 he disposed of in all 5,096 cases. The work done by other courts seems also to be satisfactory.

POLICE.

35. As explained in the 5th paragraph of this Report, Lieutenant Cubitt was transferred to Loralai, and Captain G. C. Trench appointed to the charge of police.

36. A police thana was established at the New Chaman station during the year, and the following establishment was sanctioned for it in Government of India, Foreign Department letter No. 1385-E., dated the 18th July 1889 :—

	₹
1 Deputy Inspector	40
1 Sergeant	17
6 Constables	72

37. The general scheme of the police and levies is still under consideration, and final orders have not yet been passed.

38. Captain Trench, Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, has submitted the Police Administration Report for the year, an extract of which forms Appendix L to this report. Captain Trench has worked with great energy, and the police, both foot and mounted, has improved.

THE QUETTA MUNICIPAL POLICE.

39. This police consists of—

1 Deputy Inspector;	2 Naiks; and
2 Havildars;	44 Constables.

In addition to this, there are 1 Jemadar and 6 Constables.

for the prevention of illicit sale of liquor to soldiers, &c. Up to June, 1889, the Municipal Police was under the orders of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta. It was, however, considered advisable that, excepting a few men required for looking after sanitary and other miscellaneous work, the remainder of the men should be placed under the Assistant Political Agent. On the 5th June, 1889, the change was effected. One naik and eleven constables were placed under the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, and the remaining under the Assistant Political Agent. Captain Trench has re-organized the working of the City police, and the new arrangements seem to be working very satisfactorily.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

40. A levies post was established during the year at the proposed railway terminus, called New Chaman. The following establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department letter No. 1385-E., dated the 18th July 1889:—

	R.
1 Jemadar	20
10 Khassadars	120
10 Sowars	200

ACHAKZAI SERVICE.

41. Before Mr. Barnes left for Simla, he reported to the Agent to the Governor-General that the Achakzai, which was absolutely in the hands of Abdul Hamid Khan Achakzai, was not working satisfactorily, and he proposed to redistribute and divide the responsibility between Abdul Hamid Khan and Ghulam Haider Khan and Lal Mahomed Khan. After-experience also proved that Abdul Hamid Khan was not working well, and instead of assisting in the detection of crime his men were suspected of being accomplices in many cases. Abdul Hamid Khan and his brothers, when brought to book, were almost mutinous. Their conduct was brought to the notice of the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who after enquiry sent Abdul Hamid Khan and two of his brothers to Karachi as a punishment. The Achakzai service, amounting to R2,004, was distributed as under:—

(*a*) *Tribal Responsibility.*

	R
Malik Lalu, Malizai	40
„ Samundar, Alizai	40
Badinzais	40
Hamidzais	100
Ghulam Haider Khan	50
Five Sowars	100
Lal Muhammad Khan	40
Abdul Hamid Khan	50
Five Sowars	100
Abdul Majid Khan	40
Four Sowars	80

(*b*) *Posts.*

1 Pinjahbashi	50
1 „	40
2 Pinjahbashi at R 30	60
8 Jemadars „ 20	160
74 Khassadars „ 12	888

(*c*) *Miscellaneous.*

1 Munshi at Killa Abdulla	25
1 „ „ Chaman	50
1 „ „ New Chaman	25
1 Sweeper	12
Contingencies	14
TOTAL	2,004

These proposals were sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1490-E. of 31st July, 1889. The service sanctioned for the posts was distributed as under:—

I.—Killa Abdulla.

	₹
1 Pinjahbashi	40
1 Jemadar	20
10 Khassadars	120

II.—Shamshi Khan.

1 Jemadar Kakozai	20
10 Khassadars	120

III.—Chaman Post.

1 Pinjahbashi	50
2 Jemadars at ₹20	40
20 Khassadars	240

IV.—Sanzal Post.

1 Malazai Pinjahbashi	30
1 Jemadar	20
8 Khassadars	96

V.—Roghani.

1 Malezai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

VI.—Gwaja Pass.

1 Pinjahbashi	30
8 Khassadars	96

VII.—Spinategha.

1 Usmanzai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

VIII.—Arambi.

1 Masizai Jemadar	20
6 Khassadars	72

The posts in the Khojak Pass, *ie.* Shamshi Khan and Chaman, with the postal service, were placed under the Assistant Political Agent. The posts at Killa Abdulla, Arambi, Roghani, Spinategha and Gwaja were placed under the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin. The change made has hitherto worked satisfactorily.

42. Abdul Hamid Khan and his brothers were permitted to return from Karachi in October, 1889, and the following service has again been given to them, with effect from the 1st March, 1890:—

	₹
Abdul Hamid Khan	100
Five sowars	100
Abdul Mazid Khan	80
Four sowars	80
TOTAL	360

The posts at Spinategha and Gwaja have also been placed under Abdul Hamid Khan. The regular troops have been withdrawn from Gulistan. Abdul Hamid Khan has been directed to keep his levies in the fort and to be responsible for the surrounding villages and the Gwaja Pass.

QUETTA LEVIES.

43. Syeds Samunder Shah and Jehan Shah, of Kirani, who were in receipt of an allowance of ₹40, died in November, 1889, and this allowance has been discontinued. Kazi Mahomed Hussain, who was in receipt of ₹10 per mensem as an allowance from the miscellaneous levies payments, died in December, 1888, and the stipend has been continued to his brother, Ghulam Haider, up to the 31st March, 1890, after which date it will cease.

Mahomed Usman Khan Durani, a jemadar in the Quetta Levies, died on the 19th March 1890. He was in receipt of R120 per mensem, R40 for himself as jemadar, and R80 for four sowars. The question of re-assigning this service is under consideration.

44. In the Pishin Tehsil the levies assisted the police in investigating five criminal cases. In the Quetta Tehsil the cases in which levies are said to have taken a prominent part number 12.

45. A statement marked M gives the present distribution of the levies in the Quetta-Pishin District.

JAILS.

46. The number of jails is the same as during the last year. The Agency Surgeon, Quetta, held charge of the Quetta Jail and the tahsildar of Pishin that of the jail in Pishin.

47. The average number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail has been 60·6 in 1889-90, against 60·43 in 1888-89. In the Pishin Jail the daily average has been 15 in 1889-90.

48. The cost of feeding the prisoners in the Quetta Jail has been two annas and nine pies per man per day, against two annas and six pies in 1888-89. In the Pishin Jail the average cost of feed per prisoner per day in 1889-90 has been two annas and seven pies, against two annas and three pies in the previous year.

49. The total cost of the jails during the year under report was as under :—

	Establishment.	Feed, &c.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Quetta . . .	3,189 5 11	6,621 0 11
Pishin . . .	.....	2,012 15 2

Sixty-two prisoners were transferred to the Shikarpur Central Jail in 1889-90.

ACTS EXTENDED.

(1) Brahmo Marriage Act.

50. Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases) was extended to the district including the cantonment and the town of Quetta in Foreign Department Notification No. 876-E., dated Simla, the 1st May 1889. The rules framed by the Local Government under the Act are given in Appendix N.

(2) Hackney Carriage Law.

51. The Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, was passed by the Governor-General in Council on the 18th May 1889. The rules framed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan form Appendix O to this report.

(3) Act XX of 1887.

52. This Act is in force in British India, and was made applicable to the Pishin District on the 27th July 1889.

The rules framed by the Agent to the Governor-General on that date, as amended by order No. 4334 of the 28th August, 1889, are given in Appendix P.

(4) Dog Tax.

53. A dog tax was imposed in the Quetta civil town during the year 1889-90. The following rules were approved by the Agent to the Governor-General :—

1. For every dog of the age of one month or more, a tax of one rupee per calendar year shall be payable by the person owning or having charge of such dog within the municipal limits of the town.
2. The tax shall be due in January of each year, and shall either be paid by the person concerned at the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, or to the person presenting a receipt for the same, signed by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
3. In default of payment of the tax, it shall, upon information laid before a Magistrate be recovered by a summary proceeding in the manner provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure.
4. No such tax shall be leviable from—
   (*a*) Any person not residing for more than thirty days in the yearwith in the municipal limits of the town.
   (*b*) Any volunteer.

(5) Baluchistan Agency Laws and British Baluchistan Regulations.

54. The British Baluchistan Laws Regulations, the Civil Justice Regulations, and the Criminal Justice Regulations received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 23rd January 1890. The Baluchistan Agency Laws were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 1st February 1890. None of these came into force during the year under report.

(6) Act II of 1890.

55. The Administrator General's Act, II of 1874, has been amended, and for the purposes of that Act Baluchistan has been included in the Bombay Presidency.

REGISTRATION.

56. The Registration Act was not extended to the Pishin Sub-Division, and the question was under consideration.

The Quetta district is divided into two sub-districts for the purposes of the Registration Act, *viz.* (1) the Cantonment, and (2) the Quetta Town and Sub-Division. No registration work was done in the Cantonment sub-district during the year.

A statement marked Q shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta civil town during the year 1889-90. The total number of documents registered during the year was 311, against 414 in 1888-89 and 456 in 1887-88. The amount of fees collected was R852-8-0. The question of the fees to be paid to the Sub-Registrar was under reference to the Comptroller of India Treasuries, as explained in the thirtieth paragraph of the report for 1888-89. It was decided that only the mutation fees are to be credited to the head "Land revenue," and, excepting the mutation fees, the Sub-Registrar is entitled to the usual remuneration for fees realized for registration of documents. The Sub-Registrar has, therefore, drawn his share during the year under report.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

57. There are the following bazars now in the Quetta-Pishin district:—

Quetta tahsil.

1. Quetta.
2. Baleli.

Pishin.

1. Pishin Sadar Bazar.
2. Bostan.
3. Sirinan.
4. Said Hamid.
5. Gulistan Station.
6. Gulistan Fort.
7. Killa Abdulla.
8. Shamshi Khan.
9. Shelabagh.
10. Spinawana.
11. Chaman Fort.
12. New Chaman.
13. Sanzal.
14. Khushdil Khan.

The bazars at Fuller's Camp, Khanai, and Khushdil Khan have considerably diminished, and there is now no bazar at Yarukarez or the Khojak crest.

58. During the year under report the bazars in the Pishin tahsil have been divided into two heads for the purposes of accounts, *i.e.*—

(1) The Pishin sadar bazar.

(2) The Pishin district bazars.

The receipts of the Bazars in Pishin during the year 1889-90 were as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
1. Pishin sadar bazar	4,756	12	0
2. Pishin district bazar	20,538	9	2
Total	25,295	5	2

against R30,146-8-6 in 1888-89 and R15,975-15-0 in 1887-88. It will be seen that, compared with the year 1888-89, the receipts have fallen by about five thousand rupees. This is mainly due to some of the works that were going on in the district having been completed, and the bazar population having consequently diminished.

The bazars in the Khojak Pass were managed during a considerable part of the year by the officer in charge of the Quetta-Pishin District Police, and the accounts kept in the office of the Political Agent.

59. The expenditure from the Funds on sanitary and chowkidari establishments, the staff employed for the collection of the cess, and in providing latrines, &c., was as under—

	R	a.	p.
1. Pishin Sadar Bazar	3,985	1	10
2. Pishin District Bazar	20,920	13	7

The expenditure during the year 1888-89 was R21,914-11-4 and in 1887-88 R11,352-4-3.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

60. There have been no receipts from the Baleli Bazar during the year.

The receipts of the Quetta Municipal Fund during the year amounted to R98,139-6-5, against R97,056-8-4 in the previous year, showing an increase of about one thousand rupees. The expenditure from this fund during 1889-90 was R1,01,925-8-1, or R3,786-1-8 in excess of the receipts. This expenditure was met out of the balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year 1888-89. Statement R attached to the report contains the complete account for the year 1889-90. A comparative statement marked S gives the receipts and expenditure on account of this fund for the past three years. A reference to Statement S will show that the expenditure under heads "Conservancy" and "Education" have steadily increased. In 1887-88 R11,200 were expended on the conservancy establishments, &c., in 1888-89 R14,973-11-11, and in 1889-90 R18,751-3-4. Similarly, the expenditure on education in 1887-88 was R2,271-13-6, in 1888-89 R3,343-4-0, and in 1889-90 R5,443-11-7.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

61. The receipts from excise during the year under report were as shown below :—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta	66,226	10	9
Pishin	27,532	10	8

The figures for the preceding two years are—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	71,200	8	0	57,830	0	0
Pishin	21,955	0	0	30,383	5	4

It will be seen that the receipts in Quetta have risen by about nine thousand rupees, while the receipts in Pishin have fallen by about R3,000 as compared with the year 1888-89. The Bazar in Pishin itself has much diminished, and hence the decrease.

STAMPS.

62. The receipts during the year 1889-90 on account of stamps were as under—

	Court-fees.			Others.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	34,816	8	0	12,914	4	0
Pishin	13,514	1	9	470	13	0

The receipts during the year 1888-89 were—

	Court-fees.			Others.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
In Quetta	43,920	0	0	13,163	4	0
In Pishin	4,892	5	0	283	4	0

A comparison of the figures of 1888-89 with those for the year 1889-90 will show that the receipts in Pishin have nearly trebled, whereas the receipts in Quetta have considerably fallen. Owing to the completion of some of the larger public works in the district, the number of big civil suits has decreased, and hence the decrease in the receipts under the head "Court-fees." In the Pishin ilaka, especially in the Khojak Pass, more attention has been paid to the provisions of the Court-fees Act, and this accounts for the increase in the court-fees in Pishin sub-division.

FORESTS.

SHEBO CANAL PLANTATION.

63. The chief work of the year was at the Shebo plantation, the boundary of which was demarcated by large mud plastered pillars. Three miles of barbed wire fence were put up enclosing the portion between the railway and Sirinan-Pishin road.

During the spring of 1889 heavy hail storms made great havock amongst the young plants and cuttings in the plantation. A great number were killed, and more had their young shoots knocked off.

A nursery has been formed near the rest-house.

ZANGI LORA AND DHOBI GHAT PLANTATIONS.

These plantations have been kept up, and the whole area is now trenched and planted up with willows, poplars, apricots and almond.

Much damage was done to both of these areas by floods in the hot weather, the boundary walls being broken down.

ZARGHUN FOREST.

The boundaries of the Zarghun juniper forest were settled, and stone pillars erected on all but a small portion, where a further settlement is needed owing to tribal disputes.

GWAL.

The Gwal forest question was practically settled, but it still remains to decide the exact rights of the people as to grazing and collecting fruit.

POPALZAI TAMARISK FOREST.

This forest made great progress during the year, and will in a few years become a valuable property.

HAZAR GANJI.

Correspondence has been going on regarding the reservation of the Hazar Ganji forest, and the matter has been referred to the Agent to the Governor-General.

KHUSHDIL KHAN FOREST AND GRASS RESERVE.

64. It was proposed to acquire a plot of land measuring 5,688 acres for a grass and forest reserve on the Khushdil Khan Irrigation Bund. The land was roughly surveyed, and the cost of acquisition was estimated at ₹13,287-3-6. The area—acres 5,688 1 rood 6 poles—is comprised of the following classes of land:—

	A.	*r.*	*p.*		*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Irrigated 2nd class	242	2	15	at ₹50 . .	12,129	11	0
Khushkaba	77	0	27	at ₹15 . .	1,157	8	6
Waste	5,368	2	14		.....		
TOTAL .	5,688	1	6		13,287	3	6

No definite measures have been taken about the acquisition of the land.

EDUCATION.

65. There were the following schools in the district during the year 1888-89:—

1. The Quetta Anglo-Vernacular School.
2. The Roman Catholic School.
3. The European School.

and two more schools were opened during the year 1889-90, one at Pishin for boys, and one at Quetta for native girls.

QUETTA ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

66. Last year five boys went up to the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, and all of them failed. Attention was drawn to this fact, and it was ascertained that the number of the teachers was not only insufficient, but some of those employed were not fit for the appointments they hold. An enquiry was made from the Punjab Educational Department, and it was found that according to the regulations in force the Quetta Anglo-Vernacular

School should have nine teachers. The case was represented to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and two additional teachers were sanctioned in November 1889. The present staff consists of—

	R	a.	p.
1 Head Master	100	0	0
1 Second Master	50	0	0
1 Third Master	35	0	0
1 Fourth Anglo-Vernacular Teacher	30	0	0
1 Head Persian Teacher	35	0	0
1 Assistant „	25	0	0
1 Head Vernacular Teacher	25	0	0
1 Assistant „	20	0	0
1 Sindhi Teacher	40	0	0
Scholarships	25	0	0
1 Peon	11	8	0

67. It was also represented to Government that the municipality was already spending on education more than 10 per cent. of its revenue, and the Government of India sanctioned a grant of R200 per mensem towards the Quetta School from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

The services of trained teachers were obtained from the Central Training College, Lahore, and the school was placed on a sounder footing.

68. It was explained in last year's report that the present school building was not sufficient to accommodate all the boys and that there was no playground.

The matter was laid before the Agent to the Governor-General. It was estimated that a new school would cost about R14,000, and to meet this expenditure it was proposed that the present school building, for which R4,000 were offered, should be sold, and the Government of India be moved to grant R7,000 from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, the balance, R3,000, being paid by the Quetta municipality. The Government of India were pleased to sanction the R7,000, and the building will be completed this summer.

69. It was also represented to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan that arrangements might be made with the Punjab Government to depute an Inspector half-yearly or annually to inspect the school, and to advise the Political Agent about it. The matter was referred to the Punjab Government, but I regret to say the Lieutenant-Governor finds himself unable to accede to our request. This is much to be deplored, as the Political Agent has neither the time nor the requisite experience to enable him to efficiently supervise the school.

70. A comparative statement marked T is enclosed. It will be seen that the average attendance during the year 1889-90 has been 165·46, against 140·29 in 1888-89, and 101·41 in 1887-88. This result is very satisfactory. The attendance of the Pathan boys in 1888-89 was 30·15, and in 1889-90 31·28. All efforts are being made to encourage the Pathan and Brahuis to educate their children. The R25 allotted for scholarships are distributed among these boys. The same statement will show that receipts from fees in 1889-90 amounted to R587-0-3, against R449-5-0 in 1888-89, and R258-4-9 in 1887-88, that is to say, they have more than doubled in three years. The total expenditure in the school establishment and contingencies, &c., during the year under report was R4,087-2-11.

71. Five students went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University, of which three passed. This is the first occasion on which boys educated at Quetta have qualified. This result and the general progress in the school is mainly due to the exertions of the head master, Sheikh Fazal Ilahi.

72. A student's club was established in April, 1889, in connection with the school. The club holds its meetings, in which chiefly moral subjects are discussed. There is a cricket club attached to the school, and the game seems to be very popular amongst the boys.

73. The question of text-books, especially a moral lesson book, has been under the Political Agent's consideration. References were made to the Educational Departments of Punjab and Bengal, and text-books collected. These books have been placed in the hands of the School Committee for their opinion.

74. This Committee, of which Mr. Ingle, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, is President, held several meetings during the year and offered valuable suggestions to the Political Agent.

75. The annual prizes were distributed to the boys by Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., on the 29th November 1889, when the leading maliks of the ilaka and the Panchayet of the town were present.

THE PISHIN SCHOOL.

76. The residents of Pishin, including some of the leading maliks, sent in a petition in July, 1889, asking that a school might be established at Pishin. Their petition was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and sanction was accorded to the establishment of the school on the 14th August 1889. The services of an educated Pathan were obtained through the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and the school was opened at the end of August 1889. The preliminary expenditure and the cost of the establishment has been debited to the District Bazar Funds. The average attendance in the school has been 20, but the civil population in Pishin bazar is diminishing, and it will probably be found necessary to remove the school to a more popular centre.

THE LADY SANDEMAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, QUETTA.

77. A copy of the report which was read at the opening of the school, which contains an account of how the school came to be organized, is enclosed and forms Appendix U.

The school was started on the 9th August, 1889, on trial. The building, which cost about ₹5,000, was generously provided by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel, one of the leading merchants of Quetta, at his own expense. After three months' trial it has been found that the school is working well, and there is every hope of its being resorted to by all classes of the native community. At the representation of the committee Lady Sandeman was pleased to accord her consent to the school being called after her name. The school was formally opened on the 29th November, 1889, when the leading merchants and maliks, and several European ladies and gentlemen were present.

78. Statement marked V, enclosed, gives the total number of girls on the rolls and the daily attendance. There is a special class attached to the school for married women.

On the 31st March, 1890 there were 38 girls and 8 married women on the rolls.

79. The school establishment consists of—

	₹
1 Head Mistress	50
1 Assistant Mistress	25
1 Chowkidar	12
1 Female peon	12

During the year under report the cost of establishments, &c., has been met by private subscriptions. In all ₹1,373-2-0 were raised for this purpose.

The Agent to the Governor-General has been pleased to sanction the maintenance of the school from the Municipal Funds with effect from the 1st April 1890.

80. The school is looked after by a committee of management. The committee for the year under report consisted of :—

PRESIDENT.

Mr. W. A. Ingle.

MEMBERS.

K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel.	Seth Bhikh Chand.
Diwan Ganpat Rai.	Diwan Charat Singh.
Pandit Nand Lal.	Kazi Kiam-ud-din.
Lala Chokha Nand.	Shaikh Abdul Rahim.
Chowdhri Leela Ram.	Shaikh Fazal Ilahi.

SECRETARY.

Babu Jamiat Rai.

Urdu, Hindi, and Gurmukhi are taught in the school and the scheme of studies is the same that obtains in the Girls' School in the Punjab.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL AT QUETTA.

81. The number of pupils in this school during the year 1889-90 has varied from 18 to 27. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 6 boys and 12 girls on the rolls.

The total expenditure for the year was ₹1,500, of which ₹200 were contributed by the Quetta municipality.

THE EUROPEAN SCHOOL, QUETTA.

82. The number of pupils in this institution has risen from 19 to 23 during the year. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 9 boys and 10 girls on the rolls. The total expenditure for the year was ₹2,824-6-0, of which ₹600 were contributed by the Quetta municipality.

PUBLIC WORKS.

83. There were heavy floods in the month of August, 1889, in Quetta, and several of the Revenue and Municipal buildings were destroyed. A special application was made to the Government of India and a sum of ₹46,000 was sanctioned in the Foreign Department letter No. 1847-E., dated the 20th September 1889. A new thana was built at a total cost of ₹14,139-11-0 and a tahsil at a cost of ₹10,877-1-11. A new court-house for the Munsiff of Quetta was also built. The road to Kirani was improved, and a road opened to the Kasi village.

The water-supply of the Barnes karez was greatly improved.

The total expenditure on the public works paid out of the Quetta revenues during the year was ₹59,742.

A sum of ₹23,594-14-10 was expended out of the Quetta Municipal Funds on new works and repairs during the year.

The main road to the railway station and the principal road through the town was thoroughly metalled.

Additions were made to the Ingle market. A new market was built for sale of bhoosa and firewood and a covered-in mandi for the sale of grain.

Additional accommodation was provided for the Municipal Police.

The Octroi Sadar Chowki was also enlarged and a compound wall built round it.

RAILWAYS AND SURVEYS.

84. The work on the Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin State Railway has been carried on during the year. The Khojak tunnel has been bored through, and the permanent line constructed from Chaman fort to the New Chaman station.

DETAIL SURVEY.

85. This consisted chiefly of a 2-inch survey of the Pishin Lora valley from Alizai to Kanak equal in area to about 800 square miles.

The survey of the Toba plateau and lower slopes was also completed on the ½-inch scale, and is equal in area to about 1,200 square miles.

The series of principal triangles which has been carried along the 30° parallel of latitude from the Great Indus Series near Dera Ghazi Khan has come to an end on the Khojak range. A secure base for future possible extensions has thus been secured.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

86. Seven stallions were allotted to the district during the year. They covered in all 199 mares during 1889-90 in the Quetta-Pishin district, giving an average of 28. The Arab "Kohilan" was in the district for twenty-three days, and covered 10 mares. Excluding him, the remaining 6 stallions covered 189 mares, giving an average of over 31 mares. These stallions were all sent to the Sibi district on the 15th October, 1889, where they remained for the winter, and were usefully employed. The Norfolk Trotters are the most popular sires amongst the zemindars as, their stock fetches the highest prices at the fairs.

DISTRICT HORSE SHOW.

87. To encourage horse-breeding, a District Horse Show was held at Quetta on the 1st October 1889. Breeders and zemindars attended from Pishin and other places, and prizes were given to the amount of ₹419.

CASTRATION.

88. More attention has been paid during the year under report to this branch. The Government salutri hitherto employed in the Thal-Chotiali district was brought to Quetta, and employed in the district up to 15th October, 1889, and he castrated 25 horses.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

89. Sardar Nur Muhammad Khan, Governor of Kandahar, arrived at Sirki Tibrai, near New Chaman, on the 7th August 1889. The Governor, accompanied by Abdul Aziz Khan and six of his courtiers, arrived in our camp at New Chaman on the 8th August. He had an escort of Afghan cavalry with him. A salute of thirteen guns was fired on his entering the camp.

The claim of the Nurzais to the land taken up for the New Chaman station, and several other points, were discussed. At the conclusion of the conversation an entertainment was given to the Governor and his party. The Political Agent paid a return visit to the Governor

on the evening of the 8th August 1889. The Governor returned to Kandahar on the morning of the 9th August 1889.

A report on the points discussed with the Governor was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 3586 of the 13th August 1889.

90. His Excellency Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, arrived at Quetta on the 16th October, 1889, on a private visit; visited the Khojak railway works on the 18th October, and returned to Quetta on the 19th. His Excellency left Quetta for Kurrachi on the 21st October, 1889.

91. The Honourable Messrs. Scoble and Hutchins, Members of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Quetta on the 4th November, 1889, to discuss certain points in connection with the Baluchistan Regulations with the Agent to the Governor-General. They returned to India on the 10th November 1889.

92. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and their respective staffs, arrived at Quetta on the 16th November 1889. All the civil and military officers, leading sardars, chiefs and maliks, His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela, were present at the station. On His Excellency's alighting from the carriage, the Panchayet of Quetta presented an address, a copy of which, together with His Excellency's reply, is given in Appendix W of this Report.

On the 17th November, 1889, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the hospitals and left for the Khojak at 4-5. P.M; visited the Khojak railway works on the 18th November, and returned to Quetta on the evening of the 19th, inspecting on the way the Baleli defence works. A Baluch entertainment was given at 10-30 P.M. on the 19th November, and fireworks displayed.

On the 20th November, 1889, at 11 A. M., His Highness the Khan of Kalat paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy. The return visit was paid at 4-30 P.M. At noon a Durbar, the first of its kind, was held in the Institute. All the civil and military officers of the station attended. A list of the sirdars, chiefs, maliks and Government officials admitted in the Durbar is given as Appendix X to this Report. By 12-15 P.M. all the maliks, &c., had taken their seats. The Jam of Las Bela arrived at 12-30 P.M. under a salute of nine guns. His Highness the Khan of Kalat arrived at 12-40 P.M. under a salute of twenty-one guns. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the staff arrived at the hall 12-50 P.M. under the usual salute. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at 1 P.M., when a salute of thirty-one guns was fired. On His Excellency the Viceroy taking his seat, Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General, explained the composition of the Durbar. The Viceroy then read his speech, a copy of which is given in Appendix Y. This speech was translated in Persian by Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S., the Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, and a Pushtu translation was read by Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin. *Khillats* were then conferred on sardars, maliks and native officials. A list of the men belonging to the Quetta-Pishin district to whom *khillats* were given, forms Appendix Z.

There was a Horse Race at 5 P.M.

His Excellency the Viceroy left at 8 A.M. on the 21st November 1889.

93. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught paid a private visit to Quetta on the 29th January 1890. His Royal Highness visited the Khojak Pass on the 1st February, 1890, and left Quetta for India on the 3rd February 1890.

94. The Honourable Mr. Childers, M.P., arrived at Quetta on the 31st January 1890; visited the Khojak and Bolan Passes, and left Quetta on the 6th February 1890.

COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND FOR PROVIDING MEDICAL AID TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

95. At the instance of Lady Sandeman a meeting was held at the Residency, Quetta, on the 27th November, 1889, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Lady Sandeman occupied the chair. The proceedings were opened by Dr. Leahy, who briefly explained the object of the meeting. It was said that it would be premature at the present time to expect an adequate field for the services of a lady doctor, but that there existed ample opportunities for employing trained native *dhais* who might usefully be stationed at Sibi, Sharigh Hirok and Las Bela. With these prospects in view, Dr. Leahy proposed the establishment in Baluchistan of a Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, affiliated to the Central Committee of the Association, and that for this purpose those present should constitute themselves a General Committee of Finance and Reference. It was further proposed that Sir Robert Sandeman be asked to accept the office of patron, and Lady Sandeman that of the

patroness of the Branch Association; that His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the Jam of Las Bela be invited to become vice-patrons of the Branch. These proposals were unanimously carried.

An Executive Committee, composed of the following ladies and gentlemen, was formed:—

LADY PRESIDENT.

Lady Sandeman.

HONORARY SECRETARY.	HONORARY TREASURER.
Dr. Leahy.	Diwan Ganpat Rai.

MEMBERS.

Mrs. Bigg-Wither.	Mrs. Stores.
Mrs. Gaisford.	Mrs. Leach.
Mrs. Colvin.	K. B. Burjorjee D. Patel.

Lala Chokha Nand.

It was proposed by the Lady President, and seconded by Mrs. Colvin, that an appeal be drawn up conjointly by the President and Secretary, inviting the inhabitants and residents of Baluchistan to subscribe to the funds of the Local Branch and that translations of this appeal in Persian, Urdu and Sindhi be circulated among the residents of the province. This proposition was carried unanimously.

CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY.

96. Owing to ill-health, the Rev. Dr. Sutton and the Rev. Mr. Grey went home on sick leave. The new hospital was opened by the Bishop of Lahore on 2nd April, 1889, but was closed on Dr. Sutton's departure for England.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY, QUETTA.

97. During the year 1889 there were 53 members of the library. The total receipts on account of subscription paid by the members and the contribution by the local municipality amounted to R767-9-5.

The expenditure on books and newspapers and establishment was R503-15-9, and there were R263-9-8 to the credit of the Institution on the 31st December 1889. The proposed Municipal Hall and Library have not yet been built.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

98. The head works and tanks have been completed, and pipes are being laid in the cantonments and civil town.

TOUR.

99. A statement marked I shows the places visited by the Political Agent during the year 1889-90. There being no special officer in charge of the Khojak Pass, the Political Agent had to visit that place frequently, especially in the early part of the year, when the land and water required for the terminal station at New Chaman had to be acquired. On the 18th December, 1889, the Political Agent, under orders of Government, went to Chageh and returned to Quetta on the 7th January, 1890. He went to Sibi on the 21st February, 1890, to attend the annual Horse Show, and returned to Quetta on the 1st March 1890.

KANDAHAR TRADE.

100. Statement II contains the statistics of trade with Kandahar. In all 13,621 camels and 5331 donkeys, carrying 92,443 maunds of merchandize, passed through Chaman to Kandahar, and 36,975 camels and 17,219 donkeys, carrying 2,53,706 maunds, came from Kandahar. One hundred and seventy-six horses, and 2,343 sheep were brought from Afghanistan for sale. The comparative statement below gives the figures for 1888-89 and 1889-90:—

To Kandahar.

	LADEN.			FOR SALE.		
	Camels.	Donkeys.	Maundage.	Camels.	Horses.	Sheep.
1888-89	18,444	4,797	1,20,512	...	...	...
1889-90	13,621	5,331	92,443	...	...	...

From Kandahar.

1888-89	47,421	15,512	3,05,952	46	...	9,670
1889-90	36,975	17,219	2,53,706	...	176	2,343

The above statement shows that the trade with Kandahar has much decreased during the year. The sole cause of this decrease is the impediment placed in the way of traders by the Afghan

authorities in the shape of high transit duties. If once these were removed, there is every probability of the trade expanding to vast proportions.

The other route through which the trade passes is Nushki. Dues are charged here too. The question of reducing the transit dues at this place has been taken up during the year, and the Agent to the Governor-General has directed that His Highness the Khan of Kalat may be asked by the Political Agent, Kalat, to reduce the dues. The advisability of establishing a post for recording the statistics of trade passing by this route at Panjpai was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, and the matter is under reference to the Government.

A good road from Quetta to Nushki could easily be made and is badly wanted. It would enable camels to bring full loads, instead of three-fourths of a load, as they do at present. Between Persia and Nushki the road is practically level. It is only between Nushki and Quetta that hills are encountered.

STATEMENT A.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Quetta-Pishin District.

No.	NAME.	Designation.	Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	REMARKS.
			R	R	R	R	
1	Major G. Gaisford . .	Political Agent .	1,000	500*	180	1,680	*PushtuR100, Special R400.
2	Captain Trench . .	Assistant Political Agent . .	500	...	150	650	
3	W. A. Ingle, Esq. . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta .	800	150	90	1,040	
4	Kazi Jelal-ud-din . .	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin .	300	...	90	390	
5	S. H. King, Esq. . .	Treasury Officer, Quetta . .	500	...	...	500	
6	Lieut.-Col. Brown . .	Cantonment Magistrate . . .	Staff pay.	200	...	200	
7	Pundit Nand Lall . .	Munsiff . .	200	...	...	200	
8	Munshi Basher Ali Khan .	Tahsildar, Quetta .	150	...	...	150	
9	Lalla Huriram . .	„ Pishin .	150	...	...	150	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
ARREARS.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Cash	4,400 0 0	4,400 0 0	4,312 12 6	...	87 3 6
2. Sale of grain	25,000 0 0	25,500 0 0	26,473 7 5	973 7 5	...
3. Miscellaneous	4,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,473 6 8	473 6 8	...
II.—EXCISE—					
1. Abkari, Quetta	32,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	44,000 0 0	...	...
2. ,, Bolan	6,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	3,750 0 0	...	...
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	...	...
4. ,, Bolan	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0	1,900 0 0	...	...
5. License fees	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,576 10 9	76 10 9	...
III.—STAMPS—					
1. Non-Judicial	9,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	7,856 8 0	...	143 8 0
2. Court-fees	44,000 0 0	36,000 0 0	34,816 8 0	...	1,183 8 0
3. Receipt	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	4,118 0 0	118 0 0	...
4. Hundi papers	200 0 0	500 0 0	789 2 0	289 2 0	...
5. Panalties under Stamp Act	100 0 0	100 0 0	150 10 0	50 10 0	...
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	9,640 11 9	1,640 11 9	...
2. Court-fees realized in cash	...	...	...	...	...

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—LAND REVENUE—					
1. Tahsil establishment	8,196 0 0	8,196 0 0	8,192 6 1	...	3 9 11
2. Carriage of grain	300 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	...	...
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment	288 0 0	288 0 0	421 0 0	133 0 0	...
4. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,899 5 8	...	100 10 4
II.—ADMINISTRATION—					
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	8,280 0 0	8,280 0 0	6,556 0 1	...	1,723 15 11
2. Political establishment (half)	7,129 0 0	7,129 0 0	7,618 0 1	489 0 1	...
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	4,525 0 0	3,555 0 0	3,570 1 3	15 1 3	...
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay	8,880 0 0	12,480 0 0	12,219 14 9	...	260 1 3
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's Establishment.	4,884 0 0	4,884 0 0	4,715 8 3	...	168 7 9
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's Contingencies.	1,620 0 0	1,620 0 0	1,444 5 6	...	175 10 6
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	5,640 0 0	5,640 0 0	5,830 0 0	190 0 0	...
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	700 0 0	700 0 0	575 0 3	...	124 15 9
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,548 0 0	4,548 0 0	5,117 13 10	569 13 10	...
10. Munsiff's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	373 2 9	...	226 13 3
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,662 0 0	1,662 0 0	1,616 6 5	...	45 9 7
12. Jail contingencies (half)	6,287 0 0	6,287 0 0	3,986 14 8	...	2,300 1 4
13. Quetta Levies	28,212 0 0	28,212 0 0	28,207 0 0	...	5 0 0
14. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	...	...
15. Treasury Judicial establishment	...	640 0 0	642 9 7	2 9 7	...
III.—STAMPS—					
Commission paid on—					
1. Non-Judicial			287 14 9		
2. Court-fees, &c.			608 1 0		
3. Receipt stamps	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	124 15 0	...	152 9 3
4. Hundi papers			25 8 0		
5. Allowance to Treasurer			...		
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	200 0 0	200 0 0	804 8 0	804 8 0	...

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1889-90—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Revised Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
ARREARS—*contd.*											
V.—Registration—	...	...	...	...	...	V.—Registration—	...	...	...	...	..
VI.—Miscellaneous.						VI.—Quit-rent to His Highness the Khan—	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	...	...
1. Cattle pound	200 0 0	200 0 0	376 10 0	176 10 0	...						
2. Sundries	4,100 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,956 13 6	...	43 2 6	VII.—Forests—					
						1. Establishment	1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,390 6 5	...	1 9 7
						2. Contingencies	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,995 13 1	...	4 2 11
						VIII.—Miscellaneous—					
						1. Cattle-pound	50 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	...	26 0 0
						2. Contingent expenditure	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,859 4 2	...	640 11 10
						3. Charitable allowance	314 0 0	314 0 0	273 4 7	...	40 11 5
						4. Contribution to City Police	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	...	...
						IX.—Public Works—					
						1. Establishment and Contingencies	1,300 0 0	10,300 0 0	2,404 5 5	...	7,895 10 7
						2. Maintenance and repairs	8,000 0 0	10,200 0 0	10,189 13 5	...	10 2 7
						3. New works	15,000 0 0	49,800 0 0	49,552 2 7	...	247 13 5
Total Receipts	1,59,000 0 0	1,58,850 0 0	1,61,191 4 7	3,798 10 7	1,457 6 0	Total Expenditure	1,55,483 0 0	2,05,853 0 0	1,93,702 9 7	2,004 0 9	14,154 7 2
Opening Balance	1,32,747 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,38,178 9 6	...	...	Closing Balance	1,36,264 4 8	91,175 9 6	1,05,667 4 6	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,91,747 4 8	2,97,028 9 6	2,99,369 14 1	...	...	GRAND TOTAL	2,91,747 4 8	2,97,028 9 6	2,99,369 14 1	...	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin

STATEMENT C.

List of Public Works executed from the Quetta Assigned Revenues during the year 1889-90.

No.	NAME OF WORK.	Amount. ₹
1	Improving the Kirani Road	1,283 15 8
2	Constructing a court for the Munsiff at Quetta	2,524 3 6
3	Constructing two bridges on the Gymkhana Road	350 0 0
4	Improving the Barnes Karez	3,466 13 7
5	Constructing a Suitors' shed in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court, Quetta	1,139 12 11
6	Additions and alterations to the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	2,828 11 6
7	Additions and alterations to the Guard Room in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	279 13 0
8	Constructing a cook-house for the Guard Room in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court	280 8 3
9	Constructing a new Tahsil at Quetta	10,877 1 11
10	Improving the Hanna Road	33 12 0
11	Constructing a new Thana at Quetta	14,139 11 0
12	Reconstructing out-houses of the Munsiff's Court	1,759 12 0
13	Metalling and constructing bridges on the Kasi Road	3,006 6 10
14	Improving the Martindale Park	300 0 0
15	Constructing an Irish bridge on the Barnes Road	122 3 3
16	Constructing an Irish bridge on the Jail Road	1,320 0 0
17	Constructing two bridges on the Jail Road	347 15 9
18	Constructing a wall round the nursery near the Police Lines	121 3 6
19	Cost of two iron latrines for the Courts of the Munsiff and Tahsildar, Quetta	470 2 0
20	Constructing a road from the Kutcherry to the Lytton Road	147 4 8
21	Sinking a well in the new Tahsil compound	15 6 0
22	Constructing a distributing tank for the Tazi Karez	32 14 0
23	Constructing a bridge on the Lohra Road	77 0 0
24	Constructing a bridge on the Suraj Ganj Road over the Thames	3,070 7 3
25	Constructing an aqueduct for carrying the Barnes Karez water on to the Kandahar Road	500 0 0
26	Constructing two bridges on the road leading to the St. John Mills	660 0 0
27	Constructing a bridge on the new road near the cart yard	400 0 0
	TOTAL	49,552 2 7

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT D.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Assigned Revenues for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Heads of Receipts.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	349 6 0	9,792 4 6	.....
I.—Land Revenue—			
1. Cash	4,425 15 0	4,427 15 0	4,312 12 6
2. Sale of grain	17,889 10 8	27,132 11 11	26,473 7 5
3. Miscellaneous	5,614 1 8	3,572 0 8	3,473 6 8
II.—Excise—			
1. Abkari, Quetta	36,400 0 0	32,700 0 0	44,000 0 0
2. „ Bolan	13,100 0 0	7,000 0 0	3,750 0 0
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	14,875 0 0	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0
„ „ Bolan	4,725 0 0	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0
5. License fees	2,100 8 0	1,630 0 0	1,576 10 9
III.—Stamps—			
1. Non-judicial	8,558 8 0	8,723 0 0	7,856 8 0
2. Court-fees	36,717 2 0	43,920 0 0	34,816 8 0
3. Receipt	2,933 0 0	4,005 0 0	4,118 0 0
4, Hundi papers	158 4 0	396 12 0	789 2 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	99 0 0	38 8 0	150 10 0

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—			
1. Tahsil establishment	8,907 1 0	7,847 10 5	8,192 6 1
2. Carriage of grain	91 12 7	219 8 0	200 0 0
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment.	743 12 2	307 0 0	421 0 0
4. Miscellaneous	3,400 11 3	2,601 15 11	2,899 5 8
II.—Administration—			
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	15,169 1 11	7,769 12 10	6,556 0 1
2. Political establishment (half)	3,100 6 4	7,812 0 5	7,618 0 1
3. Attaché's establishment (half)	535 0 0	.....	.....
4. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	.....	2,925 4 7	3,570 1 3
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay.	.....	9,495 4 0	12,219 14 9
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's establishment.	4,610 1 10	5,076 9 7	4,715 8 3
7. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies.	.....	1,617 7 5	1,444 5 6
8. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	3,044 15 4	5,897 3 6	5,830 0 0
9. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	.....	696 10 5	575 0 3
10. Munsiff and his establishment	1,958 7 11	4,174 4 0	5,117 13 10
11. Munsiff's contingencies	.....	296 9 6	373 2 9
12. Jail establishment (half)	.....	1,609 10 7	1,616 6 5
13. Jail contingencies (half)	.....	3,661 2 3	3,986 14 8
14. Quetta Levies	.....	28,210 11 4	28,207 0 0
15. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	1,853 4 8	293 8 9	1,200 0 0
16. Treasury Judicial establishment	.....	.....	642 9 7
III.—Stamps—			
Commission paid on—			
1. Non-judicial	265 15 6	293 5 0	287 14 9
2. Court-fees, &c.	534 14 3	1,247 6 9	608 1 0
3. Receipt Stamps	84 2 6	122 11 6	124 15 0
4. Hundi paper	4 13 6	12 6 0	26 8 0
5. Allowance to Treasurer	189 8 5	14 10 2	.....

IV.—Law and Justice—								
1. Fines and forfeitures	10,161 8 2	10,790 13 3	9,640 11 9	IV.—Law and Justice—				
2. Court-fees realized in cash	.....	.....	.....	1. Fine and forfeitures	155 0 0	170 0 0	804 8 0	
V.—Registration	728 13 6	.....	.....	V.—Registration	.....	.....	.....	
VI.—Miscellaneous—				VI.—Quit-rent to H. H. the Khan—	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	
1. Cattle pound	381 4 9	214 6 0	376 10 0					
2. Sundries	4,622 9 7	3,232 14 0	2,956 13 6					
				VII.—Forests—				
				1. Establishment	1,177 6 11	1,300 12 9	1,390 6 5	
				2. Contingencies	2,161 15 8	2,652 10 8	2,995 13 1	
				VIII.—Miscellaneous—				
				1. Cattle pound	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	
				2. Contingent expenditure	2,769 10 6	1,759 0 0	2,859 4 2	
				3. Charitable allowance	312 0 0	312 0 0	273 4 7	
				4. Contribution to City Police	1,641 7 5	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0	
				IX.—Public Works—				
				1. Establishment	146 14 0	790 5 4	2,404 5 5	
				2. Maintenance and repairs	4,637 10 0	7,994 6 4	10,189 13 5	
				3. New works	40,851 1 2	14,972 0 6	49,552 2 7	
Total Receipts	1,63,839 11 4	1,74,376 5 4	1,61,191 4 7	Total Expenditure	1,23,371 2 10	1,49,074 0 6	1,93,702 9 7	
Opening Balance	72,707 12 2	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	Closing Balance	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,05,667 4 6	
GRAND TOTAL	2,36,547 7 6	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1	GRAND TOTAL	2,36,547 7 6	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT E.

Revenue of Pishin Tahsil for the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Actual Revenue Receipts.	Quantity sold.	Value realized.	Amount credited to Treasury.	Amount to be realized.
	M. s. ch.	*M. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
I.—LAND REVENUE IN KIND—					
Wheat	10,334 34 8	10,334 34 8	25,497 13 6	25,497 13 6	...
Barley	3,904 20 0	3,803 33 8	7,607 11 4	7,607 11 4	201 5 3
Jowari	435 3 0	435 3 0	871 7 10	871 7 10	...
Millet	128 28 0	128 28 0	160 14 0	160 14 0	...
Kungni (Bush wheat)	0 20 0	0 20 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	...
Lucerne, dry	293 16 0	293 16 0	440 1 8	440 1 8	...
Sevi	202 8 0	202 8 0	126 8 6	126 8 6	...
Bhoosa	11,859 35 8	11,576 1 0	4,355 9 3	4,355 9 3	106 9 9
TOTAL	...	...	...	39,060 12 1	307 15 0
II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASH REVENUE—					
Income tax	...	...	...	6 4 0	...
Abkari	...	...	...	18,700 0 0	...
Drugs	...	...	...	3,450 0 0	...
Opium	...	...	...	4,100 0 0	...
English liquor license fees	...	...	...	1,282 10 8	...
Court-fee stamps	...	...	...	13,514 1 9	...
Receipt stamps	...	...	...	470 13 0	...
Fines	...	...	...	3,666 6 4	...
Gham-i-Naukar	...	...	...	5,472 6 0	...
Sursat (supplies)	...	...	...	193 12 0	...
Tax on water mills	...	...	...	361 0 0	...
Karezes	...	...	...	1,528 0 0	...
Springs	...	...	...	212 0 0	...
Lucerne	...	...	...	33 8 0	...
Artizans	...	...	...	44 0 0	...
Falezes	...	...	...	1,388 5 0	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	2 4 0	...
Gardens	...	...	...	11 0 0	...
Miscellaneous Land Revenue receipts.	...	...	...	177 6 0	...
Maldaghi tax on sheep and cattle.	...	...	...	734 10 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	55,348 6 9	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	94,409 2 10	307 15 0

STATEMENT F.

Revenue of Shararud for the year 1889-90.

DETAILS.	Actual Revenue Receipts.	Quantity sold.	Value realized.	Amount credited to Treasury.	Amount to be realized.
I.—LAND REVENUE IN KIND—	*M. s. ch.*	*M. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
Wheat	310 34 0	310 34 0	777 2 3	777 2 3	...
Barley	25 25 0	25 25 0	51 5 0	51 5 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	828 7 3	...
II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASH REVENUE—					
Maldagi fixed	...	...	...	90 0 0	...
Bhoosa	...	...	...	30 0 0	...
Maldagi, Baluch	...	...	...	142 8 0	...
„ Parkani	...	...	...	59 0 0	...
Lucerne	...	...	...	65 4 0	...
Jowari	...	...	...	13 14 0	...
Tobacco	...	...	...	12 0 0	...
Falezes	...	...	...	19 8 0	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3 12 0	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	435 14 0	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	1,264 5 3	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT G.

Pishin Revenue Receipts for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Estimates for 1889-90.	Actuals for 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Arrears.	...	7,026 6 2	7,026 6 2	...	
1. Land Revenue	42,300 0 0	50,483 4 4	8,183 4 4	...	
2. Abkari and Muskrat	20,000 0 0	27,532 10 8	7,532 10 8	...	
3. Stamps and Court-fees	5,300 0 0	13,984 14 9	8,684 14 9	...	
4. Fines and Penalties	1,000 0 0	3,666 6 4	2,666 6 4	...	
5. Dâk Bungalow and Serai Receipts	1,400 0 0	1,912 12 5	512 12 5	...	
6. Contribution from the Quetta Revenues towards the Police.	...	1,776 0 0	1,776 0 0	...	
7. Registration	1,000 0 0	781 4 0	...	218 12 0	
8. Income-tax	...	182 11 6	182 11 6	...	
TOTAL	71,000 0 0	1,07,346 6 2	36,565 2 2	218 12 0	

STATEMENT H.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Imperial Revenues for the years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears.	...	.....	7,026 6 2
1. Land Revenue	22,642 1 8	45,866 1 11	50,483 4 4
Cash Revenue	14,119 2 0		
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,497 11 1		
2. Abkari and Muskrat	21,955 0 0	30,383 5 4	27,532 10 8
3. Stamps and Court-fees	5,859 4 6	5,175 9 0	13,984 14 9
4. Fines and penalties	1,077 9 0	2,447 11 0	3,666 6 4
5. Dâk Bungalow and Serai Receipts	...	1,365 8 0	1,912 12 5
6. Contribution from Quetta Revenues towards the Police Establishment.	...	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0
7. Registration	...	609 12 0	781 4 0
8. Income-Tax	...	*138 11 11*	*182 11 6*
TOTAL	68,150 12 3	87,882 11 2	1,07,346 6 2

STATEMENT I.

Pishin Revenue Expenditure for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	Total.
I.—LOCAL EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Pay of Political Agent, his establishment and office contingencies (half)	17,744 1 5	
2. Pay of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, and his office establishment	4,034 10 4	
3. Pay of Tahsildar, Pishin, his establishment and office contingencies	12,000 7 10	
4. Pay of Khojak Magistrate's office establishment	748 8 0	
5. Pishin Jail (half)	1,006 10 7	
6. Quetta Jail (half)	4,905 3 5	
7. Criminal Courts	493 1 0	
8. Donations for charitable purposes	225 13 2	
9. Registration establishment	558 1 10	
10. Miscellaneous contingencies	25 8 0	
		41,742 1 7
II.—IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE.		
1. Police	1,18,161 9 5	
2. Quetta Dâk Bungalow	904 11 0	
3. Chaman Dâk Bungalow	600 0 0	
4. Levies	67,300 3 8	
5. District Postal Service	2,274 5 8	
6. Bhangy Parcels	23 12 0	
7. Compensation for land at Khushdil Khan	163 0 0	
8. Revenue on land taken up at Quetta for Government purposes	2,516 0 0	
9. Compensation for water at Gulistan and Khushdil Khan	900 0 0	
		1,92,843 9 9
TOTAL		2,34,585 11 4

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

STATEMENT J.

Showing number of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta and Pishin Districts during the year 1889-90.

COURT.	ORIGINAL SUITS.						EXECUTION OF DECREE.	APPEALS.
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex-parte*.	Number of cases contested.	Filed owing to non-appearance of parties compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject-matter of cases.		
					Days.	R a. p.		
Political Agent	12	1	8	3	8	6,672 8 11	4	36
Cantonment Magistrate	255	16	78	161	15	9,050 14 0	70	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	150	5	94	51	35	1,25,367 13 4	79	67
Munsiff, Quetta	3,369	302	2,219	848	13	1,25,510 0 0	1,696	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	84	2	51	31	21	3,872 15 3	27	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta	99	9	51	39	18	14,612 4 4	43	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	202	22	140	40	13	35,317 1 3	87	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	564	32	332	200	9	32,906 11 0	162	...
Assistant Political Agent	85	6	57	22	20	12,413 1 10	36	...
Naib Tahsildar, Shallabagh	1,010	159	676	175	8	40,402 14 0	200	...
TOTAL	5,830	554	3,706	1,570	...	4,06,126 3 11	2,404	103

STATEMENT K.

Showing number of Criminal Cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta and Pishin Districts during the year 1889-90.

COURT.	ORIGINAL CASES.						MISCELLANEOUS CASES.			APPEALS.	JIRGA.
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	Number of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by Police.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		
						Days.					
Political Agent	19	2	17	29	...	3	...	106	106	27	23
Cantonment Magistrate	755	97	658	1,090	...	4	52	50	102	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	904	279	129	1,541	496	3	111	101	212	1	10
Munsiff, Quetta	31	13	18	54	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	105	38	67	206	...	5	...	118	118	...	...
Treasury Officer	171	52	119	387	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	148	86	62	341	...	5	27	457	484	...	10
Tahsildar, Pishin	184	119	65	384	...	3	39	498	537	...	18
Assistant Political Agent	127	76	20	220	31	7	43	...	43	...	1
Naib Tahsildar, Shallabagh	215	108	93	595	14	4	57	...	57	...	...
TOTAL	2,659	870	1,248	4,847	541	...	329	1,330	1,659	28	62

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX L.

I.—Extract from the Administration Report of the Quetta and Pishin Police for the year ending 31st March 1890.

Preliminary.

The office of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police was taken over by Captain Trench from Lieutenant Cubitt on the 11th December 1889.

2. The post of the Assistant District Superintendent of Police was afterwards abolished, and the officer in charge named Assistant Political Agent to the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin, he having to do both the Police work and the Magisterial work of the Khojak sub-District.

3. Prior to the post being taken over by Captain G. C. Trench, the post of Assistant District Superintendent of Police was held by Lieutenant Cubitt for the whole year.

4. The statistics of the year under the various headings given in the Punjab Police Rules are—

In 1889-90 cognizable offences were 653.

In 1888-89 the total number was 681.

5.—

Offences in which greatest difference is seen in the year.

	1888-89.	1889-90.
Murder	13	9
Attempt to murder	2	...
Rape	...	2
Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	3
Exposure of a child or concealment of birth	...	1
Kidnapping	...	1
Assault on public servant	13	4
Seduction	2	5
Robbery	22	15
Dakaiti	1	6
House-breaking	11	25
Thefts	421	371
Receiving of stolen property	36	26

The above statistics show that generally a decrease in crime has occurred, except in house-breaking, and one or two cases, such as hurt.

Months in which crime has been most prevalent.

6. Crime has been most prevalent during July and October owing to it being the time of year when the tribes are on the move for the hot weather.

Character of the people generally.

7. The character of the people generally is very good, *i.e.* the inhabitants of the district, but the bazars are full of the worst kind of Peshawari Pathans, who come to the country in search of employment.

Infanticide.

8. One woman in Kotwal village committed infanticide; she gave security for ₹1,000, and was discharged by the Sessions Court.

Murder.

9. Out of the 9 cases of murder which occurred, 5 offenders were arrested. In 5 cases no offenders were arrested, and of the 5 apprehended 2 died, 1 gave security for good behaviour, and 2 are pending.

Brief Resumé of Murder Cases.

(1.) On the 21st of March, 1889, between Yaru Karez and Bostan, 2 coolies were murdered, and 1 seriously wounded. Footprints were tracked as far as Churmian, where our jurisdiction ended. Suspicion rested on Kakar Pathans. This should have been reported in last year's Administration Report, but, owing to the case having been reported very late in March, it was unavoidably left out.

(2.) This murder was committed on the 2nd of May, 1889, in the jurisdiction of the Pishin thana, in which the victim was Mahomed Nur, a Mussazai. Enquiries were instituted, but no trace discovered, except that the murderer Shurang, caste Sarán, was said to have fled to Zhob.

(3.) The third was a case of infanticide, already noticed, in which the police arrested the woman.

(4.) On the 24th of May, 1889, a dead body of a man, name unknown, was discovered by the Police near Barnes Sarai. No trace was discovered of the murderer, although every endeavour was made.

(5.) On the 3rd of June, 1889, Guranditta, Khazana and Shankar, private servants of clerks, attached to Mr. Wood, Executive Engineer's Office at Spinawana were sent to Hospital, feeling sick after having taken their meals. Next morning Guranditta died, and the Police, being informed, enquired into the matter, but without any satisfactory result.

In 1888 two attempts to poison one Rochi Ram, also a clerk of Mr. Wood's at Spinawana, were made; once a guest of Rochi Ram was poisoned at Spinawana, Rochi Ram escaping.

(6.) On the road to Khushdil Khan a dead body of a murdered man was found on the 17th July, 1889. The footprints of these men, with six donkeys, were traced as far as the Toghi Pass, where they were lost. It was presumed that the murderers were Kakar Pathans.

(7.) On the 31st October, 1889, one Mir Khan, Alizai of Killi Malik Shato, was murdered by Abdul Hak, Nasir, and Surhang Pathans of Zhob. The murder was in revenge for the life of a brother named Murghai, who was killed presumably at the hands of one of the Alizais. The case was reported a day after the occurrence, and the murderers had made off to Yaghistan.

(8.) The 11th October, 1890, saw the murder of Lieutenant Harris, R.E., in which encounter Lieutenant Rook, 5th Bombay Cavalry, so narrowly escaped with his life. The capture of the prisoner by cavalry sowars, who shot him down and his ultimate death at Shelabagh, are so well known that I shall refrain from recounting the details here.

(9.) Nineteen days later, namely on the 24th of October, 1889, Sultan Muhammad, Mussamat Gaura, wife of Karan, and Karan left Quetta for Rindli. At Dashti Karan was murdered by his companions. The murderers were arrested at Kalat. The case is pending before the Sessions Judge. Mussamat Gaura has since committed suicide whilst in the Rindli lock-up.

Note by Political Agent.—This case pertains to Kalat and not to Quetta-Pishin.

Bribery case.

Two overseers, by name Jowala Singh and Attar Singh, were prosecuted by the Police and convicted in Mr. Ingle's court for bribery and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fine of ₹1,000 and to two years and ₹500 fine, respectively.

The Police on hearing about this got a search and arrest warrant against these men, and Mr. Kirkham, Railway Inspector, was entrusted with the case. He, with the help of Ganesh Das, Deputy Inspector, City Police, undertook the investigation with great skill, so that no news had reached the overseers before they were arrested, when many incriminating documents were found in their possession, and which led to their conviction and sentence.

10. The number of cognizable offences in which convictions were obtained in 1889-90 were 219, showing a percentage of the cases convicted to admitted—

Percentage.

1888-89	32
1889-90	34

Percentage of persons convicted to those arrested in—

1888-89	52
1889-90	58

Percentage of property recovered to property stolen in—

1888-89	28
1889-90	40

11. Three poisoning cases occurred, in one alone the accused was apprehended and convicted.

Poisoning cases.

12. The Police administration of the district has been carried out almost to the letter on the lines of the Punjab Police Rules, which were first inaugurated by Mr. Plowden.

The system may have been good, but the working was very bad.

The men were Punjabis, and besides the disadvantage of their being aliens, they were for the most part not even trustworthy and respectable aliens, enlisted as they were from the bazars of Quetta, the Khojak, &c.

13. The men of the country showed no signs of being anxious to enlist, owing to the general dissatisfaction which prevailed in the force, their dislike to discipline, uniform, &c.

14. Crime was undetected and at times reached a serious pitch. At length the Political Agent addressed the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, soon after the Viceroy's visit, asking him the reason of so much undetected crime in the City thana. The Assistant District Superintendent of Police replied that it was owing to the paucity of Police and that he could not be responsible for law and order through the winter months without an additional Thana and extra Police.

15. Some months after the Treasure chest of the Assistant Political Agent's Office was robbed while in Police charge. The men were kept some days in the lock-up, pending enquiry but sufficient evidence was not adduced to bring them up before a court.

16. The disposition of the Police was faulty; men were pittered away in out of the way places as orderlies, &c., while there was a very insufficient reserve, so that the men, who were newly enlisted, were not taught drill or police work, but placed at once on duty.

17. Snider rifles had been indented and received for the police, but they were not issued.

18. * * * * * * *

19. * * * * * * *

20. * * * * * * *

21. * * * * * * *

22. I found the odious practice in force of the Police being allowed themselves to prosecute complainants, under section 182, Indian Penal Code, who brought complaints, which turned out to be false either through an error of fact, or law, and not when maliciously false. Thus giving the Police at district thanas an immense lever for oppression.

23. Inexperienced officers in place of Police officers were required to take up the whole working of 529 men with no previous knowledge of Police administration, and with a complicated system, such as the Punjab one, to follow, while the officer in charge was supposed to be carrying on the duties of a magistrate at the Khojak Pass in addition to his Police ones.

24. Among the requirements of the Police, guard rooms, magazines for the storing of kit, &c., and beds and boxes are still greatly needed.

25. * * * * * * *

26. On the railway, chowkidars have been placed over the goods instead of the Police, and 58 of the latter have been dismissed in consequence.

27. The powers of the Assistant Political Agent are equivalent to those of an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and these are not sufficient to maintain discipline, while the men are apt to look to too many masters, and thus endeavour to gain promotions and other indulgences from those whom they are immediately under.

28. Much has been attempted to remove the grievances and the faults of the working of the system, but it must be gradual, and the result will not be evident in a day.

29. A new scheme, carefully gone into by the Political Agent, has been submitted for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. This new scheme allows for a sufficient reserve and more Deputy Inspectors.

30. The City Police have been entirely re-organized and duties accurately allotted to each man; some of the worst characters turned out, while Pathans of the surrounding villages have been put in their place.

The men are happy and contented.

31. Crime has decreased in the city, and convictions have been plentiful.

32. The new Deputy Inspector, Lala Ganesh Das, has done very good work.

33. The following statistics show the difference in the working of an organized and contented force from that of an unorganized one:—

From 17th September to 17th December 1889.

Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
43	15	R a. p. 3,380 12 0	R a. p. 1,952 14 0*	* Contains an item of one thousand left by the offenders on the spot.

From 18th December, 1889, to 31st March 1890.

Cases reported.	Cases convicted.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Remarks.
24	11	R a. p. 2,237 7 11*	R a. p. 790 3 0 ...	* Includes an item of R1,068-8-9 stolen from Khojak magistrate's cash chest while in police charge.

A commencement has been made to do away with the system of alien police by enlisting men of the country who join the force now willingly and would join in large numbers, if required. Security from the headmen of the village is taken in each case.

34. Leave to the men is now carefully given according to the roster in the book.

35. The dress of the men is being attended to, and when the new scheme is sanctioned the men will he regularly drilled and taught the use of the Snider rifles.

36. Much remains to be done to educate the men to their position as policemen and in the detection of crime, in order that they may be a help to the inhabitants, and not a means of oppression.

37. Inducement, such as promotion by statistics, should be held out to stimulate the men to work up their cases well.

38. Of the sowars—with the exception of the older men who have done good work—the men for the most part were put in from the foot constable ranks, it being looked upon as a billet of ease, and whether they could ride or understood horses was not taken into consideration.

Men might be placed in, direct, and the system of making a constable a sowar done away with.

A riding class has been formed, and the accoutrements of the men are being attended to.

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

CHAMAN THANA.

Abstract from Thana Register.

(*1*) *Murder of Dia Ram.*—On the night of the 13th February, 1890, one Dia Ram, a contractor, was murdered at Chaman while sleeping inside his house; property worth R137 was also stolen. No trace of the offenders found.

(*2*) *Robbery Case.*—On the 14th January, 1890, at 8 P.M., Shah Mohammad and Imam Ali, Bhisties, left Shelabagh for Chaman. When they were about a mile distant from Chaman they were attacked by two Pathan robbers, who robbed them of their two ponies and property to the value of R120. The police, on receipt of the information, followed up the clue and recovered the ponies and some of the property. The footprints were traced as far as the road going from the Chaman bazar to New Chaman, but were then lost.

P. D. KIRKHAM, *Inspector,*
For *Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.*

No. II.—*Return of Cognizable Offenses showing result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1889-90.*

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.						Persons.								Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police appearing under orders of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage column.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Received.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																		
1	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin stamps, and Government notes	11	1	10	8	2	11	73·	2	15	8	47·	4	1	4	...	...	...	
2	143 to 153, 157 and 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	17	2	14	11	5	17	65	16	200	119	55·	34	...	63	...	...	...	
		Total	28	3	24	19	7	28	68	18	215	127	54·	38	1	67	...	...	...	
		Class II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
3	302, 303, 396	Murder	9	1	2	1	1	9	11·	1	5	1	17·	1	2	2	70 0 0	70 0 0	100·	
4	307	Attempt to murder	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	100·	...	...	..	...	...	...	
5	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	1	1	1	2	50·	1	1	1	50·	...	...	1	...	...	...	
6	376	Rape	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	377	Unnatural crime	2	...	2	1	...	2	50·	...	2	1	50·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
8	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1	...	1	1	...	1	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	305, 306, 309	Attempt and abetment of suicide	1	...	1	1	...	1	100·	...	1	1	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	34	5	23	14	5	33	42·	10	32	23	55·	14	...	5	...	...	...	
11	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	3	...	2	1	...	3	33·	...	4	3	75·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
12	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	...	3	1	...	3	33·	...	3	1	33·	2	...	...	...	...	...	
13	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abducting	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
14	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	4	...	4	4	...	4	100·	...	10	7	70·	3	...	...	...	...	...	
15	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2	1	2	2	...	2	100·	2	1	3	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman	5	...	5	4	...	5	100·	...	5	4	80·	1	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	69	9	50	34	7	68	50·	16	73	51	57·	28	2	8	70 0 0	70 0 0	100·	

No. II.—*Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property during the year 1889-90*—contd.

Serial No.	Law under which punished.	Description of Offence.	Cases.						Persons.								Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before the Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Number of cases pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Number of cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police appearing under orders of Magistrate	Finally convicted.	Percentage column.	Acquitted or discharged.	Disposed of, *e.g.* died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c.	Pending at the end of year.	Stolen.	Received.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class III.—Serious offences against property, as against property only.																		
17	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	2	1	3	2	...	2	100·	1	12	8	62·	5	...	...	951 0 0	913 0 0	96·	
18	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs, &c.	6	1	1	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	735 0 0	264 0 0	36·	
19	392, 393	Robbery	15	...	2	1	...	14	7·	...	3	2	66·	1	...	...	10,885 10 6	1,838 11 6	17·	
20	428, 429	Mischief by killing or poisoning or maiming any animal	3	...	2	2	1	3	66·	...	8	6	75·	...	...	2	...	...	...	
21	454, 455 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	85	3	12	6	...	81	7·	7	22	14	48·	15	...	...	11,013 8 8	3,114 6 0	28·	
22	449 to 452	House-trespass with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	2	...	1	1	...	2	50·	...	1	1	50·	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	113	5	21	12	1	108	11·	9	46	31	56·	22	...	2	23,585 3 2	6,130 1 6	26·	
		Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
		Nil.																		
		Class V.—Minor offences against property.																		
23	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	25	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24	379 to 382	Theft	371	8	152	129	8	358	34·	13	210	153	66·	75	...	20	28,616 2 3	13,748 6 10	48·	
25	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	14	1	10	8	1	13	58·	1	12	8	61·	4	...	1	713 0 0	178 8 9	25·	
26	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	26	3	22	14	2	25	56·	7	28	20	56·	12	...	3	1,728 8 9	1,555 0 0	90·	
27	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	...	6	3	...	7	43·	...	...	3	55·	4	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	443	12	191	154	11	428	36·	21	291	191	61·	97	...	24	31,057 11 0	15,481 15 7	50	

		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																			
28	Chapter VIII, (B) C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	3	1	33·	2	...	...	...		...		...
29	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	6	...	6	6	...	6	100·	...	27	26	96·	1	...	...	...		...		...
30		Ditto Excise Law	4	...	4	4	...	4	100·	...	4	4	100·	...	...	...	...		...		...
31		Ditto Opium Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	2	2	100·	...	...	...	...		...		...
32		Ditto Railway laws	2	...	2	2	...	2	100·	...	5	2	40·	3	...	...	...		...		...
33	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and Municipal Local Laws.	Public and local nuisances	626	...	626	581	...	626	93·	...	644	596	92·	48	...	...	...		...		...
		TOTAL	642	...	642	597	...	642	93·	...	685	631	92	54	...	...	...		...		...
		Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety, or justice	28	3	24	19	7	28	68·	18	215	127	54·	38	1	67	...		...		...
		Offences against the person	69	9	50	34	7	68	50·	16	73	51	57·	28	2	8	70	0 0	70	0 0	100·
		Serious offences against person and property	113	5	21	12	1	108	11·	9	46	31	56·	22	...	2	23,585	3 2	6,130	1 6	26·
		Minor offences against property	443	12	191	154	11	428	36·	21	291	191	61·	97	...	24	31,057	11 0	15,481	15 7	50·
		Other offences not specified above	642	...	642	597	...	642	93·	...	685	631	92·	54	...	...	...		...		...
		GRAND TOTAL	1,295	29	728	816	26	1,274	64·	64	1,310	1,031	95·	239	3	101	54,627	14 2	21,682	1 1	40·

A. C. TRENCH *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the cost of Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1889-90.

Name of Establishment.	ACTUAL AMOUNT DRAWN DURING THE YEAR.												Total.	Sanctioned Cost.
	April 1889.	May 1889.	June 1889.	July 1889.	August 1889.	September 1889.	October 1890.	November 1889.	December 1889.	January 1890.	February 1890.	March 1890.		
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Assistant District Superintendent of Police.	736 13 10	650 0 0	650 0 0	650 0 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	575 12 0	1,104 1 3	525 12 0	550 1 9	750 0 0	7,919 12 10	7,919 12 10
Revenue Police . . .	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,656 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	600 0 0	...
Special sanction . . .	538 0 0	542 13 5	614 8 0	630 8 0	643 0 0	630 8 0	630 8 0	630 8 0	659 0 0	659 0 0	653 0 0	652 8 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	154 10 10	...	46 8 0	92 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,777 8 3	7,908 0 0
Rindli	97 8 0	110 0 0	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	119 6 4	96 0 0	96 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	17 12 8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372 7 4	1,432 12 0
Mach	97 13 4	105 1 2	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	64 5 4	107 13 4	107 13 4	107 5 4	107 5 4	107 13 4	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	23 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	43 8 0	...	...	...	1,303 11 4	1,528 0 0
Railway Police . . .	572 0 0	572 0 0	754 0 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	725 8 0	748 5 3	754 0 0	754 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	364 0 0	...	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	...	80 10 9	...	8,979 0 0	9,048 0 0
Quetta and Pishin . .	3,865 9 11	3,801 4 5	4,894 12 3	4,975 2 7	4,979 4 5	4,653 12 3	4,320 0 0	4,547 11 2	4,675 8 5	4,751 14 9	4,642 7 2	4,434 2 1	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	108 15 1	1,877 2 1	272 3 3	128 1 9	476 0 11	34 8 0	794 4 0	161 9 7	183 13 8	511 11 8	578 2 3	59,668 1 8	61,998 0 0
Bolan Road	534 0 0	534 0 0	709 8 0	823 7 3	833 0 0	824 0 0	833 0 0	832 1 5	774 8 0	873 12 1	834 0 0	683 8 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	69 8 0	...	351 0 0	27 0 0	346 8 0	...	...	...	26 6 1	66 0 0	129 11 10	31 0 0	10,135 14 8	10,566 0 0
Indus Valley State Railway .	375 0 0	373 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	500 8 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	501 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	252 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,009 8 0	6,012 0 0
Bolan Railway . . .	540 0 0	540 0 0	724 8 0	714 0 0	692 0 0	629 0 0	638 0 0	619 8 0	614 8 0	637 9 3	673 8 0	687 1 10	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	385 0 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	...	54 0 0	40 8 0	21 11 7	74 9 3	8,312 7 11	9,150 0 0
Chaman	...	...	...	...	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	129 0 0	120 13 11	105 0 0	117 0 0	...	...
Supplementary . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2 0	1,007 15 11	1,032 0 0
TOTAL .	7,614 5 1	7,679 12 11	12,533 14 2	9,780 8 9	10,087 13 10	9,586 12 10	8,753 15 8	9,770 8 3	9,883 5 0	9,523 4 7	9,848 4 1	9,674 14 9	1,14,742 7 11	1,18,250 8 10

A. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Asst. Pol. Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Equipment Grant of the Quetta and Pishin District Police for the year 1889-90.

Establishment.	Annual grant. R	a.	p.
22 1st grade sowars in Quetta and Pishin District	176	0	0
35 2nd grade „ „ „ „	280	0	0
2 „ „ in Mach thana	16	0	0
2 „ „ in Rindli „	16	0	0
TOTAL	488	0	0

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Annual Clothing Grant of the Quetta and Pishin Police Force for the year 1889-90.

Establishment.	Annual grant at R10 each. R	a.	p.
3 Rindli thana	30	0	0
3 Mach „	30	0	0
57 Bolan Road	570	0	0
4 Public Works Department Guard	40	0	0
267 Quetta and Pishin	2,670	0	0
12 Revenue Police	120	0	0
24 Special sanction	240	0	0
55 Bolan Railway	550	0	0
36 Indus Valley State Railway	360	0	0
52 Police for survey parties	520	0	0
7 Chaman thana	70	0	0
TOTAL	5,200	0	0

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April, 1889, up to 31st March 1890.

Particulars.	Country stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Rent.	Cold weather charges.	Official postage.	Service telegrams.	Repair to handcuffs.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Drawn from the Treasury from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890	399 2 2	910 15 10	68 0 0	69 0 0	360 0 0	848 11 0	581 11 6	99 14 0	81 11 0	3,419 1 6	
Allotment for the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,460 0 0	
Balance .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 14 6	

Detail of Balance.

	R a. p.
Country stationery	0 13 10
Miscellaneous	30 0 2
Cold weather charges	9 5 0
Official postage	0 4 0
Service telegrams	0 2 0
Repair to handcuffs, &c.	0 5 0
Total .	40 14 6

Police Department, Quetta and Pishin District.

Return showing the Caste of all Police Officers enrolled as Recruits in the above district in the year 1889-90.

Classes.	Names of the Classes.																																					Remarks.
	Rajput Muhammadan.	Mughal.	Pathan.	Sayyad.	Shekh.	Kureshi.	Baluch.	Awan.	Jat.	Gujar.	Khukhar.	Gakhar.	Mirasi.	Tailor.	Arain.	Potter.	Barwala.	Kotana.	Joh.	Miscellaneous.	Rajput Hindus.	Sikh.	Brahman.	Khatri.	Arrora.	Kalal.	Manhas.	Kaesth.	Goldsmith.	Chambhàl.	Pasiàl.	Mojhal.	Taloor.	Lahana.	Miscellaneous.						Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Agriculturist or country people.	3	1	41	6	4	1	1	14	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	18	8	6	2	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	134	
Townsmen . .	...	1	10	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	
Total .	3	2	51	6	5	1	2	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	21	12	7	5	3	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	...	.		...	...	171	

G. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

POLICE DEPARTMENT, QUETTA AND PISHIN DISTRICT.

Table showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Police serving in the above District for the year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7																			8	9
						CAUSES OF DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.																				
MONTHS.	Average strength.	Average number daily sick.	Number daily sick per hundred of strength.	Number of deaths.	Died per thousand of strength.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, intermittent.	Fever, remittent.	Fever, enteric.	Fever, continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.	Respiratory disease.	Heart disease.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and anæmia.	Wounds and accidents.	All other causes.	Died out of hospital.	REMARKS.
April	512	4·2	·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	516	4·6	·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
June	519	5·8	1·1	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
July	518	9·2	1·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	526	12·8	2·4	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	520	13·6	2·6	3	5·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
October	526	12·6	2·4	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
November	524	12·	2·3	4	7·6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
December	520	9·	1·7	5	9·6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
January	519	9·5	1·8	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	521	6·9	1·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	520	2·5	·48	1	1·9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	520 08	8·5	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	

Thirty-two died per thousand of average strength.

QUETTA:
The 31st March 1890.

A. C. TRENCH, *Captain,*
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Return for the year ending 31st March, 1890, showing the Religion and the Castes of the entire Force.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10
Religions or Castes.	Assistant Political Agent.	Inspector.	Deputy Inspector.	Munshis.	Mounted Police. Duffadars.	Mounted Police. Sowars.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.	Remarks.
Christians	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Muhammadans	...	1	3	2	3	32	27	188	256	
Brahmins	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	28	39	
Rajputs	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	23	
Hindus of other castes	...	...	2	...	1	6	7	46	62	
Sikhs	...	...	1	2	3	15	28	85	134	
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
Total	1	2	6	5	7	61	76	363	521	
Wanting to complete	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	9	
Sanctioned establishment	1	2	6	6	7	61	79	368	530	

Quetta,
The 31st March 1891.

G. C. TRENCH, *Capt.*,
Asst. Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Police Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Pay of force for one year	1,14,742	7	11
Clothing grant	5,200	0	0
Equipment grant	488	0	0
Contingent grant	3,419	1	6
Total cost of Police Force	1,23,849	9	5

Police Fund Accounts.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March 1889	21,868	12	6
Receipt during the year	15,581	2	11
Total	37,449	15	5
Expended up to 31st March 1890	22,502	8	8
Balance	14,947	6	9

Detail of Funds.

	Chanda. R	a.	p.	Clothing. R	a.	p.	Equipment. R	a.	p.	Deceased Estate. R	a.	p.
Opening balance	7,626	3	9	12,412	8	7	1,653	5	4	176	10	10
Receipts	3,267	12	11	9,965	6	9	634	9	0	1,713	6	3
Total	10,894	0	8	22,377	15	4	2,287	14	4	1,890	1	1
Expenditure	3,996	14	5	16,690	14	0	371	3	11	1,443	8	4
Balance	6,897	2	3	5,687	1	4	1,916	10	5	446	8	9

P. D. KIRTHAM, *Inspector*,
For *Assistant Political Agent.*

APPENDIX M.

Distribution of Levies in the Quetta and Pishin District.

No.	Posts.	Munshis.	Maliks.	Mounted.				Foot.				Remarks.
				Jemadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Punjabbashi.	Jemadars.	Footmen.	Total.	
1	Killa Abdulla	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	12	
2	Arambi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
3	Gwaja Pass	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	8	
4	Spinatega	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
5	Roghoni	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	
6	Shamshi Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	
7	Shelabagh	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	
8	Sanzal	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	10	
9	Chaman Fort	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	20	23	
10	New Chaman	1	...	3	...	12	15	...	...	8	8	
11	Miscellaneous Achakzai Levies	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*	1	* Sweeper.
12	Dinar Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
13	Segi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	
14	Gulistan	...	...	2	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	
15	Pishin	2†	1‡	5	1	26	32	...	...	...	...	† One in Political Agent's Office. ‡ Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai.
16	Pishin Revenue Levies	...	...	1	...	11	12	...	...	1	1	
17	Shararud	...	...	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	
18	Barshor	...	9	1	...	4	5	...	1	9	10	
19	Gwal	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	
20	Garki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	13	
21	Churmian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	
22	Yusaf Kuch	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
23	Haiderzai	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	1	10	11	
24	Malezai	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	
25	Khushdil Khan	1	...	2	1	10	13	...	...	21§	21	§ One sweeper.
26	District Postal Service	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	
27	New Karez	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
28	Sara Kulla Pass	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	3	
29	Roda Pass	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	
30	Sarantangi	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	
31	Hana	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	
32	Murghai Pass	...	...	1	1	3	5	...	1	7	8	
33	Ghazaband Pass	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	10	11	
34	Tirkha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	
35	Samungli	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	
36	Quetta Post	1	...	8	1	35	44	...	...	...	...	
37	Mian Ghundi	...	...	1	...	6	7	...	...	...	...	
38	Miscellaneous payments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stipend.
	TOTAL	7	21	32	6	148	186	4	24	190	218	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX N.

No. 876-E., dated Simla, the 1st May 1889.

NOTIFICATION—By the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of Act III of 1872 (to provide a form of marriage in certain cases) as amended by the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, to the district including the Cantonment and Town of Quetta provided that references in the Act to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 3468, dated the 23rd July 1889.

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,
To—The Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. 2669, dated the 29th June, 1889, I am directed to forward for your information a copy of the rules framed under Act III of 1872 (an Act to provide a form of marriage in certain cases), and to request that the same may be promulgated throughout the Quetta district, including the cantonment and town of Quetta.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Local Government by section 3 of the Act, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint Lala Jamait Rai, Head Clerk of your office, to be a Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872.

3. In regard to the enquiry made in paragraph 3 of your letter under acknowledgment, I am to state that all fees realized in giving effect to the Act by Registrars other than *ex-officio* Registrars may be retained by such Registrars as remuneration for their services.

Rules framed by the Local Government under Act III of 1872, the provisions of which were extended to the Quetta District by Foreign Department Notification No. 876-E., dated the 1st May 1889.

1. The Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, shall be *ex-officio* Registrar and a person to be nominated by the members of the Brahmo Samaj and approved by the Local Government, shall be Registrar of Marriages under Act III of 1872 within the Quetta district, including the cantonment and town of Quetta.

2. With reference to section 12, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to rule that marriages shall be registered by the *ex-officio* Registrar only at his office and at no other place.

3. The following fee shall be paid for the duties to be discharged by Registrars under the Act:—

		R	a.	p.
(*a*)	For receipt of notice of marriage made under Section 4	0	8	0
(*b*)	For receipt of objection to such notice under Section 6	0	8	0
(*c*)	For receipt of declaration under Section 10, and subsequent attendance at marriage in the Registrar's office under Section 11	2	0	0
(*d*)	For attending at a marriage at any other time than the office hours prescribed by rule 4, an additional fee of	0	8	0
(*e*)	For giving a certificate extract from the marriage certificate book under Section 14	0	8	0

4. Marriage at the Registrar's office shall be solemnized between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., unless the additional fee mentioned in rule 3 clause (*d*) is paid.

5. The place other than a Registrar's office where a marriage is to be registered by a Registrar, other than an *ex-officio* Registrar, shall be determined by the parties themselves, who shall specify such place in writing at the time when notice of the intended marriage is given to the Registrar.

6. If such place is not more than five miles distant from the Registrar's office, the fee for registering the marriage shall be R4, and if more than 5 miles distant, an additional fee of four annas per mile shall be charged.

7. When a marriage is to be solemnized at any place other than the Registrar's office, it shall take place at any reasonable hour.

8. All fees paid under these rules to the *ex-officio* Registrar shall be credited to Government.

APPENDIX O.

Quetta Hackney carriage Rules.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has been pleased to issue the following rules for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Quetta district, including the town and cantonment of Quetta. These rules will come into force on the 1st August 1889.

All hackney carriages to be licensed.

1. Every hackney carriage shall be required to take out a license from the municipality.

Place and office for issue of license.

2. Such license shall be granted by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, after the carriages, horses and mules have been inspected and approved by a Committee, consisting of himself, the Assistant District Superintendent of Police and the Cantonment Magistrate, who shall also jointly determine the class to which the carriage shall belong.

Condition of license.

3. There shall be three classes of licensed hackney carriages according to the quality of the horses, mules and vehicles; and licenses shall be granted to them subject to all the provisions contained in these bye-laws and to the following conditions, *viz.*—

(*1*)—The carriages, horses, mules and harness to be maintained in what is considered by the authority granting the license good serviceable order.

(2)—Every carriage to be provided with two lamps.

(*3*)—All four-wheeled carriages to be in the first and second classes, and all two wheeled carriages to be in the second and third classes.

Period and revocation of license.

4. Licenses issued under these rules shall continue in force during the official year for which they are granted. But they shall be liable to revocation within that time by order of the Committee granting the licence on proof before it that the proprietor or his agent has been guilty of an infringement of any of these bye-laws, or has been convicted of any offence under these rules, or that the conditions on which the license has been granted are not fully maintained.

Renewal of license.

5. Application for the renewal of licenses shall be made one month before the expiry of the year of license, and the renewed license shall be granted in the same way, and by the same officer, as provided in rules 2 and 3, and on payment of the same fee as for the original license.

Transfer of license.

6. When a licensed hackney carriage is transferred to a new proprietor during the year of license, the name of such proprietor shall be duly reported by the transferor to the Extra Assistant Commissioner's office and shall be substituted in the license for the name of transferor without further payment.

Numbering of license and vehicles.

7. Each license shall bear a serial number and this number shall be painted in English and Urdu on the right panel of the driver's box in first and second class carriages and on the boot of third class carriages.

Production of license.

8. All hackney carriage licenses shall be produced for inspection when required by any Magistrate or Police Officer.

Driver's license.

9. No person shall be allowed to act as the driver of a licensed carriage or vehicle, except under a driver's license granted on that behalf by the Officers mentioned in rule 2. A driver's license should not be granted to any person under eighteen years of age.

Driver's badge.

10. Every driver so licensed, while driving a licensed carriage or plying for hire, shall wear a brass badge on his arm bearing the number of his license.

Form of license for carriages and drivers.

11. The license for hackney carriages and drivers shall be in the form attached to these rules, and shall be printed on strong paper.

The fee for each carriage license shall be—

	R	a.	p.
Omnibuses	18	0	0
1st class carriages	12	0	0
2nd „ „	8	0	0
3rd „ „	4	0	0

and for each driver's license and badge R2.

Forfeiture of license.

12. Any proprietor or agent of the proprietor, or driver of a licensed vehicle who knowingly permits it to be drawn by a less number of horses or mules than is provided in the license, or knowingly permits more passengers, or a greater weight to be carried in such carriage than is permitted by the bye-laws, shall be liable to a fine which may extend to R50 and to forfeiture of his license.

Forfeiture of driver's license.

13. Any driver who cruelly beats, ill-treats, over-drives, or otherwise misuses any horse or mule driven in a licensed vehicle shall be liable to forfeiture of his license to drive, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under any law in force for the time being.

Inspection of premises.

14. It shall be lawful for any person named in rule 2, or any Magistrate or other person authorized on his behalf, to enter premises on which licensed vehicle, animals, harness and other things used therewith are kept, in order to carry out the provisions of these bye-laws.

Stands for licensed carriages.

15. The Committee named in rule 2 shall appoint places as stands for licensed hackney carriages. The following places are for the present appointed as hackney carriage stands:—

(*a*) Ghari Hata near the Quetta tahsil.

(*b*) In the Bruce Road, near the Ingle market.

Drivers of such carriages found waiting for hire at places other than those appointed shall be liable to forfeit their license to drive. The regulation of the order in which hackney carriages shall rank on the stands shall be under the control of the Police.

Power of driver or proprietor to refuse a licensed carriage.

16. The driver or proprietor of a licensed carriage, waiting on a public stand or publicly plying for hire, shall at any time of the day or night be bound to give such carriage on hire to any person demanding the same, unless for good or sufficient reason, the burden of proving which shall be on the driver or proprietor so refusing.

Number of persons to be carried by each licensed hackney carriage.

17. The maximum number of persons which may be carried by each description of the hackney carriages is as follows:—

1. By a dog cart . . . . Four persons, including syce or driver.
2. By a four-wheeled carriage (Classes I and II.) { One horse or mule, 5 persons, including syce or driver. / Two horses or mules, 6 persons, including syce or driver.
3. Omnibus.

Two children under ten years of age shall be reckoned as one adult person.

Weight of luggage.

18. The maximum load, inclusive of luggage, which may be carried by each description of carriage is as follows:—

	Mds.
Carriage drawn by one horse or mule	8
Carriage drawn by two horses or mules	12

Each adult person shall be considered as weighing 1½ maund, and each child under ten years of age as three-fourths of a maund.

List of fares to be affixed to licensed carriages.

19. Every licensed carriage shall have affixed in it a list of the fares prescribed in the following rules. Such list shall be printed in English and Urdu. One copy shall be provided yearly at the time of licensing by the Committee granting the license; but the renewal of a list which has become destroyed or defaced shall rest with the proprietor, who shall renew it at once.

Fares.

20. In the absence of any private arrangement between the proprietor, agent, or driver of a licensed carriage and the hirer, the following rates shall be paid :—

BY THE HOUR.

	In the day.			At night.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
First Class Carriages.						
For the first hour	1	8	0	1	8	0
For each hour after the first	0	12	0	1	0	0
For a day of nine hours	6	8	0	...		
For over five and up to six hours	...			6	0	0
Above six hours	...			8	0	0
Second Class Carriages.						
For the first hour	1	0	0	1	0	0
For each hour after the first	0	8	0	0	10	0
For a day of nine hours	4	0	0	...		
For over five and up to six hours	...			4	8	0
Over six hours	...			6	0	0
Third Class Carriages.						
For the first hour	0	10	0	...		
For each hour after the first	0	4	0	...		
For a day of nine hours	2	4	0	...		

Carriage how to proceed if hired by the journey.

21. If the carriage is not engaged by time, the person hiring it shall proceed by the direct or usual road from point to point and any alterations of, or detentions on the route by the hirer shall involve the payment of an additional fare, provided that in no case shall the fare payable exceed the sum due for the hire of the licensed vehicle for the whole day.

Minimum speed if hired by the hour.

22. The minimum rate of speed at which a carriage hired by time shall be driven shall be five miles per hour.

Carrying of lights.

23. Every licensed vehicle shall, while plying for hire between sunset and sunrise, carry two lights and in dark nights both must be lighted.

Lost property.

24. Property found in licensed hackney carriages shall be deposited at the nearest police station by the proprietor or driver of such carriages. A list of such property shall be posted at the head quarter city Police station, and at such other places as the Assistant District Superintendent of Police may direct.

25. Prosecution for the breach of these rules may be instituted by any passenger, police officer, or member of the Municipal Committee.

26. Cases of breach of these rules may be tried by any magistrate authorized to do so by the Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Form of Carriage License.

1. Quetta Municipality.
2. Number and class of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Date of expiry of license.
5. Name of proprietor or agent.
6. Residence of proprietor or agent.
7. Description of vehicle.
8. License to carry passengers if drawn by one horse: if drawn by two horses.
9. Remarks.

Form of Driver's License.

1. Quetta Municipality.
2. Number of license.
3. Date of issue of license.
4. Name of driver.
5. Father's name.
6. Residence.
7. Remarks.

QUETTA,
The 10th July 1889.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX P.

The following rules sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, are published for general information :—

I.—The expression "wild bird" for the purposes of Act XX of 1887 in its application to the towns and cantonments in the Pishin district and in the Thal-Chotiali district shall include :—

Bustard.	Sisi.
Florican.	Chicor.
Wild duck of all descriptions.	Partridge.
Sandgrouse.	Quail.

Snipe.

II.—The breeding season of wild birds shall extend from 15th April to 1st October inclusive in each year. The close season for sandgrouse will end on the 1st September.

III.—During the breeding season defined in Rule II, no person shall sell or possess any wild bird recently killed or taken in any such town or cantonment.

IV.—Any person convicted of the breach of any of these rules shall be punished by a fine, which may extend in the case of a first offence, to ₹5 for every wild bird or animal in respect of which the breach of the rules has been committed, and in the case of any subsequent offence to ₹10 in respect of any such bird or animal.

2. These rules shall come into force at once.

3. These rules will also apply to the town and cantonment of Quetta. In regard to the places outside municipal and cantonment limits, the Governor-General's Agent is pleased to prohibit the shooting, snaring or killing of the wild birds mentioned in Rule I during the breeding season defined in Rule II.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the Operations of the Registration Department, Quetta, for the year 1889-90.

STATION.	DOCUMENTS REGISTERED.			Total collections, inclusive of copying fees.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, INCLUSIVE OF THAT PAID OUT OF COPYING FEES.				REMARKS.
	Compulsory.	OPTIONAL.			FEES TO SUB-REGISTRAR.		FEES TO COPYIST.		
		Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount is credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1889-90.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount is credited in Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1889-90.	
				R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.	
Quetta	168	8	145	852 8 0*	...	(a) 442 12 6	...	(b) 115 5 4	(a) Sub-Registrar's fees from November, 1888, to November, 1889. (b) Copyist's fees from June, 1888, to November, 1889.

* R 83-8 fees of March 1889 credited into Treasury in 1889-90.
„ 690-12 fees of 1889-90 credited into Treasury in 1889-90.
„ 88-4 fees of 1889-90, but not credited into Treasury in 1889-90.

852-8.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPEN

Annual Report of the Quetta

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance in hand at the close of last year—					
Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actual Municipal Balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(A). Municipal Taxes—					
1. Octroi	54,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	53,700 0 0	.....	300 0 0
2. Assessed Taxes—					
(*e.g.* Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year / Collections for the current year	10,000 0 0	10,600 0 0	10,303 10 6	.....	296 5 6
Penalties	1,100 0 0	650 0 0	578 0 0	.....	72 0 0
3. Tax on houses and lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Tax on vehicles	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals	.....	100 0 0	106 0 0	6 0 0	.....
6. Tolls, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7. Water-rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Beef slaughter fees	1,200 0 0	800 0 0	729 0 0	.....	71 0 0
9. Mutton slaughter fees	1,775 0 0	1,775 0 0	1,690 9 11	.....	84 6 1
(B). Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realizations under special Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Proceeds of lands, &c.	1,070 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,230 3 4	.....	49 12 8
2. Income derived from markets, &c. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	9,100 0 0	9,400 0 0	9,246 3 10	.....	153 12 2
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	500 0 0	303 0 0	255 0 0	.....	45 0 0
5. Municipal fines	300 0 0	300 0 0	326 8 0	26 8 0	.....
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	22,000 0 0	16,943 0 0	16,506 14 4	.....	436 1 8
7. School fees	450 0 0	1,195 0 0	1,212 4 6	17 4 6	.....
8. Contribution from Railway Authorities	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,560 0 0	.....	40 0 0
(C). Debt—					
1. Loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
3. Advances	195 0 0	195 0 0	195 0 0	.....	.....
Total Receipts	1,03,290 0 0	1,00,038 0 0	98,139 6 5	49 12 6	1,948 6 1*
Opening Balance	13,969 3 7	13,969 3 7	13,969 3 7	.....	.....
Grand Total	1,17,259 3 7	1,14,007 3 7	1,12,108 10 0	49 12 6	1,948 6 1

* Actual decrease, R1,898-9-7.

DIX R.

Municipality for the year 1889-90.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate, 1889-90.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
(A). General Establishment*—					
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, &c.)	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	.....	.....
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.)	1,246 0 0	1,646 0 0	1,606 15 9	.....	39 0 3
(B). Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, &c.)	100 0 0	100 0 0	12 0 0	.....	88 0 0
2. Lightning (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,999 15 8	.....	0 0 4
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	8,160 0 0	8,720 0 0	8,638 14 9	.....	81 1 3
3. Excise preventive establishment	970 0 0	1,000 0 0	934 15 5	.....	65 0 7
(C). Public Health—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.) . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	2,050 0 0	.....	.....
4. Vaccination (establishment)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.)	1,658 0 0	2,992 0 0	2,793 14 8	.....	198 1 4
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)—	17,430 0 0	19,538 0 0	18,751 3 4	.....	786 12 8
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Remissions of cess	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Other measures—					
(*a*) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)					
(*b*) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	4,558 8 3	.....	1 7 9
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	288 0 0	.....	.....	288 0 0
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	313 0 0	313 0 0	308 0 0	.....	5 0 0
(D). Public Instructions—					
Contributions to Schools	4,378 0 0	5,668 0 0	5,443 11 7	.....	224 4 5
Contribution to Sandeman Library . . .	240 0 0	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....
(E). Public Convenience—					
1. Public works (establishment)†—	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,631 6 0	.....	6 10 0
(*a*) New works	20,220 0 0	15,520 0 0	15,519 15 10	.....	0 0 2
(*b*) Repairs	6,560 0 0	8,075 0 0	8,074 15 0	.....	0 1 0
2. Survey of land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.) . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Contributions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(F). Miscellaneous—					
(1) Contribution to the Cantonment	26,000 0 0	26,100 0 0	25,866 2 2	.....	233 13 10
(2) Miscellaneous	1,313 0 0	1,313 0 0	1,170 0 8	.....	142 15 4
(3) Refund of Octroi duty	.....	125 0 0	6 13 0	.....	118 3 0
(G). Debt—					
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year) . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest . { Last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest . { Current year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.) . .	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	.....	.....
4. Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.) .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing balance—					
Deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Actual Municipal balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Expenditure .	1,00,942 0 0	1,04,204 0 0	1,01,925 8 1	.....	2,278 7 11
Closing Balance .	16,317 3 7	9,803 3 7	10,183 1 11	.....	.....
Grand Total .	1,17,259 3 7	1,14,007 3 7	1,12,108 10 0	.....	2,278 7 11

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under these heads, and not under (E).

W. A. INGLE,
Extra Judicial Asst. Commr., Quetta.

APPEN

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF

Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
	R a p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By balance in hand at the close of last year—			
Deposits			
Actual Municipal Balance			
REVENUE.			
(A) MUNICIPAL TAXES—			
1. Octroi	56,725 0 0	46,600 0 0	53,700 0 0
2. Assessed Taxes—			
(*e.g.* Conservancy Cess, Licenses on trades, &c., in the following details):—			
Arrear collections for the previous year	71 10 0	10,460 8 8	10,303 10 6
Collections for the current year	9,500 8 0		
Penalties	1,163 8 0	923 4 0	578 0 0
3. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...
4. Tax on vehicles	...	...	...
5. Tax on animals	...	...	106 0 0
6. Tolls, &c.	...	...	...
7. Water-rate	...	...	...
8 Beef slaughter fees	1,200 0 0	2,000 0 0	729 0 0
9. Mutton slaughter fees	1,500 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,690 9 11
(B) MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS—			
1. Realizations under special Acts			
2. Proceeds of lands, &c.	1,710 13 0	1,369 8 0	1,230 3 4
3. Income derived from markets, &c. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.).	8,254 14 6	8,969 2 9	9,246 3 10
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.).	329 2 0	507 0 0	255 0 0
5. Municipal fines	534 10 6	301 0 3	326 8 0
6. Sundries (rents of municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, &c.).	20,390 8 4	21,089 5 10	16,506 14 4
	243 0 9	473 3 3	1,212 4 6
7. School-fees			
8. Contribution from railway authorities	1,064 14 4	1,698 7 7	1,560 0 0
(C) DEBT—			
1. Loans	...	...	...
2. Deposits (contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	...	...	500 0 0
3. Advances	...	65 0 0	195 0 0
Total Receipts	1,02,668 9 5	97,056 8 4	98,139 6 5
Opening Balance	14,319 12 7	12,363 4 0	13,969 3 7
GRAND TOTAL	1,16,988 6 0	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0

DIX S.

THE QUETTA MUNICIPALITY.

for the year ending 31st March 1890.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.
EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
(A) GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT*—			
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, &c.).	1,778 0 0	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money-boxes, repair to outposts, &c.).	1,111 4 0	1,246 0 0	1,606 15 9
(B) PUBLIC SAFETY—			
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, &c.)	979 8 6	23 0 0	12 0 0
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, &c.).	1,423 3 10	2,176 7 7	1,999 15 8
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.).	6,627 0 1	7,196 12 3	8,638 14 9
4. Excise preventive establishment	...	820 0 0	934 15 5
(C) PUBLIC HEALTH—			
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).	...	1,797 15 0	...
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.) . . .	...	...	...
6. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.).	...	1,800 0 0	2,050 0 0
4. Vaccination (establishment)	...	...	...
5. Water-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	...	...	...
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.).	1,618 0 0	1,644 3 6	2,793 14 8
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.).	11,200 0 0	14,973 11 11	18,751 3 4
Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessments . .	...	...	...
Remissions of cess	...	...	...
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs) . . .	...	...	...
10. Other measures—			
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies)	...	...	...
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.).	4,562 0 0	4,345 12 5	4,558 8 3
11. Chowkidar for Lock Hospital.	78 13 9	312 4 0	308 0 0
II.—CONTRIBUTIONS.			
(D) PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—			
Contributions to Schools	2,271 13 6	3,343 4 0	5,443 11 7
Contribution to Sandeman Library	...	240 0 0	240 0 0
(E) PUBLIC CONVENIENCE—			
1. Public works (establishment)†—			
(a) New works	1,338 0 0	1,536 10 7	1,631 6 0
(b) Repairs	31,548 0 0	22,316 14 6	15,519 15 10
2. Survey of land	6,725 0 0	4,828 10 8	8,074 15 0
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.) . . .	...	...	...
4. Contributions	...	...	...
(F) MISCELLANEOUS—			
1. Contribution to cantonment	26,044 5 8	22,312 0 10	25,866 2 2
2. Miscellaneous	2,140 8 9	1,050 12 9	1,170 0 8
3. Refund of octroi duty	3,907 13 11	445 5 9	6 13 0
4. Refund of cost of land	1,121 10 0	832 11 0	...
5. Jubilee expenses	150 0 0	...	...
(G) DEBT—			
1. Loans (instalment payable during the year) . .	...	...	...
Interest { Last year	...	...	...
Interest { Current year		...	...
2. Deposits	...	...	500 0 0
3. Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.) .	...	390 0 0	...
Closing Balance—			
Deposits	...	...	...
Actual Municipal balance.	...	...	...
Total expenditure .	1,04,625 2 0	95,450 8 9	1,01,925 8 1
Closing Balance .	12,363 4 0	13,969 3 7	10,183 1 11
GRAND TOTAL .	1,16,988 6 0	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charge debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX T.

Comparative Statement of the Anglo-Vernacular School, Quetta, from April, 1886, to March 1890.

1886-87.				1887-88.				1888-89.				1889-90.			
Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.	Natives of Hindustan.	Natives of Baluchistan.	TOTAL.	Amount of income.
			R a. p.				*R a. p.*				*R a. p.*				*R a. p.*
38·75	16·41	55·16	194 10 0	76·83	24·58	101·41	258 4 9	110·14	30·15	140·29	449 5 0	134·18	31·28	165·46	587 0 3

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX U.

Address at the opening of the Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta.

SIR ROBERT, LADY SANDEMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is to me a most pleasing and delightful spectacle to behold so many persons assembled for the purpose of witnessing the opening ceremony of this institution. The inauguration of this educational movement takes place under the auspices of Lady Sandeman, who has so kindly taken the initiative in advancing its welfare and prosperity.

Those who have, during the last few years, watched the progress made in Baluchistan, and more especially in Quetta, must have noticed the rapid strides that have been achieved under the benign rule of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman. Quetta has emerged from a condition of creeping sluggishness into one of energy and activity. Education has begun to assert itself in a marked manner.

In various parts of India female education is receiving great attention; and it is a matter of congratulation to us that Baluchistan is not behind its neighbours in making adequate provision for its daughters.

Female education has not only been encouraged by the Imperial Government, but the native community themselves have anxiously looked forward to the day when this scheme of reform would be moulded into a tangible shape. With characteristic energy, Quetta has practically started a Girls' School, to which Lady Sandeman has given her name; and under her ladyship's fostering care it is hoped it may soon rise to take a prominent place in popular esteem.

In April last, when Babu Jamiat Rai, the head clerk of the Political Agent's Office, and the leading spirit in this movement, consulted Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel on the subject of female education, the latter readily agreed to assist in organizing the movement. Indeed, Mr. Patel has always taken a prominent part in all that concerns the advancement of Quetta, irrespective of caste or creed.

Subsequently, at the instance of Babu Jamiat Rai, with his coadjutors, Lala Thakur Dass of the Railway, and Babu Hari Ram of the Office of the Baluchistan Agency, a circular was issued calling on all who favoured female education, to submit a list of the girls they would send to the school. Eighteen names were given, and Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel thereupon agreed to build a school at his own cost. The proposal was then laid before Diwan Gunpat Rai, who heartily welcomed it, and promised to take a leading part. On the 18th May, a public meeting was held, attended by about one hundred persons representing different sections of the community, and the necessity for a school was formally recognized. A Committee, with Diwan Gunpat Rai as President and Babu Jamiat Rai as Secretary, was elected to work out the details. Subscription lists were opened, and about R700 were promised towards the school. The Committee, under Diwan Gunpat Rai's guidance, with the able assistance of Lala Chokha Nand and others, has since been able to raise the fund to about R1,400. The proceedings were submitted to Major Gaisford, with the intimation that Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel was willing to build the school at his own expense, provided that a site was given by the municipality. The Committee further asked Major Gaisford to solicit the Agent to the Governor-General—

(1) To grant a site near the Barnes Serai.

(2) To sanction the maintenance of the school establishment by the municipality from the 1st April 1890.

The scheme met with hearty approval from Major Gaisford. The Agent to the Governor-General was consulted, and he graciously agreed to the above proposals. Sir Harry Prendergast, moreover, put Major Gaisford in communication with Mr. Narainswami Ieyar, the Honorary Secretary of the Mysore High Caste Girls' School, who gave valuable information regarding its organization.

Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel, in the meeting of May, 1889, expressed a desire that the school should, with permission, be called after Lady Sandeman. The suggestion was carried by universal acclamation. The President addressed a letter to her Ladyship on the subject, and we are thankful to say that we have received a reply in the affirmative.

Among those to whom no small share of credit is due, the name of Babu Jamiat Rai, our indefatigable Secretary, holds a conspicuous place. The idea first originated with him, and it is to a great extent owing to his labours and praiseworthy zeal that the present success has been attained. In collecting funds, engaging suitable teachers, and procuring information, he

certainly deserves the thanks of the community. It may be observed, in passing, that it is not only this school which owes its existence to his efforts, but since he has been in Baluchistan he has succeeded in organizing many other useful institutions for the benefit of his brethren.

The school which has been made over to the municipality will, to all intents and purposes, be a municipal institution.

A Committee of management comprising men from almost all sections of the native community, has undertaken to supervise the working of the school, and to submit a monthly report to the Political Agent, together with any suggestions they may have to make.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel for the magnificent building which he has, at a cost of about ₹5,000, graciously provided for the school, and without which the idea of establishing it would have remained indefinitely in abeyance.

The list of subscribers whose sympathies are with the movement is as follows:—

	₹
Mir Jam Ali Khan, Jam of Las Bela	200
Sardar Asad Khan, C.I.E.	100
Diwan Gunput Rai	75
Seth Tahlmul & Co.	75
Messrs. T. Rustomjee & Co.	50
Seth Tara Chand	50
Babu Basant Singh	50
Babu Nathu Ram, Supervisor	50
Seth Dwarka Dass	40
Lala Chokha Nand	35
M. Kartar Singh	30
R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	25
Babu Jamiat Rai	25
Seth Hira Mull	25
Lala Thakur Das	25
Sorabjee & Co.	25
Babu Hassa Mull	25
Babu Jaikishen Dass	25
Hakim Tola Ram	25
Seth Harnam Singh	25
Chungi, Contractor	25
Pandit Nand Lal	20
Sardar Ahmad Yar Khan, and many others	20

Our sincere thanks are due to all who have so liberally subscribed towards the fund, more especially to the Jam of Las Bela, whose spontaneous gift of ₹200 reached us at a time when we sorely needed funds.

No little difficulty was experienced in obtaining lady teachers, till at last Babu Jamiat Rai, in consultation with the Rev. Mr. Gray, succeeded in securing the services of two qualified native ladies.

The school was opened on trial on 9th August 1889. To show his earnestness and interest in the cause, Diwan Gunpat Rai was the first to send his own daughter to the school. This inspired confidence in the people, and his bright example was soon followed by others. The average daily attendance during the last four months has been 20 pupils. The 26 girls now on the rolls comprise 12 Panjabis, 9 Sindhis, 1 Shalkoti, 3 Kandaharis and one Madrasi with one solitary Muhammadan. It is with pleasure that we have to notice a peculiar innovation in the school in the organization of a special class for elderly married women.

The scheme of studies is similar to that which obtains in the Punjab, the curriculum of which was furnished to us by Miss Francis, Inspectress of Schools. It embraces the Hindi, Gurmukhi and Urdu languages. Sewing and knitting are also taught. No fees are charged.

In conclusion, we sincerely hope that Sir Robert Sandeman and Lady Sandeman, Major Gaisford and Mr. Ingle will continue to enlist their sympathies on behalf of this useful institution, which is still in its initial stage. Our special thanks are due to Lady Sandeman for the patronage she has so kindly accorded to the school, and we feel assured that under her ladyship's personal influence it will have an increasingly successful career.

Gunpat Rai, Diwan, *President.* Jamiat Rai, *Secretary.*

Hari Ram, *Asstt. Secretary.*

Chokha Nand,
Becha Ram Chatterjee,
Basant Singh,
Leela Ram Chowdri,
} *Members.*

Ram Rakha Mal,
Sheikh Fazal Elahi,
Kazi Kiam-ud-din,
Bhagwan Das.
} *Members.*

APPENDIX V.

The Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta.

NAME OF MONTH.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON THE LIST.		NUMBER OF AVERAGE ATTENDANTS.		GIRLS.			MARRIED WOMEN.			GIRLS.		MARRIED WOMEN.	
	Girls.	Married women.	Girls.	Married women.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Gurmukhi.	Urdu.	Sewing.	Knitting.	Sewing.	Knitting.
October	27	...	15	...	3	19	5	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
November	29	10	18	6	3	20	6	...	9	1	...	9	...	2
December	31	11	24	6	6	19	6	...	10	1	...	12	...	3
January	40	11	26	8	5	26	9	3	5	3	...	13	...	...
February	38	11	20	7	7	23	8	1	6	4	...	13	2	...
March	38	8	25	6	5	24	9	1	2	5	...	15	3	...

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,

Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX W.

To *His Excellency the* VICEROY *and* GOVERNOR-GENERAL *of India.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The town of Quetta which Your Excellency visits to-day* has comparatively but recently come under British rule. Nevertheless it yields to no city of the Indian Empire in the loyalty and heartiness with which it welcomes Your Excellency.

We the more heartily welcome Your Excellency, not only because it is the first visit with which Your Excellency honours our town, but because it is the first time that a Viceroy has been able to spend more than a day or two in our midst.

But fourteen years have elapsed since Quetta was first occupied by the British Government. It then consisted of a small bazar, with the Khan's fort. To-day it boasts of a cantonment of no mean size and of a large and prosperous town, united by rail to British India.

Evidence of its internal advancement is visible on all sides. Education is making rapid strides among all classes of our community, and we have to-day two vernacular schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The latter, "The Lady Sandeman Girls' School," is but a modern institution and needs all the fostering care and aid bestowed on it by the Local Government. The Boys' School, on the other hand, is in a flourishing condition and has outgrown the modest aid which it receives from municipal funds. We venture, therefore, to appeal on its behalf for assistance from Imperial sources.

The advance of medical science in our town has been equally rapid, and is represented by a large and well-appointed hospital, to which is attached a separate zenana ward, recently affiliated to the Indian branches of the "Countess of Dufferin's" Fund. These results are due to the exertions of Drs. Owen and Leahy.

Your Excellency is doubtless aware of the disasters suffered by our town owing to recent floods. The local administration is endeavouring to obviate the recurrence of such calamities by the introduction of a more adequate system of drawing off the water from the hills, and we earnestly trust that with the help of the Government of India their efforts may be crowned with complete success.

Among the many blessings which Quetta has received since it was brought under British rule is the introduction of a railway connecting it with the Indian provinces. But the rates charged for both passenger and goods traffic are abnormally high, and we would earnestly ask Your Excellency to again graciously consider this matter, and, if possible, to assimilate the local charges to those obtaining on railways in India.

The growth of the town of Quetta and the peaceful and prosperous condition of the district are due largely to the vigorous help and wise administration of Sir Robert Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor-General, seconded by Mr. H. S. Barnes, our late Political Agent. To these officers and to the present head of the district we tender our gratitude.

In conclusion, we observe with pride that Your Excellency has found it possible to visit Quetta at so early a stage of Your Lordship's Viceroyalty. We venture to hope that we shall have further opportunities accorded to us of greeting Your Excellency and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and we safely predict that on future occasions Your Excellencies will be welcomed by the people of Baluchistan with undiminished loyalty and heartiness.

Wishing Your Excellencies long life and prosperity, we beg to subscribe ourselves

Your Lordship's

Most obedient humble Servants

BUJOBJI D. PATEL, K.B.,

(and sixteen others.)

His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the above as follows :—

"It gives me much pleasure to meet you here on my arrival in your city, and to receive these assurances of the loyalty of the community on behalf of which you have addressed me. You have dwelt in graphic and well chosen language upon the extraordinary advance which the town of Quetta has undergone during the comparatively brief period which has elapsed since its occupation by the British Government. You would probably be justified in saying

* The 20th November 1889.

that no part of the Indian Empire has in that period brought a larger accession of prosperity; nor need you, I believe, apprehend that the progress which has been achieved in the past will not be continued in the future; or that the railway communication now rapidly approaching completion will not still further strengthen the claim of Quetta to a place amongst the leading cities in this country. I rejoice to learn that you have not only taken thought for the material welfare of your people, but that you are making adequate provision for the intellectual advancement of the generation which is to replace this one. I am glad that the provision extends to children of both sexes. You may depend upon obtaining the careful consideration of the Government for the appeal (which is in your contemplation) made on behalf of the school to which you referred. I am also glad to hear that your city possesses a suitable hospital, and that it has attached to it a zenana ward connected with Lady Dufferin's Fund, in the administration of which Lady Lansdowne takes a special interest.

I have heard with regret of the injuries recently sustained by the town owing to severe floods. I trust that no difficulty will be experienced in guarding against a recurrence of this visitation. It is, I have no doubt, the case that, owing to the immense expense at which you have been provided with railway communication, rates higher than those obtaining on other lines have been charged upon that in which you are specially interested. The subject is a fair one for discussion, and I shall have much pleasure in conferring with the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works Department in regard to it. The Government of India has certainly no desire to fix those rates upon a scale calculated to arrest the flow of that stream of commercial activity which we earnestly desire to encourage by every means at our disposal. I have heard with satisfaction the testimony which you have borne to the wisdom and energy with which the affairs of that district have been administered by the Agent to the Governor-General, Sir Robert Sandeman, an official who has the confidence of the Government of India and whose name for all time will be honourably connected with this portion of the Indian Empire. I have given practical proof of my concurrence in the high opinion which you formed of Mr. Barnes by selecting him for employment requiring a high order of ability in connection with that Department of the Government for which I am myself especially responsible. Gentlemen, I notice with pleasure that you interpret my presence here at an early period in my term of office as an indication of the interest which I take in your city and this part of the frontier. I feel sure that the opportunity which has thus fallen to me of observing for myself what has already been achieved and what yet remains to be effected will be of the utmost value to me.

I thank you, in Lady Lansdowne's name and my own, for the friendly greeting and good wishes with which your address was concluded. I can assure you that you may depend upon the sincerity of the interest which I take in all that which concerns your welfare and prosperity.

APPENDIX

List of Native Officials, Sardars, and Maliks, &., admitted in the

1	2	3	4	5	6
His Highness the Khan's Officials.	Baluchis.	Jhallawans.	Sarawans.	Officials and Municipality.	Durranis.
Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	Information not available in this office.	1. R. B. Hittu Ram, C.I.E. 2. K. B. Huk Niwaz Khan. 3. Diwan Gunpat Rai. 4. Munshi Najaf Ali. 5. Kazi Jelal-ud-din. 6. K. B. Allahdad Khan. 7. Ahmed Yar Khan. 8. Lalla Udho Das, Tehsildar. 9. Sheikh Ghulam Nabi. 10. K. B. Muhammad Hussain Khan. 11. Munshi Bashir Ali Khan. 12. Lalla Udho Das, Munsiff. 13. Kazi Muzzaffar Khan. 14. Lalla Harri Ram. 15. Lalla Chokha Nand. 16. Gulzar Khan. 17. Gul Muhammad Khan. 18. Lalla Jamiat Rai. 19. Moulvi Abdul Rahim. 20. Seth Bhik Chand. 21. Mukhi Lila Ram. 22. Hakim Tola Ram. 23. Seth Dwarka Das. 24. Mukhi Pheroo Mal. 25. Bawa Kewal Ram. 26. Seth Hira Mall. 27. Seth Lorinda Ram. 28. Seth Adoo Mal. 29. Seth Alibhoy. 30. Seth Muhammad Ali. 31. Sheikh Abdul Rahim. 32. Mirza Niwaz Muhammad. 33. Mulla Abu Baker. 34. Seth Kulian Das. 35. Seth Tara Chand. 36. Seth Dhanpat Rai. 37. Seth Takan Das.	1. Sardar Muhammad Hussain Khan. 2. Sardar Muhammad Rahim Khan. 3. Taj Muhammad Khan, Popalzai. 4. Saadat Maluk Khan. 5. Abdul Hamid Khan. 6. Alyar Khan. 7. Muhammad Hussain Khan. 8. Abdul Wahid Khan. 9. Taj Muhammad Khan. 10. Muhammad Usman Khan. 11. Abdul Majid Khan. 12. Yar Muhammad Khan. 13. Ghulam Haidar Khan. 14. Lal Muhammad. 15. Abdul Aziz Khan. 16. Malik Samudar. 17. Malik Agha. 18. Malik Paradin. 19. Malik Lalo. 20. Malik Nazir. 21. Malik Akbar. 22. Malik Shahin. 23. Mir Kalam. 24. Nur Din Hamidzai.

X.

Viceregal Darbar held at Quetta on the 28th November 1889.

7	8	9	10
Syeds and Kasis.	Kakars.	Barozais and Tarins.	Ghilzais.
1. Syed Muhammad Agha.	1. Sardar Shingul Khan.	1. Sardar Muhammad Khan.	1. Ghulam Haidar Khan.
2. Syed Aurang Shah.	2. Wahab Khan Panezai.	2. Samunder Khan Luni.	2. Sherjan.
3. Syed Muhammad Hussain.	3. Baran Kudezai.	3. Sarbuland Khan Barozai.	3. Wali Muhammad Toki.
4. Syed Atto.	4. Baik Khan Musakhel.	4. Isa Khan Batezai Tarin.	4. Pir Muhammad.
5. Syed Samunder.	5. Sanjar Musakhel.	5. Akhtiar Khan Barozai.	5. Gul Shah.
6. Syed Amir.	6. Mulla Dilhar.	6. Abdul Aziz Batezai Tarin.	6. Darya Khan.
7. Syed Bakhu.	7. Umar Khan Abdullazai.	7. Taz Muhammad Barozai.	7. Khan Sahib Abdulla.
8. Syed Afzal Shah.	8. Khanan Mandokhel.	8. Arsala Khan Barozai.	*Kakars*—continued.
9. Syed Samunder Shah.	9. Mian Khan Nibzai.	9. Malik Sipah Tarin.	8. Lal Khan.
10. Syed Jehan Shah.	10. Paindan Kibzai.	10. Barat.	9. Saadat.
11. Syed Adam Shah.	11. Halim Khan.	11. Malik Muhammad Jan Tarin.	10. Shado.
12. Arbab Badaljan.	12. Balal Panezai.	12. Malik Arsala Khudadadzai.	11. Nasir.
13. Arbab Khudadad Khan.	13. Mulla Mustak.	13. Malik Majo.	12. Azad Khan.
14. Arbab Adam Khan.	14. Bahadur Khan.	14. Rahmdil Khan.	13. Nawab Vanechi.
15. Arbab Muhammad Hyat.	15. Muhammad Nur.	15. Baz Khan Haikalzai.	14. Hossain Techi.
16. Arbab Sher Zaman.	16. Muhammad Syed.	16. Kaim Luni.	15. Mir Ahmad Khan.
17. Malik Sher Muhammad.	17. Bisharat.	17. Mir Khan Luni.	16. Lawang Khan.
18. Wazir Muhammad.	18. Fakir Muhammad.	18. Malik Baz Segi.	17. Yusuf of Barshore.
19. Haji Khair Muhammad.	19. Jarulla Khan.	19. Alam Shadozai.	18. Aslam.
Barozais—continued.	20. Malik Akhtar.	20. Tor Khan Shadozai.	19. Yusuf Bazai.
20. Mewa Dehpal.	21. Amir Awal.	21. Muhammad Khan Shadozai.	20. Wahid Dad.
21. Wabhari Margazani.	22. Sultan Muhammad.	22. Wazir Khan Shadozai.	21. Kalu.
22. Mitha Khan Gohramzai.	23. Malik Habo.	23. Bazar Khan Shadozai.	22. Malik Ghani.
23. Gulu Khan Nodani.	24. Durani.	24. Ismail Tarin.	23. Dauran.
24. Toti Mekhiani.	25. Saido.	25. Kamal Tarin.	24. Pir Muhammad.
25. Nabbu.	26. Nadar Khan.	26. Inayet Tarin.	25. Allahdad.
26. Esajan Sheikh Khamis.	27. Murad Khan.	27. Nasir Tarin.	26. Mir Haji.
27. Mulla Firdoz Mikhiani.	28. Malik Majid.	28. Ismail Khan Khojak.	27. Kalu Khan.
28. Wasil Mikhiani.	29. Baha-ud-din.	29. Nur Muhammad Ghiskori.	28. Madak.
	30. Haji Harun.	30. Khalifa Yakub Khojak.	29. Asad Khan.
			30. Azim Khan.
			31. Pirak.
			32. Yahiya.

(Sd.) G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin

APPENDIX Y.

His Excellency the Viceroy's address at the Durbar held at Quetta on 28th November 1889.

YOUR HIGHNESS, CHIEFS AND SARDARS OF THE KALAT STATE AND OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY,—It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able to receive in Durbar Your Highness and the Jam of Las Bela, the Sardars of the Baluch Confederacy, and the Khans and Arabs and leading men of the Pathan districts under British control.

It will be in Your Highness's recollection that my predecessor had hoped on the occasion of his visit to Quetta two years ago to meet you under similar circumstances, and to make personal aquaintance with yourself and the Sardars. The abandonment of that project, I know, occasioned great disappointment to Lord Dufferin, who had earnestly desired to take such an opportunity of publicly cementing the friendship which exists between the Government of India and the ruler and people of this country.

I rejoice that it should be within my power to give effect to Lord Dufferin's intention, and I esteem myself fortunate in that it has fallen to my lot to be the first Viceroy of India to interchange personal greetings in Quetta with yourself and the Sardars and Chiefs who are collected in this room.

More than twelve years have now passed since the untiring efforts made by Sir Robert Sandeman, the trusted representative of the Government of the Queen-Empress, especially during his Mission to Kalat in 1876, culminated in the well-known settlement of Mustung, a settlement which was closely followed by the memorable Durbar held at Jacobabad by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy.

The treaty executed at that time by the Viceroy and by Your Highness bore witness to the reconciliation effected between yourself, the Ruler of Las Bela, and the Baluch Sardars. Such a reconciliation was urgently demanded in the interests of peace and stable government. It was also indispensable with reference to an object to which neither the Kalat State nor the Government of India could be indifferent—I mean the opening up of trade communication between our two countries, and between India and Afghanistan, a step which would have been impossible without the removal of the risks occasioned in former days by the unsafe condition of the principal trade routes.

We are now in a position to look back to the result which the arrangements of 1876 have achieved. They are of a nature which must, I believe, be entirely satisfactory to all concerned, and not least to Your Highness. The Bolan Pass has become a safe and peaceable highway, and Your Highness's wise action in subsequently consenting to the commutation of the transit dues formerly levied upon all commodities conveyed through the Pass has given a further stimulus to commerce.

The heavy cost of this arrangement was cheerfully borne by the British Government in the general interest.

I believe I am within the mark when I say that there is not a chief or a trader in this part of the country whose wealth has not greatly increased in consequence of these salutary changes, while the mass of the people, released from the dangers and anxieties of internal disputes, have experienced a general and marked advance in well-being and prosperity.

Other roads besides that through the Bolan Pass have been opened up, and your country has been thrown into direct connection with the commercial enterprise of the Indian Empire.

It would, however, be a grave mistake to regard these improvements as affecting commercial interests alone. They have, I am happy to say, had the effect of drawing closer the bonds of goodwill which unite Your Highness's State with the Government of the Queen-Empress. They have, on the one hand, given to Your Highness a sense of security from external attack which you could not have felt in the absence of a connection with us; they have, on the other, given to the British Government, with Your Highness's full concurrence, and upon terms just and honourable to yourself, the means of consolidating its authority upon this portion of the frontier, and of adopting adequate measures for its own protection, and the protection of its allies, amongst whom Your Highness holds a distinguished place. Last, and not least, the agreement thus arrived at has enabled us to establish between the regions lying to the east, and those to the west, of the great Passes which pierce these mountains a permanent line of railway communication.

Having lately travelled over a part of the line, I am glad to express my great admiration of the skill and courage with which our engineers have, in the face of natural obstacles of the most formidable kind, addressed themselves to a task which is, I am happy to say, now rapidly approaching completion.

The political events which have taken place since the new departure which I have described was happily made in 1876 have borne testimony to the wisdom with which the policy then adopted was conceived, and to the loyalty with which it has been carried out on both sides.

Within two years of the execution of the Treaty of Jacobabad the sincerity of the Ruler of the Kalat State was tested by the outbreak of the Second Afghan War, at the close of which the Marquis of Ripon conveyed to Your Highness and the principal Sirdars his high appreciation of the loyalty and friendship which you had displayed and of the effective assistance which you had rendered to British officers during the military operations in Afghanistan.

I feel confident that should an emergency of this or any other kind again arise, you will be found ready to show once more, by acts which cannot be misunderstood, how fully you are convinced of the advantages which you derive from your allegiance to us, and how faithfully you are prepared to carry out the engagements which you have contracted.

I am sure Your Highness and the Sardars of the Kalat State will give us credit for having, on our side, scrupulously fulfilled the obligations which we have contracted towards yourself. The distinguished officer now entrusted with the Baluchistan Agency has from the beginning been Your Highness's sincere friend, and has, I believe, gained the full confidence of Your Highness and your Sardars. One of the chief reasons of Sir Robert Sandeman's success, and of the support he has received both from the Government of India and from those with whom he has been brought into contact here, is to be found in his complete realization of the fact that we desired in all that we were doing to respect your rights, to have regard to your traditional customs, and to avoid as much as possible interference with your private and local affairs. Wherever it has been possible to do so, we have relied upon the machinery of your own tribal councils and upon the time-honoured institutions which govern the relations between the Ruler of the Kalat State and its great nobles.

Much of what I have said has had special reference to the country under Your Highness's administration.

But I also wish to say a few words to those Khans, Arbabs and other gentlemen present, who are now subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

Hardly ten years have elapsed since the districts of Pishin, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali first came into British possession during the war of Afghanistan. Since then these districts have been formally declared to form part of British India; while more lately the Kakar country and the Khetran Valley have come under our administration. During these years you have had ample opportunity of judging what British rule means. You will, I hope, have learnt that it is founded on justice; that the British Government neither exacts heavy taxes nor interferes with your private affairs; that it has no wish to meddle with your religion; and that it desires to respect your ancient customs, so far as it is possible to respect them without injustice to individuals. The British Government desires to see its subjects prosperous, contented, and happy.

The extension of the railway, of which I spoke just now, the construction throughout your districts of good metalled roads, the execution in Pishin of important irrigation works, have all helped to bring wealth to the country and provided employment for thousands of your people.

The British Government has further shown its confidence in you by having resort to your co-operation whenever circumstances permitted. Your local levies have been employed for the purpose of maintaining order, and your jirgas for the performance of the ordinary duties of civil administration. In return for these benefits the Government expects from you loyal and faithful service.

Such service has, I am glad to know, been rendered by many of you in the past, and I feel convinced that you will not fail to render it again should the opportunity be given to you. Of one thing you may be sure that the British Government is strong and powerful, and that it does not forget those who have deserved well at its hands.

I wish to add to what I have already said that I am glad to see here to-day some representatives of the mercantile community to whose zeal and enterprise during the last few years the thriving town of Quetta owes much of the prosperity which it now enjoys.

It now only remains for me to express the pleasure which it has afforded me to visit this country and to become personally known to Your Highness and to the Sardars and Chiefs. I bid you farewell, and I assure you of my earnest desire to uphold your rights and to promote your prosperity, and I trust that you will never cease to think of me as a firm friend and a cordial well-wisher.

APPENDIX Z.

List of Khillats given at the Mangul Durbar at Quetta.

No.	Name.
1	Kazi Jalal-ud-din Khan, Native Assistant, Pishin.
2	Ahmad Yar Khan, Inspector of Police, Quetta.
3	Abdul Hamid Khan, Achakzai.
4	Abdul Majid Khan, Achakzai.
5	Saadad Maluk Khan, Achakzai.
6	Taj Muhammad Khan, Achakzai.
7	Ghulam Haidar Khan, Achakzai.
8	Lal Muhammad Khan, Achakzai.
9	Syed Muhammad Hassan.
10	Syed Atto.
11	Sardar Allayar Khan, Rustomzai.
12	Arbab Badal Jan, Kasi.
13	Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi.
14	Arbab Sher Muhammad, Kasi.
15	Arbab Adam Khan, Kasi.
16	Arbab Sher Zaman, Kasi.
17	Syed Jehan Shah, Kasi.
18	Syed Bakhu of Pishin.
19	Malik Isa Khan, Batezai.
20	Malik Abdul Aziz, Batezai.
21	Malik Akhtar of Barshor.
22	Malik Jarulla of Barshor.
23	Malik Sipahi, Tarin.
24	Malik Lalo, Malezai.
25	Malik Nazir, Hamidzai.
26	Malik Paradin, Ashezai.
27	Malik Muhammad Jan, Abdul Rahmanzai.
28	Malik Baz Segi.
29	Malik Aziz Khan, Shahwani.
30	Malik Sultan Muhammad, Sargari.
31	Malik Majid, Bazai.
32	Malik Nasir, Bazai.
33	Malik Lal Khan, Yasinzai.
34	Malik Wazir Muhammad, Kasi.
35	Muhammad Usman Khan, Durani.
36	Abdul Wahid Khan, Durani.
37	Malik Rahmdil Khan, Masezai.
38	Arsala Khan, Khudadadzai.
39	Malik Barat, Alizai.
40	Hazi Harum of Bostan.
41	Malik Amir of Gwal.
42	Malik Majo, Haikalzai.
43	Lala Jamiat Rai, Head Clerk, Quetta-Pishin Agency.
44	Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Saristadar, Quetta-Pishin Agency.
45	Malik Mir Ahmad, Ahmad Khel Kakar.
46	Syed Adam Shah.
47	Akbar Ghaihezai.
48	Sher Muhammad Nurzai.
49	Malik Shero.

ANNEXURE I.

Movements of the Political Agent during the year 1889-90.

Date.	Place visited.
April 1889—	
7th	Peshin.
April 1889—	
7th	Quetta.

[*Mr. Barnes left for Simla on the 20th April 1889.*]

Date.	Place visited.
April 1889—	
26th	Pishin.
28th	Quetta.
May 1889—	
6th	Khojak.
8th	Quetta.
13th	Khojak.
15th	Quetta.
20th	Shelabagh.
22nd	Quetta.
June 1889—	
1st	Chaman.
2nd	Spinawana and Chaman.
8th	Quetta.
10th	Khojak.
11th	Chaman.
16th	Quetta.
17th	Khojak.
23rd	Quetta.
July 1889—	
2nd	Pishin.
8th	Quetta.
29th	Khojak.
August 1889—	
3rd	Quetta.
6th	Chaman.
10th	Quetta.
September 1889—	
20th	Pishin.
22nd	Quetta.
October 1889—	
18th	Khojak.
19th	Quetta.
November 1889—	
17th	Khojak.
18th	Quetta.
December 1889—	
1st	Pishin.
2nd	Quetta.
18th	Kanak.
19th	Panjpai.
20th	Kurdagop.
21st	Gulangoor.
22nd	Nushki.
25th	Zangi Nawar.
26th	Lalla.
27th	Chitank.
28th	Kaisar Khan But.
29th	Chageh and Zangi Nawar.
January 1890—	
2nd	Nushki.
7th	Quetta.
February 1890—	
1st	Khojak.
4th	Baleli.
5th	Quetta.
11th	Pishin.
12th	Quetta.
21st	Sibi.
March 1890—	
1st	Quetta.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

ANNEXURE No. II.

Statement showing the Trans-Border Trade for the year 1889-90.

WEEK.		To KANDAHAR.			From KANDAHAR.						REMARKS.
		Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Maundage.	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Sheep for sale.	Oxen for sale.	
	1889.										
April	8th	335	237	2,484	453	401	6,529	...	41	...	
„	16th	312	331	2,334	1,042	538	7,373	...	...	...	
„	24th	369	347	2,908	427	696	3,954	...	...	...	
„	30th	507	185	3,412	881	416	6,118	...	...	...	
May	8th	261	128	1,822	770	274	5,168	...	...	...	
„	16th	197	111	1,404	623	308	4,354	...	...		
„	24th	219	330	2,019	751	453	5,936	...	...	...	
„	31st	141	158	1,192	641	305	4,456	...	...	...	
June	8th	289	136	2,006	496	364	3,704	...	...	...	
„	16th	221	126	1,578	506	438	3,930	...	...	...	
„	24th	256	170	1,876	744	301	5,066	7	517	...	
„	30th	170	...	1,020	180	581	2,254	1	...	...	
July	8th	152	87	1,086	754	521	5,581	1	...	...	
„	16th	193	4	1,166	564	453	4,356	...	6	...	
„	24th	170	40	1,230	767	649	6,014	...	3	...	
„	31st	107	95	832	403	541	3,509	10	...	12	
Aug.	8th	24	...	...	231	395	2,191	25	760	...	
„	16th	139	...	834	505	535	4,139	...	...	...	
„	24th	72	...	432	1,036	593	7,474	...	...	...	
„	31st	96	33	642	416	458	3,496	...	515	...	
Sept.	8th	123	...	738	1,152	666	8,310	...	...	...	
„	16th	232	178	1,748	1,041	550	7,355	45	...	...	
„	24th	99	19	632	685	481	5,072	...	...	...	
„	30th	436	112	2,810	940	610	6,914	11	...	...	
Oct.	8th	220	...	1,320	850	656	6,466	...	...	...	
„	16th	156	...	936	914	388	6,269	38	...	...	
„	24th	499	...	2,994	1,256	192	7,983	8	94	...	
„	31st	442	66	2,784	600	320	4,210	...	...	...	
Nov.	8th	383	57	2,412	980	224	6,367	...	...	...	
„	16th	493	...	2,958	1,093	313	7,196	...	407	...	
„	24th	415	128	2,746	970	217	6,359	...	...	...	
„	30th	431	170	2,926	567	450	3,902	...	...	...	
Dec.	8th	398	270	2,928	937	205	6,032	...	...	...	
„	16th	389	127	2,588	1,378	138	8,601	...	...	...	
„	24th	535	141	3,492	978	158	6,184	...	...	...	
„	31st	429	...	2,574	1,088	33	6,594	...	...	..	
	1890.										
Jan.	8th	698	190	4,568	905	110	5,650	...	...	...	
„	16th	414	270	3,024	1,014	71	6,238	...	...	...	
„	24th	325	288	2,526	1,241	184	7,814	...	...	...	
„	31st	412	203	2,878	780	125	4,930	...	...	...	
Feb.	8th	460	310	3,380	952	249	6,225	...	...	...	
„	16th	590	220	3,980	693	300	4,770	18	...	...	
„	24th	308	...	1,848	758	354	5,256	12	...	...	
„	28th	31	14	208	178	128	1,329	...	...	...	
March	8th	228	61	1,490	1,018	435	6,378	...	...		
„	16th	91	18	582	469	64	2,942	...	...	...	
„	24th	76	...	456	1,218	396	1,614	...	...	...	
„	31st	78	71	610	130	182	1,144	...	...	...	
	TOTAL	13,621	5,331	92,443	36,975	17,219	253,706	176	2,343	12	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1006, dated Camp Sibi, the 14th March 1891.

From—Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1889-90.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1889-90.

OFFICERS.

Captain MacIvor held charge of the Agency throughout the year under review.

The appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent was held successively by Lieutenants Archer (May to 10th December 1889) and Cubitt (10th December, 1889, to 31st March 1890).

On the 27th January, 1890, Lieutenant Godfrey was appointed to the charge of the Thal-Chotiali Police, and in March was transferred to Appozai as Assistant to Captain MacIvor.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

In Appendix B is given a list of the gazetted officers of the Agency with the pay and allowances of each.

REVENUE.

The Budget Estimate and the Actuals of Receipt and Expenditure for the year under review are given in Appendix C.

A.—Receipts.

1. *Land Revenue.*—The total income of the five tahsils under this head was estimated at ₹2,58,000; the actual receipts were ₹2,62,688-12-10, an increase of ₹4,688-12-10 on the estimate. Leaving Barkhan on one side and deducting the decrease under Miscellaneous, we find that the receipts of all other tahsils are in excess of the estimate, and that the total excess amounts to ₹12,507-10-5. Unfortunately the decrease in receipts for Barkhan cannot be positively accounted for here, as all correspondence relating to this tahsil was transferred to the Political Agent, Zhob, when it was placed under his jurisdiction, but an insufficient rainfall was probably the cause. There is, however, a falling off of ₹14,406-7-4 in the total receipts of the Agency compared with those of last year. This is due partly to the fact that in the year 1888-89 a large quantity of grain was ground into flour and sold to the Commissariat Department, while during the year under review no flour was sold, partly that during 1889-90 a quantity of grain in the Dabarkat granary was injured, and was sold at a practically nominal rate, and partly to the decrease under Barkhan already referred to. It must also be remembered that the Barkhan revenue for 1888-89 was particularly good. The following short table will show the increase or decrease in kind and its accompanying increase or decrease in cash receipts, as compared with the year 1888-89:—

	1888-89.		1889-90.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. s. c.	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi . . .	37,649 6 0	82,638 9 0	32,867 6 0	68,580 4 8	...	...	4,842 0 0	14,058 4 4
Harnai . .	16,025 28 13	29,454 11 9	17,484 31 9	27,170 13 0	1,459 2 12	...	...	2,283 14 9
Duki . .	27,088 29 12	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	58,302 15 7	14,190 0 10	3,551 14 2	...	...
Bori . . .	39,243 27 0	92,246 9 0	*	84,640 14 4	.	...	...	7,605 10 8
Barkhan . .	17,240 8 0	34,491 2 3	17,539 5 8	30,181 2 5	298 37 8	...	...	4,299 15 10
Total .	1,37,247 19 9	2,93,572 1 5	1,09,109 33 7	2,68,876 2 0	15,948 1 14	3,551 14 2	4,842 0 0	28,247 13 7

* Tashkish.

For the sake of convenience both harvests have been calculated together. This table points to a general fall in prices, while there has been an increase of receipts in kind in Duki, Harnai and Barkhan, and the Duki increase is a large one; in Duki only has there been an increase in cash. The decrease in Sibi was due to want of rain and consequent failure of the kharif crop. The Bori revenue was assessed by Tashkish. Hence column 3 of the table is blank.

The increase and decrease in kind and cash in Barkhan is in all probability not due entirely to a fall in prices. Compared with Harnai revenue, the proportions the figures bear to each other seem incorrect. But, in addition to the fact that all Barkhan files have been transferred to Zhob, several Barkhan revenue questions are still pending. It is impossible therefore to explain this decrease satisfactorily, and it must be done in the Report for 1891-92.

II. Excise.—The estimated revenue under this head was ₹51,000, the actual receipts ₹43,003, showing a decrease of ₹7,997. This was anticipated, and is to be accounted for by the completion of railway works at Sibi and on the line to Kach, and the consequent decrease in population.

III. Stamps.—Under this head we see a decrease of ₹3,948-7-0, due partly to a too high estimate for Bori and partly to the causes which resulted in a decrease of revenue under Excise. To these causes may also be attributed the decrease under *IV. Law and Justice*,—for a glance at Appendix C will show that by far the greater part of the decrease is in those districts through which the railway runs.

V. Miscellaneous.—According to the 1891-92 budget lately submitted, the decrease under this head should have been ₹1,496-2-1, as ₹503-13-11 only had then been received on account of deceased estates. But since the submission of the budget a further sum of ₹685-5-11 has been credited on this account by book transfer. The decrease therefore is ₹810-12-2.

B.—Expenditure.

The expenditure for the Agency, as shown on Appendix C, was ₹4,91,923-12-10 against an estimated expenditure of ₹5,04,432. We must, however, add to this a sum of ₹3,406-12-11 drawn in arrears in 1890-91 and subtract ₹34,465-6-10 drawn on account of the preceding year. We see then that the actual expenditure on account of 1889-90 was ₹4,60,865-2-11 as against Rs. 5,04,432, the estimate for 1889-90 and ₹4,68,678-4-9, the actual expenditure for 1888-89. This decrease may be considered satisfactory, particularly when we consider that during the year under review there was a slight increase in expenditure on account of the Offices of the Assistant Political Agent and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, and a sanction of ₹16,800 on account of additional levies.

Vide Appendix E.

POLICE.

Appendix F shows the strength of the Police on 1st April 1889. There was no change during the year.

Appendices G and H show the working of the police thanas and the return of serious crimes. The percentage of convictions obtained to cases admitted is 66·55, as against 68 for 1888-89; that of persons convicted to arrested is 67, showing an increase of 12·2 per cent., while there is a falling off of 28 per cent. in the value of the property recovered as reported stolen.

The results shown in Appendix H may be claimed as very satisfactory.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

The following table gives the Judicial work of the various officers in the Agency during the year:—

Office.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appeal.	
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	4	10	1	10	18	43
Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali	7	...	...	32	...	39
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	145	....	...	203	...	348
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bori	6	...	...	11	...	17
Tahsildar, Sibi	242	...	..	129	...	371
„ Shahrig	137	...	...	104	...	241
„ Bori	214	...	...	53	...	267
„ Barkhan	1	...	...	14	...	15
Munsiff, Sibi	482	...	...	76	..	558
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	29	...	...	...	...	29
„ Bori	119	...	...	15	...	134
„ Duki	23	...	...	20	...	43
Total	1,409	10	1	667	13	2,105

The number of appeals against the decisions of the Lower Courts has again decreased, but there is also a decrease in the total number of criminal cases and civil suits. This is due to the decrease in the work of the Sibi courts consequent on the completion of certain railway works. In the Sharig courts, however, there is an increase.

Omitting cases of execution of decree, the following table shows the number of criminal cases and civil suits instituted in the different tahsils and divided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants. :—

Name.	Criminal.			Civil.			
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India only.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of this country only.	Total.
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali . .	3	7	10	4	...	...	4
Assistant Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali .	23	9	32	7	...	...	7
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi .	117	86	203	82	29	34	145
Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Bori . . .	5	6	11	...	4	2	6
Tahsildar, Sibi	38	91	129	194	12	36	242
„ Shahrig	77	27	104	110	12	15	137
„ Bori	37	16	53	167	29	18	214
„ Barkhan	2	12	14	...	1	...	1
Munsiff, Sibi	54	22	76	409	21	52	482
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	...	...	...	22	3	4	29
„ Bori	13	2	15	99	9	11	119
„ Duki	6	14	20	3	6	14	23
Total . .	375	292	667	1,097	126	186	1,409

This table bears out the reasons given for the decrease of work in the Sibi courts, for, whilst the numbers of criminal cases against Natives of India and of civil cases between Natives of India only have both decreased, the remaining columns are very much the same as in last year's report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

A few cases of small-pox were reported from the Thal and Harnai districts, but the general health was good throughout the year.

TACCAVIADV ANCES.

A sum of R4,650* was advanced to cultivators during the year as taccavi advances. They were all given in the Duki district.

* *Vide* Appendix I.

FAIRS.

The sixth Annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 24th February, 1890, and following days.

The total number of stock was about 1,200 as against 871 in 1889. The number of horses registered was 983, and of these 753 competed for prizes. Besides horses there was a very fine show of Nari cattle, some riding and baggage camels, and a few mules and donkeys.

One hundred and thirty-three remounts were secured for Government at an average price of R229-8-0; 25 excellent draught bullocks were purchased by the Transport Department at an average price of R84. Six riding and 2 baggage camels were bought for the police. Thus the total number of animals secured to Government was 166, against 55 in 1889.

The brood mares and young stock were exceedingly good, and the number of animals secured for Government purposes of itself proclaims the fair a success. The proportion of remounts bought to the total head of stock is very large (it has not been equalled by any fair in India†), and is also a very fair guide to the excellent class of horses shown at the Sibi Fair. The sum awarded in prizes was R2,248, of which R1,000 was given by Government.

† *Vide* Report on Metropolitan and District Horse Shows for 1889-90.

Owing to other important business, the General Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, was unable to attend.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

As noted in last year's report, 4 donkey stallions were returned to India in 1888-89, but during the year under report the son of Nawab Mehralla Khan, the Marri Chief, asked that the services of a donkey stallion might be obtained for him. This was accordingly done.

Besides the donkey stallion here referred to, 23 horse stallions served at different times in the Thal-Chotiali Agency during the year under review. The expenses of their up-keep amounted to R2,988-11-7, and the number of mares covered by them was 304. Only 9 horses were castrated by the Government salutri during the year, but as time goes on the people will without doubt awake to the advantages to be obtained from his services.

FORESTS.

No fresh tracts were added to the forest area of the Agency during the year under review. The committee referred to in last year's report assembled at Ziarat in September, 1889, and submitted its recommendations for the enlargement of the Ziarat juniper forests. Rupees 8,930-4-2 were collected by the Political Department on account of royalty on wood and paid into the treasury to the credit of the Forest Department.

It is satisfactory to note that no fires occurred in any of the forests of the Agency.

PUBLIC WORKS.

At Loralai the tahsil and thana were completed and at Ziarat a rest-house was begun for the Political Agent, and an office built for the Agent to the Governor-General.

The Duki Raosin district road was constructed, and the diversion on the Quetta-Harnai road at Spintangi completed.

The lower Torkhan bridge and the much-needed serais for native travellers on the Harnai-Loralai road still await completion.

POLITICAL.

In the summer of 1889-90 the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General effected a settlement of the Mirzai Khoidad Zai dispute referred to in last year's report. A full account of this settlement was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office letter No. 4590 of 9th August 1889.

In December, 1889, the Agent to the Governor-General started on his mission to Zhob, returning to Quetta early in February. A British protectorate having been established in the Zhob Valley, Captain MacIvor was on the 1st January, 1890, appointed Political Agent at Appozai, a charge to be held in addition to that of the Thal-Chotiali district. A full report on this mission was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General by Captain MacIvor from Appozai.

A list of cases settled in co-operation with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is given in Appendix K.

The title of Nawab was conferred on Sardars Mehralla Khan and Shabbaz Khan, the Chiefs of the Marri and Bugti tribes, in recognition of the services rendered by them to Government.

The notifications appeared in the *Gazette of India* of the 1st January, 1890, and sanads of the Government of India were transmitted by the Agent to the Governor General to the new-made Nawabs at a full Durbar, which was held at Sibi after the Horse Show.

In August, 1889, Akhundzada Abdul Karim Jan, a political refugee, the son of Mushki Alam and Saifulla Khan, Sardar of the Khederzai Zhobi, died of fever.

SERIOUS CRIME.

Of the 6 cases shown in Appendix H, 3 were cases of murder connected with adultery. In addition to these 6 cases there were 3 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1 of "ghaza," and 1 of attempted "ghaza." In both these latter cases the offender was brought to justice. The "ghaza" case was a curious one, the unfortunate victim being a Mussalman, who, on being suddenly awakened from sleep, was too bewildered to repeat the Kalima, and was cut down by the ghazi in consequence.

MUNICIPAL.

The accounts of the Sibi municipality were submitted to the Local Government with this office letter No. 7041 of 29th October 1890. It is only necessary to note here, in continuation of the remarks under this head in last year's report, that there was a further falling off of receipts on account of octroi dues, amounting to nearly R4,000.

EDUCATION.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sibi.

By comparing the returns of this school for 1889-90 with those of the preceding year, we find that the attendance has decreased from 72 to 59, and the fees from ₹101-11-0 to ₹86-15-0. This is said to be due to the gradual decline of Sibi consequent on the extension of the railway and the continuous growth of Quetta. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the school for the first time sent up candidates for the Middle School Examination at Multán, and that out of the 6 candidates 4 passed. It is also worthy of note that the *number* of boys of the country has increased from 10 to 20.

The expenditure was ₹1,335-13-6, as against ₹1,789-11-0 of last year. Both the English masters were transferred to better appointments during the year under review.

The school at Kurk referred to in last year's report was abolished on the 31st March 1889.

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX A

Statement showing the Movements of the Political Agent during the year 1889-90.

DATE.	From	To	DATE.	From	To
23rd April 1889	Shahrig	Quetta.	2nd November 1889	Quetta	Sibi.
5th May „	Quetta	Shahrig.	9th „ „	Sibi	Mall and back.
13th „ „	Shahrig	Mangi.	16th „ „	Sibi	Quetta.
17th „ „	Mangi	Tangi.	21st „ „	Quetta	Sibi.
18th „ „	Tangi	Ziarat.	12th December „	Sibi	Harnai.
25th June „	Ziarat	Chantir.		Harnai	Dilkuna.
26th „ „	Chantir	Sinjawi.	13th „ „	Dilkuna	Sinjawi.
27th „ „	Sinjawi	Loralai.	14th „ „	Sinjawi	Loralai.
2nd July „	Loralai.		19th „ „	Loralai	Dirgi.
3rd „ „	Loralai	Yarkarez.	20th „ „	Dirgi	Loe Mara.
4th „ „	Yarkarez	Nishpa.	21st „ „	Loe Mara	Humai.
5th „ „	Nishpa	Killa Saifulla.	22nd „ „	Humai	Murgha.
6th „ „	Killa Saifulla	Hajikhanpur.	23rd „ „	Murgha	Laka Bund.
7th „ „	Hajikhanpur	Kazha and back.	25th „ „	Laka Bund	Babar Girda.
8th „ „	Hajikhanpur	Shinakhulla.	26th „ „	Babar Girda	Appozai.
9th „ „	Shinakhulla	Babu China.	31st „ „	Appozai	Nayo Abo.
10th „ „		Back to Shinakhulla.	1st January 1890	Nayo Abo	Kachhi.
11th „ „	Shinakhulla	Hindubagh.	2nd „ „	Kachhi	Loe Sharan.
12th „ „		Halt.	3rd „ „	Loe Sharan	Kundar and back.
13th „ „	Hindubagh	Ziarat.	4th „ „	Loe Sharan	Babakr Sharan.
17th September 1889	Ziarat	Mangi.	5th „ „	Babakr Sharan	Appozai.
	Mangi	Shahrig.	21st February „	Appozai	Gwal Ismailzai.
21st „ „	Shahrig	Sibi.	22nd „ „	Gwal Ismailzai	Loralai.
22nd „ „	Sibi	Mallganda and back.	23rd „ „	Loralai	Sibi.
27th „ „	Sibi	Ziarat.	25th March „	Sibi	Torkhan.
12th October „	Ziarat	Mangi.	26th „ „	Torkhan	Sinjawi.
18th „ „	Mangi	Shahrig.	27th „ „	Sinjawi	Loralai.
19th „ „	Shahrig	Mangi.	28th „ „	Loralai	China Barat Khel.
23rd „ „	Mangi	Quetta.	29th „ „	China Barat Khel	Gwal Ismailzai.
			30th „ „	Gwal Ismailzai	Appozai.

APPENDIX B.

List of Gazetted Officers of the Agency, with the Pay and Allowances of each during the year 1889-90.

No.	NAME.	With Designation.	Pay.	Pushtu allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	REMARKS.
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Political Agent	Captain J. MacIvor	1,000 0 0	...	180 0 0	1,180 0 0	
2	Assistant Political Agent	Lieutenant Archer	500 0 0	110 0 0	150 0 0	750 0 0	Three months' privilege leave.
		Lieutenant Cubitt	500 0 0	...	150 0 0	650 0 0	
	„	Lieutenant Godfrey joined the Agency on 24th January 1890.	...	...	...	...	
	Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor-General, Sibi.	B. B. Hitturam, C.I.E.	400 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	640 0 0	Three months' privilege leave. Special duty to Lus Beyla. Officiating.
	„	Diwan Gunpatrai	...	...	...	...	
	„	K. B. Hak Newaz Khan	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	Leave on private affairs.
	„	K. B. Allahdad Khan	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	Officiating.
	Tahsildar, Shahrig	Lalla Tolaram on special duty to Lus Beyla.	350 0 0				
	„ Barkhan	Kazi Muzaffar Khan	150 0 0	...	...	...	
	„ Sibi	Sheikh Ghulam Nabi	175 0 0	...	...	...	
	„ Bori	K. B. Muhammad Hussain.	175 0 0	...	...	...	
	„ Sibi	Lala Dasuram officiated in consequence of K. B. Hak Newaz Khan's absence on leave on private affairs.	150 0 0	...	...	...	
	Munsiff, Sibi	Lalla Udhodas	150 0 0	...	...	...	Three months' privilege leave.
	„	Munshi Amarsingh officiated in consequence of Lalla Udhodas' absence on three months' privilege leave.					

C. E. YATE, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1889-90.

HEADS OF RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—LAND REVENUE.				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi	65,000 0 0	66,276 9 8	1,276 9 8	.....
2. „ Shahrig	25,000 0 0	26,115 13 1	1,115 13 1	.....
3. „ Thal-Chotiali	45,000 0 0	55,474 5 4	10,474 5 4	.....
4. „ Bori	75,000 0 0	84,640 14 4	9,640 14 4	.....
5. „ Barkhan	38,000 0 0	30,181 2 5	.....	7,818 13 7
6. Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	Receipts included under Land Revenue.	.....	10,000 0 0
II.—EXCISE.				
1. Abkari, Sibi	15,000 0 0	12,820 0 0	.....	2,180 0 0
2. „ Shahrig	9,000 0 0	6,545 0 0	.....	2,455 0 0
3. „ Bori	10,000 0 0	9,020 0 0	.....	980 0 0
4. „ Barkhan	2,000 0 0	435 0 0	.....	1,565 0 0
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi	5,000 0 0	6,395 0 0	1,395 0 0	.....
6. „ Shahrig	2,500 0 0	1,365 0 0	.....	1,135 0 0
7. „ Bori	3,000 0 0	1,895 0 0	.....	1,105 0 0
8. „ Barkhan	1,000 0 0	105 0 0	.....	895 0 0
9. License fees, Sibi	600 0 0	330 8 0	.....	269 8 0
10. „ Shahrig	240 0 0	460 0 0	220 0 0	.....
11. „ Bori	240 0 0	120 0 0	.....	120 0 0
12. „ Borkhan	120 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0
13. Salt and Khur, Sibi	2,300 0 0	3,512 8 0	1,212 8 0	.....
III.—STAMPS.				
Sibi.				
1. Non-judicial	2,000 0 0	781 0 0	.....	1,219 0 0
2. Court-fees	10,000 0 0	7,728 14 0	.....	2,271 2 0
3. Receipt	800 0 0	565 0 0	.....	235 0 0
4. Hundi Papers	20 0 0	2 3 0	.....	17 13 0
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	120 0 0	16 4 0	.....	103 12 0

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Budget Estimate of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
LOCAL.				
I.—LAND REVENUE.				
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi	8,616 0 0	8,859 5 9	243 5 9	.....
2. „ „ Shahrig	6,888 0 0	4,486 7 2	.....	2,401 8 10
3. „ „ Thal-Chotiali	5,184 0 0	5,193 11 9	9 11 9	.....
4. „ „ Bori	4,674 0 0	4,942 6 1	268 9 1	.....
5. „ „ Barkhan	5,220 0 0	3,920 10 4	.....	1,299 5 8
6. Travelling allowance	1,274 0 0	1,498 9 6	224 9 6	.....
7. Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....
8. Working Flour Mill Establishment—Contingencies / Travelling allowance	8,400 0 0	2,511 4 8	.....	5,888 11 4
9. Land Revenue Contingencies	4,410 0 0	857 12 10	.....	3,552 3 2
II.—STAMPS.				
1. Commission on stamps	350 0 0	249 12 0	.....	100 4 0
III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
1. Munsiff	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	.....
2. „ Establishment	1,272 0 0	2,213 14 0	941 14 0	.....
3. Jail charges	6,995 0 0	3,570 2 3	.....	3,424 13 9
4. Jail Establishment pay	3,440 0 0	3,060 7 6	.....	379 8 6
5. Travelling allowance	200 0 0	339 12 3	139 12 3	.....
6. Law and Justice, Judicial Contingencies.	630 0 0	241 5 11	.....	418 10 1
IV.—REGISTRATION.				
1. Allowance to Tahsildars	50 0 0	22 12 0	.....	27 4 0
V.—CONTINGENCIES.				
1. Contingent charges	16,505 0 0	14,927 8 7	.....	1,577 7 5
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
1 Scientific contribution to studs	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....
2. Charges on account of Vagrants	250 0 0	52 5 6	.....	197 10 6
3. Donation for charitable purpose	250 0 0	79 11 8	.....	170 4 4
4. Keep of Government Stallions	3,940 0 0	2,988 11 7	.....	951 4 5
TOTAL LOCAL	81,575 0 0	63,013 14 4	1,827 14 4	20,389 0 0

Harnai.				
6. Non-judicial	250 0 0	290 0 0	40 0 0	.....
7. Court-fees	2,000 0 0	1,891 4 0	.....	108 12 0
8. Receipt	209 0 0	234 0 0	34 0 0	.....
9. Hundi Papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Penalties under Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bori.				
11. Non-judicial	6,000 0 0	327 0 0	.....	5,673 0 0
12. Court-fees	2,000 0 0	2,448 0 0	448 0 0	.....
13. Receipt	200 0 0	353 0 0	153 0 0	.....
14. Hundi Papers	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Penalties under Stamp Act	.....	5 0 0	5 0 0	.....
IV.—Law and Justice.				
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi	4,500 0 0	4,007 9 6	.....	492 6 6
2. „ „ Shahrig	1,000 0 0	835 2 0	.....	164 14 0
3. „ „ Thal-Chotiali	300 0 0	234 0 0	.....	66 0 0
4. „ „ Bori	3,000 0 0	3,507 14 3	7 14 3	.....
5. „ „ Barkhan	500 0 0			
V.—Registration.				
Sibi, Shahrig and Bori	200 0 0	84 0 0	.....	116 0 0
VI.—Miscellaneous.				
1. Cattle Pound	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Sundries	2,000 0 0	1,189 3 10	.....	810 12 2
GRAND TOTAL	3,44,090 0	3,30,191 3 5	26,023 0 8	39,921 13 3

IMPERIAL.				
I.—Administration.				
1. Political Agent	14,160 0 0	14,232 6 5	72 6 5	.....
2. „ Establishment	9,702 0 0	10,281 2 3	579 2 3	.....
3. Assistant Political Agent	12,600 0 0	8,460 5 11	.....	4,139 10 1
4. „ Establishment	2,784 0 0	3,998 3 6	1,214 3 6	.....
5. Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi.	7,680 0 0	9,751 2 3	2,071 2 3	.....
6. Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi Establishment.	4,608 0 0	4,294 13 5	.....	313 2 7
Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bori.	4,080 0 0	2,816 8 0	.....	1,263 8 0
7. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi	2,016 0 0	2,112 0 0	96 0 0	.....
8. „ „ Shahrig	1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	.....	.....
9. „ „ Loralai	1,428 0 0	1,399 1 0	...	28 15 0
10. Travelling allowance	.....	27 6 0	27 6 0	.....
11. Police—				
(*a*) Establishment	73,988 0 0	74,652 13 9	664 13 9	.....
(*b*) Clothing allowance	3,200 0 0	3,420 0 0	220 0 0	.....
(*c*) Equipment	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....
(*d*) Contingencies	2,700 0 0	2,251 7 5	.....	448 8 7
(*e*) Travelling allowance	3,867 0 0	1,478 14 6	.....	2,388 1 6
II.—Levies.				
1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,55,132 0 0	2,48,516 13 3	.....	6,615 2 9
2. Allowance paid to Marri Sardar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
3. Postal Service	13,548 0 0	13,437 0 0	.....	111 0 0
4. Compensation to Khetrans	1,800 0 0	1,350 0 0	.....	450 0 0
5. Frontier Road Establishment	2,400 0 0	1,825 0 0	.....	575 0 0
6. Levy Establishment	.....	16,800 0 0	16,800 0 0	.....
III.—Buildings.				
1. Maintenance of dâk bungalows	1,896 0 0	2,536 12 10	640 12 10	.....
Total Imperial	4,22,857 0 0	4,28,909 14 6	22,385 15 0	16,333 0 6
GRAND TOTAL	5,04,432 0 0	4,91,923 12 10	24,213 13 4	36,722 0 6

M 2

Sibi;
The 14th March 1891.

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX D.

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90.

DISTRICT.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1888-89. TOTAL.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. TOTAL.	VARIATIONS. Increase. Quantity.	Increase. Amount.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Amount.
			Mds. s.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	19,796 20	52,337 8 11	.....	22,192 0 0	49,477 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Barley	744 0	1,565 10 0	.....	468 0 0	731 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Mustard	150 26	537 11 7	.....	503 20 0	1,376 12 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Grass	.....	1,399 0 6	.....	.....	1,994 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			20,691 6	.....	55,839 15 0	23,163 20 0	.....	53,580 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
					.....			205 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
					.....			53,785 11 3	2,472 14 0	.....	.....	2,054 3 9
	Kharif	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Maize, Jowari	16,204 23	24,793 15 3	.....	9,365 7 12	13,494 4 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Pulse, Moong	645 2	1,683 2 10	.....	169 10 0	465 5 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cotton	1 31½	4 7 6	.....	0 38 4	2 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moat, Moth	31 8	78 0 0	.....	16 35 0	40 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bajri	73 7	146 13 4	.....	89 10 0	186 12 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kirbi	.....	80 3 1	.....	.....	591 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Til	2 16	12 0 0	.....	2 5 0	13 6 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					26,798 10 0			14,794 9 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
			16,958 7½	.....	82,638 9 0	9,643 26 0	.....	68,580 4 8	.....	.....	7,314 21 8	12,004 0 7
		Deduct—**Lambardari allowance.**	.....	.....	**2,446 13 0**	.....	.....	**2,303 11 0**	.....	.....	.....	.....
					80,191 12 0			66,276 9 8	2,472 14 0	.....	7,314 21 8	13,915 2 4
		Miscellaneous.										
		Unclaimed property	.....	181 15 10	.....	.....	493 13 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fines	.....	3,449 13 7	.....	.....	4,007 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	14,624 0 0	.....	.....	19,215 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		License fees	.....	450 8 0	.....	.....	330 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Court-fees and other stamps	.....	10,898 3 0	.....	.....	9,093 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Salt	.....	310 0 0	.....	.....	1,102 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Khar	.....	1,680 0 0	.....	.....	2,410 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Cattle pound	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Registration	.....	174 0 0	.....	.....	43 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sundries	.....	45 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					31,813 8 5	.....		36,705 12 5	.....	4,892 4 0	.....	.....
		TOTAL	37,649 13½	.....	1,12,005 4 5	32,807 6 0	.....	1,02,982 6 1	.....	.....	4,842 7 8	9,022 14 4

Harnai (Shahrig) includes Katch, Kowas, Quat, Saugan.	Rabi	Wheat	5,287 10 2/16	16,550 5 7	.....	6,688 3 8	16,235 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Barley	64 9 1/16	145 3 3	.....	397 31 7	852 14 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Subz Khurda	.....	171 3 2	.....	.....	92 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bhusa	1,455 11	557 14 3	.....	4,720	1,602 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Palizat	.....	55 2 3	.....	.....	126 15 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tobacco	.....	39 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			6,806 31 1/4	.....	17,519 10 0	11,805 34 12	.....	18,910 5 2	4,998 12 8	1,390 11 2	.....	.....
	Kharif	Shau Rice	8,603 19 3/16	10,272 3 2	.....	4,588 3 0	5,919 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Jowari	580 18 5/8	1,556 15 5	.....	278 32 0	453 1 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sissamum Til	1 28 1/4	6 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moong	0 31 1/2	1 9 2	.....	69 37 7	210 6 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Macai	32 20 1/2	97 8 7	.....	742 4 6	1,677 0 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			9,218 37 9/16		11,935 1 9	5,678 36 13		8,260 7 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
					29,454 11 9	.....	.....	27,170 13 0	.....	.....	3,540 0 12	3,674 9 11
		Deduct—**Lambardari allowance.**	.....	.....	1,475 12 0	.....	.....	1,054 15 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
					27,978 15 9	.....	.....	26,115 13 1	.....	.....	.....	420 12 1
		Miscellaneous.										
		Abkari and Muskrat	.....	6,579 0 0	.....	.....	7,910 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fines	.....	1,470 3 9	.....	.....	835 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Court-fees	.....	3,598 2 0	.....	.....	2,415 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		License fees	.....	60 0 0	.....	.....	460 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Unclaimed property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Registration	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					11,717 5 9	.....		11,655 6 0	.....	.....	.....	61 15 9
		TOTAL	16,025 28 13/16	.....	39,696 5 6	17,484 31 9	.....	37,771 3 1	4,998 12 8	1,390 11 2	3,539 35 12	4,150 15 7
Thal-Chotiali (Duki.)	Rabi	Wheat	19,926 2 1/2	49,851 1 5	.....	21,095 23 4	.....	.....	1,169 20 12	.....	.....	.....
		Barley	4,712 14 3/4		.....	5,130 29 8	.....	.....	418 14 12	.....	.....	.....
		Bhusa	.....		.....	12,992 6 8	.....	.....	12,992 6 8	.....	.....	.....
			24,638 17 1/4	.....	49,851 1 5	39,218 19 4	.....	.....	14,580 2 0	.....	.....	.....
	Kharif	Jowari	1,744 33	4,900 0 0	.....	1,630 37 0	58,302 15 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bajri	5 12 1/8		.....	7 20 0		.....	2 7 8	.....	.....	.....
		Rice	300 20 1/4		.....	145 17 2		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Maccai	378 7		.....	269 32 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moong	9 17 3/4		.....	2 4 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		China	11 31 3/4		.....	4 21 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sabz Khurza	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Samukha	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Tobacco	10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			2,450 12 1/2	.....	4,900 0 0	2,060 11 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	390 1 6	5,551 14 2
			27,088 29 3/4	.....	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	.....	58,302 15 7	14,580 2 0	.....	390 1 6	5,551 14 2
		Deduct—**Lambardari allowance.**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,828 10 3	.....	2,828 10 3	.....	.....
			27,088 29 3/4	.....	54,751 1 5	.....	.....	55,474 5 4	14,580 2 0	2,828 10 3	390 1 6	5,551 14 2

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for the years 1888-89 and 1889-90—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1888-89. Quantity.	1888-89. Value.	1888-89. Total.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total.	Variations. Increase Quantity.	Increase Amount.	Decrease. Quantity.	Decrease. Amount.
		Miscellaneous.	*Mds. s.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fine	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Unclaimed property	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		License fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Court fees and other stamps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	27,088 29¾	.....	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	.....	55,708 5 4	14,580 2 0	2,828 10 3	390 1 6	5,551 14 2
Bori	Rabi	Land Revenue	27,517 25	68,794 4 0	.....	.....	84,640 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kharif	"	11,726 2	23,452 5 0	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					92,246 9 0			84,640 14 4	.....	.....	.....	7,605 10 8
			39,243 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
		Deduct.—Lambardari allowance.	.....	.....	4,557 6 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					87,689 2 6	.....	.....	84,640 14 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Miscellaneous.										
		Fines	.....	1,984 6 11	.....	.....	3,507 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Abkari and Maskrat	.....	11,792 0 0	.....	.....	10,915 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Court-fees	.....	2,848 8 0	.....	.....	3,133 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		License fees	.....	480 0 0	.....	.....	120 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Registration	.....	36 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Unclaimed property	.....	7 11 9	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					17,148 10 8			17,681 14 3	.....	533 3 7	.....	.....
		Total	39,243 27	.....	1,04,837 13 2	.....	.....	1,02,322 12 7	.....	533 3 7	.....	7,605 10 8
Barkhan	Rabi	.....	14,199 7	28,398 15 0	28,398 15 0	Sabz Khurda, 14,647 20 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			14,199 7			14,647 20 0		.....	448 13 0		.....	.....
	Kharif	Jowari	.....			2,399 32 6	30,181 2 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Moong	3,041 1			215 12 10		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		China	.....	6,082 3 3	.....	251 20 8		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bajri	.....			14 20 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Maccai	.....			10 20 0		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

		3,041 1		6,082 3 3	2,891 25 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	149 15 8	
				34,481 2 3	.....		30,181 2 5	.....	.....	.....	4,299 15 10
	Deduct—Lambardari allowance.	.....	.....	1,724 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miscellaneous.	.....	.....	32,757 2 3	.....	.....	30,181 2 5	448 13 0	.....	149 15 8	4,299 15 10
	Abkari and Maskrat .	.....	.....	550 0 0	.....	.....	540 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0
	TOTAL . .	17,240 8	.....	33,307 2 3	17,539 5 8	.....	30,721 2 5	448 13 0	.....	149 15 8	4,309 15 10

Abstract.

DISTRICT.	1888-89.		1889-90.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds. s. c.	₹ *a. p.*	*Mds. s. c.*	₹ *a. p.*
Sibi	37,649 13 8	1,12,005 4 5	32,807 6 0	1,02,982 6 1
Shahrig	16,025 28 13	39,696 5 6	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1
Duki	27,088 29 12	54,751 1 5	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4
Bori	39,243 27 0	1,04,837 13 2	Not given . .	1,02,322 12 7
Barkhan	17,240 8 0	33,307 2 3	17,539 5 8	30,721 2 5
Sundries by book transfer . .	.....	.....	.....	685 5 11
TOTAL .	1,37,247 27 1	3,44,597 10 9	1,09,109 33 7	3,30,191 3 5

(Sd.) C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Actual Monthly Expenditure

Months.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling Allowance of Officers.	Clerical Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Clerical Establishments.	Revenue Establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Revenue Establishments.	Levies.	Police.	Travelling Allowance of Police.	Contingencies.	Munsiff's Establishment and Civil Court, Sibi.
1889.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April . .	1,588 8 4	360 0 0	1,305 0 0	13 2 0	1,878 12 6	80 4 0	23,693 0 0	4,114 5 6	81 0 0	1,456 6 2 1 10 8	316 0 0
May . .	1,580 0 0	360 0 0	971 5 4	282 10 0	1,796 8 0	278 6 0	23,984 5 7	7,754 3 5	19 1 0	1,206 9 7 0 13 4	323 0 0
June . .	2,123 4 4	510 0 0	1,424 6 7	113 3 0	2,300 1 2	104 4 0	24,068 9 0	9,490 7 5	229 10 0	2,149 11 1 0 13 4	343 14 0
July . .	3,375 2 5	420 0 0	1,406 15 0	114 12 0	1,563 6 3	139 3 0	22,461 0 0	5,898 6 3	124 11 0	1,312 15 0 0 13 4	360 0 0
August . .	2,490 0 0	420 0 0	1,088 11 11	168 9 0	2,577 10 7	29 15 6	24,062 15 0	139 0 0	92 7 0	2,070 5 9 0 13 4	334 0 0
September .	3,676 15 6	388 1 0	1,073 12 1	76 10 2	1,197 13 0	101 8 6	23,857 0 0	11,304 11 7	112 8 0	1,049 13 1 0 13 4	304 0 0
October . .	2,645 9 4	420 0 0	2,151 6 10	147 6 0	2,246 12 11	41 1 0	24,064 9 8	5,564 14 3	47 11 0	1,217 10 0 0 13 4	364 0 0
November .	2,655 10 0	420 0 0	1,438 10 3	435 9 1	4,243 6 8	89 15 0	24,044 6 0	6,132 15 0	143 0 0	4,409 1 11	334 0 0
December .	3,224 10 0	450 15 0	1,092 13 4	99 10 0	1,865 1 10	...	23,910 0 0	1,368 6 2	217 8 6	... 30 10 6	334 0 0
1890.											
January . .	2,010 14 8	420 0 0	1,419 11 6	239 1 0	2,745 9 10	216 9 0	23,780 0 0	9,323 7 8	208 2 6	2,502 13 1 1 7 0	333 0 0
February . .	975 0 0	821 8 0	1,703 5 5	191 15 2	1,781 8 0	293 7 0	23,810 0 0	5,343 8 3	106 10 6	2,508 9 8 20 13 4	334 0 0
March . .	3,324 4 0	600 0 0	1,386 8 0	229 1 6	3,206 1 4	124 0 6	23,793 0 0	8,218 8 3	96 9 0	3,036 0 0 0 13 4	334 0 0
Total .	29,669 14 7	5,590 8 0	16,462 10 3	2,111 8 11	27,402 12 1	1,498 9 6	2,85,528 13 3	74,652 13 9	1,478 14 6	22,980 6 2	4,013 14 0
Add—											
Drawn in arrear, viz. in 1890-91.	...	760 6 8	209 3 9	48 15 6	...	122 10 0	62 9 0	...	...	2,203 0 0	...
Grand Total .	29,669 14 7	6,350 14 8	16,671 14 0	2,160 8 5	27,402 12 1	1,621 3 6	2,85,591 6 3	74,652 13 9	1,478 14 6	25,183 6 2	4,013 14 0
Deduct—											
On account of preceding year 1888-89.	1,588 8 4	360 0 0	1,305 0 0	146 2 6	1,858 4 6	119 15 0	22,148 6 0	4,114 4 10	309 5 0	1,456 6 2	316 0 0
Total .	28,081 6 3	5,990 14 8	15,366 14 0	2,014 5 11	25,544 7 7	1,501 4 6	2,63,443 0 3	70,538 8 11	1,169 9 6	23,727 0 0	3,697 14 0

E.

of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1889-90.

Travelling Allowance of Munsiff's Establishment and Civil Court, Sibi.	Sub-Treasury Establishment.	Inams.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration Allowance to Tahsildars.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance.	Equipment Allowance.	Maintenance of Dák Bungalow.	Mill Establishment.	Mill Contingencies.	Jail Establishment.	Total.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
22 6 6	502 0 0								196 0 0 ...	...	249 0 0	
47 2 6	378 0 0								196 0 0 32 2 0	...	226 0 0	
15 0 0	378 0 0								206 12 4 37 3 0	...	275 0 0	
5 6 0	294 0 0								174 0 0 20 0 0	...	249 6 5	
10 1 0	545 1 0								181 0 0 ...	...	251 0 0	
8 7 0	287 0 0								181 0 0 ...	...	251 0 0	
34 0 0	406 0 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	190 15 4 ...	...	251 0 0	
17 13 0	525 0 0								196 0 0 87 7 0	...	261 1 1	
...	238 0 0								196 0 0 21 1 0	...	246 0 0	
53 0 0	574 0 0								196 0 0 ...	...	280 0 0	
53 11 0	406 0 0								196 0 0 7 12 0	...	263 0 0	
72 13 3	406 0 0								196 0 0	...	258 0 0	
	4,939 1 0 T.A. 27 6 0											
339 12 3	4,966 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,511 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,91,923 12 10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,406 12 11
339 12 3	4,966 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,511 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,95,330 9 9
27 2 6	502 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 0 0	...	...	34,465 6 10
312 9 9	4,464 7 0	197 0 0	249 12 0	22 12 0	2,988 11 7	3,420 0 0	240 0 0	2,536 12 10	2,297 4 8	...	3,060 7 6	4,60,865 2 11

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the Strength of the Police Force on 1st April 1889.

	Deputy Inspectors, Thanadars.	Moharir.	Head Constable.			Constables.	Bhistee.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constable.	Sowars.	Railway, Jhatput to Sibi.			Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkandazes.	Footmen.	Shutar Sowars.	Total.
			First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.						Railway Jemadar.	Railway Duffadar.	Railway Sowars.						
Thal	Thanadar 1	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	Duffadar 1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Harnai	...	...	...	...	Naik 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sibi	Deputy Inspectors 2	2	2	5	Head Constables 13	90	1	1	Mounted Head Constables 4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Sub-Treasury Guard	...	...	...	Havildar 1	Naik 1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shahrig	Inspector 1	...	Havildars 2	Head Constables 2	Naiks 2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Sind-Pishin State Railway	Deputy Inspector 1	...	Head Constables 2	2	Head Constables 4														
Loralai Police	Thanadar 1	...	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Guard with Executive Engineer, Sibi Division.	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Duki Police	...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
TOTAL	15	2	8	13	23	203	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	342

C. E. YATE, *Major,*
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX G.

Statement showing the Working of each Police Thana in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

NAME OF STATION.	CASES.					PERSONS.					PROPERTY.				REMARKS.
											Value.				
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.	Compensation.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											R a. p.	R a. p.			
Sibi District Thana	103	103	63	60	58·25	106	63	59·43	39	4	2,712 6 3	1,322 10 6	48·74		
„ Railway „	65	65	48	48	85·71	51	38	74·50	13	...	1,178 7 0	708 6 0	60·11		
Harnai „	32	32	20	20	62·5	55	34	61·81	17	4	573 9 0	38 6 9	6·69		
Shahrig „	65	65	45	43	66·15	67	49	73·14	17	1	1,547 0 0	529 8 0	34·11		
Duki „	15	15	11	11	73·33	15	14	93·33	1	...	876 0 0	482 8 0	55·70		
Loralai „	25	25	21	21	84·	25	16	64·	8	1	1,191 6 9	88 12 0	7·45		
TOTAL	305	305	208	203	66·55	319	214	67·0	95	10	8,078 13 0	3,170 3 3	39 Rs.		

APPENDIX H.

Statement showing the Number of Murder Cases in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

STATIONS.	CASES.					PERSONS.					REMARKS.
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Sibi District Thana	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Shahrig „ „	1	1	1	1	...	4	1	23	3	...	
Loralai „ „	5	3	3	3	...	5	4	80	1	...	
Duki „ „	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No trace of this murderer.
TOTAL	6	6	5	5	83·3	10	6	60·1	4	...	

APPENDIX I.

Taccavi Advance granted to Zemindars of the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1889-90.

DETAIL.	Amount.	REMARKS.
	R	
Shambai and Hassan Shah of Duki and Mauki	1,000	For sinking a new karez.
Kahir *walad* Adam Abzai near Babai, Duki	150	„ „ well.
Lalkhan and others, Bazar Shahr, Duki	1,000	„ „ karez.
Painda Nasir Bori	1,000	„ „ „
Hassan Shah of Mauki, Duki	700	Improving a karez.
Alif Khan and Dowran, Talukalan in Luni, Duki	300	Putting a bund to Khushkabu cultivation.
Yakub Zarkun of Hosri, Duki	500	For making a bund and repairing nullas.
TOTAL	4,650	

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX K.

Statement of Political Cases pending from the year 1888-89 and those instituted during 1889-90 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were settled during the year 1889-90.

CASE No.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Offence or Claim.
		CASES *versus* MARRIS.	
52 of 1885-86	(1) Gul Shah Khursin; (2) Mutta Ghulamani Bozdar.	Dad Ali Muccaddim of the Mamdani Marris with other Marris.	Theft of two camels with two young ones.
2 of 1886-87	Hotan Khan Alkani Gurchani .	Dadu Khan Alkani Gurchani, refugee in Marri Tuman with the Bijrani Marris.	Absconding and doing damage to wheat fields.
2 of 1887-88	Sadik Jat, resident of Asni (Drishak Tuman).	Firoz Lishari, resident of Basti, Umar Langhani Marri.	Theft of five she-camels.
6 of 1887-88	Jamal Khan, Sukhani Gurchani	(1) Rahim Ali Khan, Afghan, (2) Adam Khan, Bijrani Marri.	Two bullocks valued at R80.
3 of 1888-89	(1) Salim Khan Gurchani, (2) Aloo, camelman, residents of Lalgarh.	Hujat Khan, Murgiani Marri, of Marri territory.	Three she-camels.
9 of 1888-89	Residents of Dajil in British territory, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	(1) Dadu, Khan Pitafi Gurchani, refugee with Marris, (2) Moran Khan, Marri.	Theft of cattle.
		CASES *versus* BOZDARS.	
1 of 1888-89	Dada Khan, son of Merban Jamalani Khetran.	Syed Zuman Shah, Khursin of Tibbi Lund.	Claim for a horse.
6 of 1888-89	Safar Khan, Musakhel . .	Feroz Khan, Bozdar . . .	Claim for a woman.
		CASES *versus* KHETRANS.	
5 of 1888-89	Jaffir, son of Shikaroo, Jalalani Bozdar.	(1) Faoj Ali Lund, resident of Dabu, (2) Ditta Ahmedani Haddiani, now residing in Barkhan.	Two bullocks and R5 ransom money.
6 of 1888-89	Gahi, son of Ghullam Jaffir of Goorgeji, Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Ditta, son of Gul, caste Jaffir, of Goorgeji, in Khetrans.	Abduction of complainant's wife.
10 of 1888-89	Sajkal Mirasi of the Bozdar Tuman.	Alihan Isiani Khetran . .	One sword valued at R25.
		CASES *versus* GURCHANIS.	
7 of 1887-88	Miru, son of Gaman Jogiani, of Barkhan.	Ali Dost, Dost Adam, and Shakal, Alkani Darkani.	One mare and R82 on account of spy money.
3 of 1888-89	Aloo, son of Rail, caste Mirasi, of Sham Land, in Gurchani territory.	Kadir Buksh of Bugti territory .	Abduction of the complainant's wife.
6 of 1888-89	Lalo, son of Syed Khan Haddiani, of Barkhan.	Adoo, Durkani Gurchani . .	Theft of a cow.
2 of 1889-90	Usif Bazikzai	Arzi, son of Sona, Alkani Gurchani.	Cattle theft.
		CASES *versus* LEGHARIS—	
4 of 1887-88	Gul Muhammad, son of Karam Ali Husin of Taghar.	Amir and Jallah Haddiani . .	R13 spy money.
2 of 1888-89	Wali, nephew of Shah Zaman Zhobi.	Bag Ali, &c.	Cattle theft, &c.
5 of 1888-89	Abdul Nasir	Ali Khan, Haddiani . . .	Three camels and one she-camel.
		CASES *versus* MUSAKHEL.	
2 of 1886-87	Naorang Khan Muccadim, Mithwani Bozdar.	Rassat, Maghdozai Musakhel .	Seven cattle (out of which four were recovered by the complainant).

Statement of Political Cases pending from the year 1888-89 and those instituted during 1889-90 between the tribes under the Baluchistan Agency (Thal-Chotiali District) and those under Dera Ghazi Khan authorities which were settled during the year 1889-90—contd.

Case No.	Complainant.	Defendant.	Offence or Claim.
4 of 1887-88	Mir Khan and Fakir Khan Ghulemani Bozdars.	Jamak, Mukhdozai Musakhel .	Claim of ₹50 on account of a mare.
3 of 1888-89	Rahim Khan, Rustomani Bozdar	Saleh Muhammad Makhdozai, Musakhel.	Theft of three she-camels.
13 of 1885-86	Gellachi and Gulzar Jaffir Pathans of Musakhel Tuman.	Haji and Jamal, Maghdozai Musakhels, residing with Sanetia Khan, Kakar.	Raiding and robbery.
		Cases *versus* Bugtis.	
6 of 1888-89	Isar and Lali, two Hindu shopkeepers of Rojhan	Latif Syedani, Idoo and Aziz Massoori Bugtis.	Theft of property.
7 of 1888-89	Allahdadkhan, Miakhel Afghan, in Gurchani Tuman.	Jowansil, Saidani Bugti.	Theft of a she-camel with a young one.
10 of 1888-89	Ustrana	Miran and others . . .	Theft of nine she-camels.
		Cases *versus* Kaisranis.	
1 of 1888-89	Jhangi, Khanumal and Gopal, of Musakhel Bozdar.	Mehran Khan, son of Barkhurdar Khan Isot, of Garhi Shahbaz Khan.	Claim for ₹1,300 in cash.
		Miscellaneous Cases of 1887-88.	
1	Mithwani Bozdars . . .	Laherzai and Nobzai Musakhels .	Attack of robbery.
2	Ahmedani Lagharis . . .	Shahani Lagharis in Marris .	Disagreement with each other.
3	Juma Khan and others, Husuani Lagharis.	Karmun Khan Sihahin Bozdar .	Theft of eight she-camels.
4	Hyder Khan and Jaro Khan, Sherani Marris.	Gurchanis	Dispute between Sheranis.
		Miscellaneous Cases of 1888-89.	
5	Mazaris	Gedri Shambanis . . .	Cattle theft.
6	Crown through Mitha Bozdar .	Umar Masson and Shadi Khan .	Theft of three she-camels with one young.
7	Karam Khan	Azmat	Claim for two mares.
8	Gurchani (Lohu) . . .	Khetrans	Attempt to murder one Mir Khan Waga Khetran.
9	Sardar of Shambanis . .	Pitafi Gurchani	Disputes for certain water rights.
10	Ishak Khan, Chakrani Bazgir .	Unknown	One mare.
11	Nasir Pathans and Doran Bozdar.	Haddianis and Nasir Pathans .	Robbery of camels. Wounding Haji Khan.
12	Bozdar Chief . . .	Musakhels	Raiding.
13	Bukshu, son of Ahmed, Jiani Khosa.	Palia, son of Muhammad, Jiani Khosa.	Enticing away Mussummat Hani, wife of complainant.
14	Crown	Chakar Kasranis . . .	Charges of theft.
15	Dad Ali Khan Muhammadani Marri.	Hotak, Kaloo and Adam Gurchani	Claim three cows.
		Miscellaneous Cases of 1889-90.	
16	Kalu Mochi, of Harrand Illaqua	Khanan, son of Shadan, Syedani Bugti.	Claim for a mare.

C. E. YATE, *Major*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

No. 2231, dated Quetta, the 28th August 1890.

From—CAPTAIN H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report for the year 1889-90 of this Agency.

Administration Report for the year 1889-90.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

Administrative Staff.

1. The Niabat of Nasirabad was finally incorporated in the Kalat Agency during the year.

The supervision of Panjgur affairs was transferred to the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan. Previously matters in Panjgur were referred to the Political Agent, Kalat.

Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix A shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year. In Appendix B a list is given of the gazetted officers of the Agency during the year, with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Lala Udho Dass, tahsildar on the Khan's land in the Nasirabad Niabat, proceeded on three weeks' privilege leave during the year. In his absence the tahsil work was looked after by the supervisor.

Captain H. M. Temple held charge of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, in addition to the Kalat Agency for twenty-one days, from the afternoon of the 17th April to the afternoon of the 8th May 1889.

REVENUE.

(*a.*)—RECEIPTS.

2. The sums collected by this Agency amounted to R1,03,092-11-0 during the year under report as detailed below :—

Nasirabad Niabat—					
				R a. p.	
Water Rate				92,442 15 3	
Cess				4,082 1 9	
			TOTAL	96,525 1 0	
Bolan—					
		R a. p.			
Excise		5,700 0 0			
Fines, &c.		867 10 0			
	TOTAL	6,567 10 0		6,567 10 0	
			GRAND TOTAL	1,03,092 11 0	

The assessment on the Khan's lands watered by the Sind canals is levied at the rate of R2 per acre, and is divided into equal shares between the British Government and the Khan.

The water-rate, which is the British Government's share, is paid into the Jacobabad Sub-Treasury for credit to the Bombay Government. The amount realized on account of the extra cess on the Khan's lands is paid into the Quetta Treasury under the head of "Miscellaneous Land Revenue of Baluchistan."

The receipts from the Bolan are credited to the Quetta Assigned Revenues. Owing to the cessation of work on the Bolan Railway, the receipts fell short of those obtained during the previous year.

(*b*) EXPENDITURE.

The Political Agent and his establishment's pay, &c., and the expenses incurred on the Tribal, Postal and Telegraph services are debited to the Imperial Revenues. The pay of the

Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass and his establishment &c., are paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues.

A moiety of the Tahsildar's pay and the pay of the measuring establishment, *viz.* 1 Supervisor, 2 Tupadars, and 2 Kotars are debited to the Bombay Revenues. The remaining half of the Tahsildar's pay and the pay of the measuring establishment, &c., *viz.* 2 Tupedars, 1 Munshi and 1 Peon are defrayed from the extra cess levied on the Kalat lands at the rate of 6 pies per acre.

SANITATION AN D HEALTH.

3. This branch of the subject will doubtless be separately dealt with in the General Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon at Quetta, and therefore no details are required here. However, speaking generally, the year under review was comparatively healthy. A few cases of cholera were reported during the month of September, 1889, at Dhadar. To check it from spreading towards the Bolan Pass, prompt measures were adopted, with the result that it soon disappeared. A sum of ₹10 a month is paid from the Bolan Bazar Municipal funds to the Railway Hospital Assistant at Hirok in return for his services.

At the end of the month of November, 1889, it was pointed out to the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, that as during the cold weather the Khan and his troops and almost all the Brahuis leave the hills and go down to the plains, the services of the Assistant Surgeon at Kalat would be most advantageously employed if he were allowed to pass the cold weather at Rindli, in the neighbourhood of which place the Brahuis usually settle. This suggestion met with the approval of the Agency Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon at Kalat was allowed to go to Rindli during the winter season. I am glad to say that the presence of the Medical Officer at Rindli afforded great assistance to many sufferers.

JUDICIAL.

4. The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and those decided by the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass during the year under report :—

Description of cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on the 31st March 1890.
Civil cases	231	220	11
Execution cases	53	51	2
Criminal cases	65	65	...
Miscellaneous civil and criminal cases	234	234	...
Total	583	570	13

There was a decrease in the number of the cases instituted. This was due to the completion of the Bolan Railway and the consequent reduction in the number of persons in the Pass.

In August, 1889, Munshi Najaf Ali, the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass, was invested with powers (*a*) to try original civil suits, the subject matter of which does not exceed Rs. 300, and (*b*) to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

The Political Agent disposed of cases relating to the Bolan as below :—

Original Side.

Civil	5
Criminal	1

Appellate Side.

Civil	1
Criminal	4

POLICE.

5. The strength of the police in the Bolan Pass when the year closed was as follows :—

	District.	Railway.
Deputy Inspectors	2	...
Sergeants	6	7
Sowars	3	...
Constables	28	19

The supervision of the police in the pass has been entrusted to the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Quetta District. The report as to their working, it is believed, will be

made by that officer in his report. The only changes made during the year are the establishment of two chowkis at Newbank and Bibinani, the transfer of the Kotal Chowki to Darwaza on account of the abolition of the Kotal bazar and railway station, and the transfer of the Darwaza chowki from the jurisdiction of the Quetta thana to that of the Mach thana.

As regards jurisdiction, the Bolan Pass is divided into two thanas, Rindli and Mach. The jurisdiction of the Rindli thana extends from the east bank of the Nari river to three miles on the Mach side of Drinjin, and that of the Mach thana from that point to three miles from Siriab. The Deputy Inspectors in charge of the thanas have to travel long distances on investigations.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

6. No changes were made during the year in the constitution and distribution of this force. The levies entertained in the Bolan Pass are used to carry out the execution of the jirgah decisions, and to convey letters to sirdars living in places where there is no regular post office. Their services have been also utilized for tracing offenders, &c. The police of the Pass have often required their services, and the co-operation of the police has in certain cases been most beneficial in obtaining the surrender of offenders. During the year under report the levies stationed at Bibinani followed one Sultan, who had committed murder, to Kalat, on an unfrequented route and arrested the offender. The culprit was awaiting his trial in the Sessions Court when the year closed. The levies are also responsible for the prevention and detection of any crimes committed throughout the Pass. Speaking broadly, the levies are required in cases in which the natives of the country are concerned, while the police are more useful in cases in which the natives of India are implicated.

MUNICIPALITY.

7. In this Agency there is one municipality under the designation of the "Bolan Bazar Municipality."

The total receipts during the year under report amounted to R5,208-9-6, and the expenditure to R7,420-13-9.

The deficiency in the receipts was made up from the previous year's surplus. The decrease in receipts is due to the completion of the Bolan railway, and the consequent reduction in the number of shops. The conservancy establishment required for the Pass, which was formerly paid from Imperial revenues, is maintained from the Bazar Fund.

EDUCATION.

8. An elementary school was opened at Rindli last year. There were two classes. During the year one teacher was engaged. In January 1890 the Political Agent visited the school and found it flourishing. The average daily attendance was 21. Some of the children are Brahuis and Baluch. The expenditure is paid from the Municipal funds.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

9. A sum of R884-8-10 was spent for the keep and feed of the 3 stallions, which covered 89 mares. The Magassi sirdar takes a great interest in the subject of horse-breeding. He possesses a large number of mares of a high class, and his lands afford great facilities for the breeding of horses. The territory under this sirdar is situated at the foot of the Mula Pass, and is commanded by the floods which annually come down the Mula river, with the result that there is every year a large quantity of forage for which there is no sale, as there is no means of transit by which the forage could be conveyed to a market. The feeding of horses is consequently very cheap. The sirdar moreover is rich, and can afford to wait for a return on any money which he may have invested in horse flesh.

The Rind sirdar is also beginning to interest himself in the subject.

POLITICAL.

(*a*).—*Movements of the Khan of Kalat.*

10. During the greater part of the year the Khan remained at Kalat. In November, 1889, on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Quetta, His Highness was invited to attend. The Political Agent proceeded to Kalat to bring in the Khan. On the 7th November, 1889, His Highness left Kalat for Quetta, which he reached on the 15th. A suitable house was hired for the accommodation of His Highness. On the 24th November, 1889, the Khan, accompanied by the Political Agent and his two sons left Quetta for the Khojak Pass to see the tunnel there. He returned thence on the 26th. On the 27th he left Quetta by a special train *viâ* Harnai for Bhag. The Khan was at Bhag when the year closed.

(*b*).—*Sirdar Muhamad Khan, Shahwain* versus *Miain Khan Shahwani.*

As reported in paragraph 9 of the last year's report, this important case came before the Quetta Jirgah. Three Kazis met and discussed the matter, but owing to differences in their opinions as to the bearing of the Shairat on the case, they could not arrive at a settlement. A report of the case in detail was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General when called for. In the Sibi Jirgah that assembled in the beginning of March, 1890, the sirdars of the jirgah said that the Kaziis decision could not be interfered with. When the year closed no final settlement as to this case had been arrived at, and it was arranged that further arbitration should be resorted to.

(*c*).—*Dispute between Mir Haji Mengals and Chattas.*

In December, 1889, the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, received information of the murder of one Allah Baksh, Chutta, by certain Mir Hiji Mengals in the Hab district. The Jam of Las Bela desired that the culprits should be arrested through Sardar Shakar Khan, Mengal, and handed over to him for settlement. At the suggestion of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, the Mengal Sirdar was directed to arrest the culprits and to make them over to that officer for the settlement of the case.

(*d*).—*Dispute between the Pujh and Mandwanis.*

In March, 1889, the thanadar of Rindli reported that fighting had taken place between the Pujh and Mandwani tribes at Barrari close to Bibinani. He was directed to arrest the offenders in order to stop further bloodshed. Yusaf Khan, Pujh, was killed, and several persons were wounded on both sides. From enquiry it appeared that three years previously one Izzat Khan, Pujh, had sold a piece of land at Narmukh to one Panchdad, Mandwani. Taj Muhammad, Pujh, did not agree to this arrangement and asked Panchadad to take back his money, which Punchadad refused to do. On this Taj Muhammad attacked the Mandwanis, but was killed. In March, 1889, Yusaf, son of Taj Muhammad, assisted by his tribesmen, attacked the Mandwanis in order to take revenge for his father's murder, but was himself killed. Kamar Din, with eight men of the Mandwani tribe, was arrested and kept in custody. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, stood security for them, and they were released. The case was brought before the Quetta Jirgah in August 1889. As the complainants did not appear before the sirdars of the jirgah, the case was postponed until the Sibi Jirgah.

For the maintenance of the peace security was taken from the parties.

In March, 1890, Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, reported that he had settled the dispute between the parties amicably, and this arrangement was approved of by the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*e*).—*Fight amongst the Dinarzai Section of the Bangalzai Tribe at Dasht.*

On the 10th September, 1889, the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Bolan Pass reported that certain Dinarzais residing at Dasht had fought among themselves. The reason of the fight was an old standing feud between the parties. Kadir Baksh, Tankali, Wazir, and Rindan formed one party, while Satak, Gul Muhammad, Mir Khan, and Mir Hassan belonged to the other. In the fight Satak and Gul Muhammad were killed, and Mir Khan and Mir Hassan received wounds. On the side of Kadar Baksh, Tankali and Rindan were wounded. The murderers, *viz.* Kadar Baksh, Tankali, Wazir, and Rindan fled in the direction of Isplinji. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangalzai, was instructed to arrest the murderers and to stop further bloodshed among them. The parties concerned were arrested. On Mir Sohbat Khan's surety for the maintenance of place and the surrender of the parties when required, the men kept in custody were released. The case was fixed for hearing by the Jirgah which was to assemble at Sibi. Mir Sohbat Khan, however, made an amicable settlement of the dispute between the parties in accordance with Baluch custom, of which the Agent to the Governor-General has approved.

(*f*).—*Fight amongst Dinarzar Bangulzais at Isplinji.*

On the 9th May, 1889, information was received from Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, that a fight had taken place at Isplinji, near Mars, among the Dinarzai Section of the Bangulzais, in which three men were killed and eight wounded. Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, who was then at Isplinji, was written to to prevent further bloodshed among the parties and to report full particulars as to the dispute. Sohbat Khan was further directed to bring the parties concerned to Quetta, where the case would be settled by the jirgah to be assembled in August 1889.

Enquiry showed that Nahi, the deceased, was taking the sheep of Jalad to graze in the jungle. On the way a sheep entered some cultivated fields belonging to Pakar, the accused. A quarrel arose and the accused, assisted by his men, killed Nabi, and several persons were wounded on both sides. The jirgah agreed that compensation to the extent of ₹1,900 should be paid by the accused to the heirs of Nabi, the deceased; Mir Sohbat Khan became responsible for the execution of the decree. For the maintenance of the peace the parties gave security.

(*g*).—*Fighting between Kurds at Maro.*

Information was received on the 13th July, 1889, that a fight had taken place at Mars, about the distribution of water between Kangan Khan, Bahadur Khan, Machi Khan, Mithu and Khair Muhammad, Kurds, on the one side; Atai and Balu, &c., Kurds, on the other side. Atai Khan was killed, and Kangan Khan, Bahadur Khan and Mithu were severely wounded. Sirdar Yar Muhammad Kurd, was directed to obtain the arrest of the persons concerned in the dispute pending the settlement of the case by the jirgah to be held at Quetta and to prevent further bloodshed. Kangan Khan, with the others of his party, were afterwards released on their furnishing good securities to the effect that they would not take the law into their own hands.

The case was brought before the Quetta jirgah. The sirdars of the jirgah arranged that a payment of compensation amounting to ₹1,500 should be made to the heirs of Atai by Kangan Khan's party. Shafi, Bahadur and Khaim, were fined ₹250 each. The fine had to be credited to the British Government. Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, became responsible for the execution of the decree.

The parties further furnished security for the maintenance of the peace in future. Rupees 750 have since been paid. The heirs of Atai had received ₹1,000 when the year closed. The balance, *viz.* ₹500, will be paid when it falls due.

(*h*).—*Dispute between the Jatois and the Shahwanis of Saniri.*

This dispute arose as follows: Nur Muhammad Jatio (the Jatois are a section of the Rinds) was looking after his crops at Hadkari, near Mahesar, in Kachi. Rahim Dil, Habil Khan, Kaisar and Alu, Shahwanis, came with eight camels and damaged the jowari of the Jatois. A dispute arose in which Nur Muhammad was hurt and his apparel taken away. Nur Muhammad, with Bajai Rasul Baksh, Abdul Karim and Umar Khan, Kurd, went to the village of Taj Muhammad, Shahwani, and tried to get back the apparel from the men who had taken it. They could not, however, get it, and both Umar Khan, Kurd, and a Jatoi, Ghulam Rasul, were wounded. Bajai, the father of Nur Muhammad, was killed. As the dispute was between two tribes, it was recommended to, and approved of by, the Agent to the Governor-General that the case should be settled by the jirgah to be assembled at Sibi in March 1890. Pending the settlement of the dispute Habil Khan and Taj Muhammad were kept in custody, and security for ₹200 each was taken from Abdul Karim, Baksh Ali, Yakub Khan, Rasul Baksh, and Nur Muhammad.

As to the Jatois (Rinds), Wadera Sardar Khan, Rind, gave security that no further fighting would take place. The jirgah decided that ₹1,500 as compensation for the murder of Bajai should be given to the heirs of the deceased, as, according to custom when murder occurs, compensation for wounds is not allowed. The defendants were also fined ₹200. Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shahwani, became surety for the Shahzai Shahwanis, both as to maintaining the peace and the payment of the fine. The Sarazai Shahwanis did not give any security and were in consequence in custody when the year under report closed.

(*i*).—*Dispute among the Lehris at Shahdad.*

A serious fight took place between the party of Nabi Baksh, Lehri, and that of Ismail Lehri, in December, 1889, at Shahdad, in which four men were killed and seventeen wounded. Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, was at once directed to prevent further disturbance and to hand over the leaders of the fight to the Political Agent.

The principal men concerned in the fight were thus kept in custody pending the settlement of the case.

From enquiry it appeared that the origin of the case was twofold—

1stly.—Ismail claimed a sum of ₹370 from Gul Muhammad, who belonged to the party of Nabi Baksh.

2ndly.—A quarrel arose between Nabi Baksh and Ismail respecting a woman—Bakhtawar—her children and six camels. As to the woman, Ismail claimed that she belonged to the father of one Deolat Khan, and that as after his father's death Deolat would not provide for her, she and her children belonged to him (Ismail). Nabi Baksh did not agree to this, hence the dispute.

As it was first anticipated that the sirdar of the tribe would not be able to decide it, the case was in consequence reserved for the Sibi jirgah. However, Sardar Dost Muhammad, Lehri, arranged a settlement at Sibi, to which both parties gave their consent. The party headed by Imail agreed to pay ₹5,320 in three instalments of ₹1,773-5-4 to the party headed by Nabi Baksh. Gul Muhammad stood surety both for the maintenance of the peace and the payment of the blood-money. The men in custody were released.

(*j*).—*Dispute between the Khideranis and the Mengals.*

This dispute assumed an unusually serious aspect, as the Khideranis, in consequence of their disputes with the Mengals, fled into Sind, where they were followed and attacked by the Mengals. As the Mengals had violated British territory, a settlement of the case was urgent. The attendance of the parties for this purpose at Quetta was with some difficulty eventually obtained by the Political Agent, who brought them in, and a settlement between the parties was arrived at through the intervention of Sirdar Yar Muhammad, Kurd. It was arranged that the Mengals should pay ₹5,600 as compensation for blood. It was at the same time settled that cattle and arms which had been taken should be mutually restored by the parties concerned according to oaths on the Koran. For raiding into the British territory a fine of ₹2,500 was to be inflicted on the Mengals.

For the carrying out of the settlement hostages were taken. These arrangements were being carried out, and a portion of the money payable had been levied from the Mengals when the Khederanis again disturbed the peace about the close of the year under report, in consequence of which the Khederani sirdar has since the year ended been placed under surveillance at Quetta.

(*k*).—*Dispute between the Jakharanis and Khosas.*

A serious dispute between the Jakhranis and Khosas arose out of the claims of the parties to lands in Kachi, partially cultivated by water from the Sind canals.

The land dispute was enquired into at Jhatpat by the Political Agent with the Khan's Naibs of Nasirabad and Lehri, and a decision was arrived at through the Khan's officials.

When the parties were leaving Jhatpat, however, the Jakranis attacked the Khosas just outside the Sind border and escaped into Sind. Three of the Khosas subsequently died of the wounds which they received, while two of them, though wounded, recovered.

The attack was made just outside the British border, because there is no authority there to punish offenders otherwise than through a jirgah, and the punishment awardable by a jirgah would not be nearly so severe as that which could be given by the courts in Sind. As the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Sind Police were taking up the case vigorously, the Political Agent agreed to the case being brought before the Sind court.

This outrage took place just as the year was closing, and the subsequent course of the case will be given in the next Administration Report.

(*l*).—*The Mughiri and Buledi Land Dispute.*

The dispute between the Mughiris and Buledis regarding certain lands in Kach is of long standing, and as reported in paragraph 10 of last year's Administration Report, five arbitrators proceeded to the disputed lands for enquiry. The Munsiffs took the evidence of the cultivators of the lands in dispute, and of those living close by, as regards the actual possession and the boundaries of the disputed lands. Prior to giving a decision on the case, the arbitrators obtained the seals of both the parties to a document, declaring that they would abide by the opinion of the arbitrators. The Munsiffs then divided the disputed lands between the parties. The claim of Ghulam Ali Buledi was proved groundless. The Quetta jirgah of August, 1889, supported the settlement, which was fully reported on to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(*m*).—*Management of the Estate of Yusaf Khan, the Young Sirdar of Jhalawán.*

As reported in paragraph 7 of the Administration Report for the year 1888-89, the management of the estate of Yusaf Khan, the minor sirdar of the Jhalawan country, was entrusted to the Political Agent. In June, 1889, the Political Agent visited Zehri Gat, and personally made the batai of the rabi crops in the valleys of Nurgama and Zehri Gat. As it was

quite impossible for the Political Agent to stay throughout the year in this part of the country, it was proposed to appoint an officer who could devote his whole time to the improvement of the estate. With the sanction of the Government of India, the services of Gulzar Khan, Naib Tahsildar of Duki, were secured for the post, as he was himself the son of a Baluch sirdar.

In the floods of August and September, 1880, the watercourse which irrigates the lands of this village * was swept away. The villagers made every effort to repair it but failed, and consequently there was a failure of revenue from the village.

As the stream supplied the only water available for the inhabitants for drinking and irrigation purposes, the Agent to the Governor-General was requested to depute an officer of the Public Works Department to visit the spot with a view to the submission of a report as to whether the water could be utilized for the Gajian lands. The Superintending Engineer, Civil Works, Baluchistan, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, deputed Mr. Roden, Assistant Engineer. That officer's report was awaited when the year under report closed.

During the short time he was at Zehri Gat, Gulzar Khan did what he could to encourage cultivation and secure revenue. Owing to the disturbed condition in which the country had long been, and owing to the fractious disposition of the people, he was not, however, able to accomplish much by the time the year closed. He only held the post for a few months, and shortly after the close of the year another settlement of Zehri affairs was arrived at.

Besides the above-mentioned important cases, some minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed in Appendix C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Accompanied by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Agent to the Governor-General, the Officiating Foreign Secretary, Mr. Barnes, and others, His Excellency the Viceroy passed down the Bolan Pass by train from Quetta to Kolepur, by trollies from Kolepur to Mach, and by train from Mach to Sibi. After this His Excellency's visit to Quetta and Khojak Pass was concluded.

The Kalat Agency was re-established and placed on the footing it was on last year and as far back as March, 1884, and to enable the Political Agent to carry on his office work, he was at that time granted an establishment as detailed below :—

	Per mensem.
1 Clerk	₹ 80
1 Muharrir	„ 40
3 Chaprasis	„ 30
TOTAL	₹150

But owing to the incorporation of the Bolan Pass and the Kalat lands, watered by the Sind canals, in the Agency, and the direct supervision of the Zehri country, the establishment which had been granted was altogether inadequate for the efficient performance of the work, and some additions to its strength were necessitated.

Accordingly the following establishment was recommended to the Government of India, and subsequently sanctioned (*vide* letter No. 2475-E., dated the 18th December, 1889, from Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan) :—

	Per mensem.
1. Head Clerk	₹125
2. Second Clerk	„ 55
3. Sarishtedar	„ 70
4. Muharrir	„ 30
5. Three peons at ₹10 each	„ 30
TOTAL	₹310

RAILWAY.

12. The Bolan Railway was completed during the last year and tested by an officer of the Government of India, and permission was given by the Government for the opening of the railway for traffic in the month of May, 1889, but the heavy rains of June and July, 1889, damaged the line to such an extent that it could not be repaired during the year under report.

During the year the survey of the high level line from New bank to Hirok was taken in hand.

* Gajian.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

13. A Taccavi advance of ₹1,000 was given to certain Kurds to improve the Aladina karez at Mars.

A Taccavi advance of ₹800 for the improvement of a karez at Mungachar, belonging to certain Mengals in Government service in the Bolan Pass, was sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department. At the close of the year the amount had not, however, been drawn from the Government Treasury.

FORESTS.

14. There are no thickly wooded tracts in the Bolan Pass, except on the high mountainous tracts of the country. However, near Dozan trees grow in abundance, and a large quantity of wood is also obtainable in the neighbourhood of Bibinani.

Public Gardens and Arboriculture.

15. Although the heavy rains of June and July, 1889, washed away several thousands of cuttings planted last year, and damaged several thousands of fruit-trees at Mach during the year, every endeavour has been made to replant the cuttings and the fruit-trees. A sum of ₹2,385-15-8 was spent under this head out of the Bolan Bazar Fund. Many of the cuttings are in a flourishing state, and if no similar damage is done to them, it is expected that in a few years much will have been effected.

It was found that Maltese oranges were specially successful at Rindli, where they bore an abundance of fruit in the garden attached to the bazar.

Postal and Telegraph Service.

16. *Quetta to Kalat.*—The Postal and Telegraph arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were satisfactory, and no report was received as regards loss or any damage done to the telegraph line.

Bolan Pass.—The Kotal Post Office was abolished about the end of October, and the post is delivered at Hirok, Mach and Rindli on alternate days.

There are no independent telegraph offices in the Bolan Pass.

All the work is carried out through Railway Telegraph Offices.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX A.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1889-90.

DATE.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
1889.			
April 1st	Jacobabad	Karachi.	
„ 6th	Karachi	Sukkur.	
„ 7th	Sukkur	Kashmore.	
„ 11th	Kashmore	Taj.	
„ 12th	Taj	Malguzar.	
„ 13th	Malguzar	Manjhi ka Shahr.	
„ 14th	Manjhi ka Shaha	Mulla Hamid.	
„ 15th	Mulla Hamid	Ahmed ka Got.	
„ 16th	Ahmed ka Got	Jhatpat.	
„ 17th	Jhatpat	Jacobabad.	
„ 21st	Jacobabad	Sibi.	
„ 24th	Sibi	Jacobabad.	
May 1st	Jacobabad	Karachi.	
„ 9th	Karachi	Jacobabad.	
„ 17th	Jacobabad	Sibi.	
„ 18th	Sibi	Quetta.	
„ 25th	Quetta	Darwaza.	
„ 26th	Darwaza	Dozan.	
„ 27th	Dozan	Mach.	
„ 30th	Mach	Hirok.	
June 1st	Hirok	Quetta.	
„ 5th	Quetta	Mastung.	
„ 7th	Mastung	Mungachar.	
„ 8th	Mungachar	Kalat.	

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the year 1889-90,—contd.

Date.	From	To	Remarks.
June 14th	Kalat	Sakalko.	
„ 15th	Sakalko	Nitchara.	
„ 17th	Nitchara	Nurgama.	
„ 23rd	Nurgama	Ghat.	
July 1st	Ghat	Nurgama.	
„ 17th	Nurgama	Ghat.	
„ 18th	Ghat	Bhapu.	
„ 19th	Bhapu	Anjira.	
„ 20th	Anjira	Surab.	
„ 21st	Surab	Surma Sang.	
„ 22nd	Surma Sang	Kalat.	
„ 26th	Kalat	Mungachar.	
„ 27th	Mungachar	Guru.	
„ 28th	Guru	Mastung.	
„ 29th	Mastung	Sariab.	
„ 30th	Sariab	Quetta.	
August 1st to 31st	Halt at Quetta		
Sept. 1st to 30th	„ „		
Oct. 26th	Quetta	Sariab.	
„ 28th	Sariab	Pringabad.	
„ 29th	Pringabad	Amanullah Karez.	
„ 30th	Amanulla Karez	Guru.	
„ 31st	Guru	Mungachar.	
Nov. 1st	Mungachar	Kalat.	
„ 9th	Kalat	Mungachar	With His Highness the Khan of Kalat.
„ 10th	Mungachar	Sarkaman.	
„ 11th	Sarkaman	Mastung.	
„ 14th	Mastung	Sariab.	
„ 15th	Sariab	Quetta.	
„ 22nd	Quetta	Khojak.	
„ 23rd	Arrived at Khojak.		
„ 24th	Khojak	Quetta.	
„ 28th	Quetta	Sibi.	
Dec. 2nd	Sibi	Bellpat.	
„ 3rd	Bellpat	Jacobabad.	
„ 5th	Jacobabad	Dambari.	
„ 6th	Dambari	Ahmedpur.	
„ 7th	Ahmedpur	Jacobabad.	
„ 16th	Jacobabad	Tharri.	
1890.			
Jan. 1st	Tharri	Bellpat.	
„ 2nd	Bellpat	Bhag.	
„ 5th	Bhag	Bellpat and to Sibi.	
„ 6th	Sibi	Rindli.	
„ 7th	Rindli	Sibi and to Jhatpat.	
„ 8th	Tharri	Drighi.	
„ 10th	Drighi	Dhingana.	
„ 12th	Dhingana	Kapari.	
„ 13th	Kapari	Sobaya.	
„ 14th	Sabaya	Manjhipur.	
„ 16th	Manjhipur	Murad Ali.	
„ 19th	Murad Ali	Kamalka Got.	
„ 21st	Kamalka Got	Nasirabad.	
„ 28th	Nasirabad	Tharri.	
Feb. 7th	Tharri	Nuttal.	
„ 8th	Nuttal	Makanbela.	
„ 10th	Makanbella	Bhag.	
„ 20th	Bhag	Bellpat.	
„ 21st	Bellpat	Sibi.	
Mar. 16th	Sibi	Jacobabad.	
„ 18th	Jacobabad	Tharri.	
„ 31st	Tharri	Khanpur.	

R. H. TEMPLE, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX B.

List of Gazetted Officers in the Political Agency, Kalat, for the year 1889-90.

Serial No.	NAMES OF OFFICERS AND DESIGNATION.	Salary.	REMARKS.
		R a. p.	
1	Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C., Political Agent, Kalat.	1,280 0 0	This includes R100 as Baluchi allowance, and R180 as fixed travelling allowance.
2	Munshi Najaf Ali, Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Bolan Pass.	340 0 0	This includes R90 as fixed travelling allowance.
3	L. Udho Dass, Tahsildar on His Highness the Khan's lands.	200 0 0	The original sanction of the post is R150 as pay, and R25 as fixed travelling allowance.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX C.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1889-90.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SERIAL NO.	REGISTER NO.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.		Claims and offences, &c.	Decision.
1	2	Khan Muhammad, son of Wali Muhammad Kurd.	Syad Khan *walad* Buland Khan, Kurd.	...	Claim as to five hands of land at Dasht.	A compromise was arranged.
2	9	Mir Isa Khan, Mengal	Musa Khan, Lehri .	...	Claim as to Bami land at Phuleji.	The case was settled in favour of the plaintiff.
3	42	Syed Kand and Batejan, Rind.	Momen, Lehri .	...	Claim regarding land.	The parties made a compromise, and sent a document to that effect through Sirdar Dost Muhammad Khan, Lehri.
4	50	Balaj Khan, son of Sabdal Khan, Kurd.	Sanwal Khan, son of Dalel Khan, Kurd.	...	Claim as regards water.	The parties concerned in the case compromised it.
5	53	Mirza, son of Sohbat Khan, Shoranzai.	Dur Muhammad, son of Khair Muhammad, Muhammad-Hasani.	...	Assault . . .	The plaintiff lost the use of his hand and was consequently given R200 as compensation by the defendant. Sardar Assad Khan settled this case.
6	54	Udho Mal, son of Narain Das, resident of Mahir.	Rajul and Dur Muhammad.	...	Claim for R472 .	A compromise was effected.
7	60	Golan, son of Kanan, caste Daira.	Rasul Baksh, son of Mian Khan, caste Girani.	...	Claim as to land .	Ditto ditto.
8	61	Pir Baksh, son of Murad, caste Shahwani.	Abdul Wahab and Murad Khan, caste Shahwani.	...	Claim for certain land at Murwah in Iri.	Ditto ditto.
9	136	Danin, son of Paman Das, shop-keeper.	Jangi and Haji of Mastung.	...	Destroying a land .	Ditto ditto.
10	...	Shahdad Khan, Raisani.	Sanwal Khan, Kurd .	...	Claim as to land .	

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX D.

No. 552, dated Karachi, the 18th June 1890.

From—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit herewith Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year ending on the 31st March 1890.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year ending 31st March 1890.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE AGENCY DURING THE PAST YEAR.

From 1st to 16th April 1889—J. A. Crawford, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of the 2nd class.

From 17th April to 8th May 1889—Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class.

From 9th May to 30th July 1889—Major J. A. Newill, Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class.

From 31st July, 1889, to 31st March 1890—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class.

In November, 1889, the Political Agent was summoned to attend the Durbar held at Quetta by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He also attended a conference at which, amongst others, His Highness the Khan of Kalat and Sardar Sir Naoroz Khan of Kharan were present regarding the affairs of Mekran and Kharan. It was there decided that Colonel Reynolds should proceed to Mekran in order to enquire into and report on Panjgur affairs and the conduct of Mirs Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Baluch Khan Naosherwani. He was also to assist in collecting the Khan's share of the revenue at Kej and Panjgur and to draw up a scheme for the better management and administration of the province.

It was at this time decided that Kharan should form part of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, the charge of the Kalat lands having been made over to the Political Agent, Kalat, at the time when Mr. Crawford proceeded on his tour to Mekran in February 1889.

The charge of the agency, therefore, during the year under report included—

(*a*) The Las Bela State.

(*b*) The tribes and levies along the border of Las Bela and Sind.

(*c*) The district of Panjgur.

(*d*) The district of Kej, with its subdivisions of Boleda, Nasirabad, Tump, Dasht and Kolanch.

(*e*) The district of Kolwah.

(*f*) The Mekran coast, excepting Gwadur.

(*g*) Kharan.

LAS BELA.

On the 25th April, 1889, a determined attempt was made to assassinate Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., of Las Bela, by one Habibulla, a servant in the Jam's household. Rai Bahadur Hitturam was deputed to proceed to Bela in order in enquire into the circumstances, and he submitted his report direct to the Agent to the Governor-General. The accused was being removed from Bela to Quetta in the month of December, 1889, when he died at the second stage from Bela. In November, 1889, the Jam went to attend the Durbar held by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Quetta, and was granted a salute of nine guns. He also received a *khillat* from his Excellency on the occasion.

In the month of December, 1889, the Political Agent visited Las Bela and stayed there till the beginning of the new year settling pending cases, &c., &c. By permission of the Agent to the Governor-General the widow of the late Jam came to reside at Karachi with her younger children. The two half-brothers of Jam Ali Khan were during the year at the Aitchison College. The Jam's son, Marad Ali, was also there. They appear to be getting on well.

The Wazir of Las Bela, Tolaram, returned to his own appointment as tahsildar, and was replaced by Ghulam Nabi, who appears to be an intelligent man so far as can be judged from the little I have as yet seen of his work.

The crops unfortunately this year suffered considerably from the numerous swarms of locusts which for some time pervaded the country. This of course affected the State revenues prejudicially, and the poor people complained greatly of the hardships to which they were subjected by the high price of grain.

LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES.

In the beginning of 1889 a quarrel arose between the Mengals and Khedranis, and this resulted in a number of the Khedranis taking refuge within the British border. The case was enquired into and settled by jirgah at Quetta under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, the Mengals being ordered to pay ₹5,500 as compensation for lives taken, also further compensation for cattle, arms and wounds according to results by oath on the Koran; hostages to be kept in Quetta pending payment. Mengals to be further fined ₹2,500 for raiding in British territory; hostages to be kept on this account also.

This decision was approved of by the Government of India (*vide* telegram No. 1961-E. of 4th October, 1889) from the Foreign Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General. Since this Khedranis have again broken out and killed Mir Morad and Mohim Khan, two of the Mengal headmen. The case is still pending. As it was found inconvenient for the Jam's vakil to be constantly absent on inspection duty, and the levies required superintendence, the Jam appointed Isa Khan to perform this duty. With the exception of the Mengal raid no event of importance has occurred on the frontier during the year under report. The levies appear to have worked well and satisfactorily, although owing to their small numbers they were quite unable to prevent the raid of the Mengals. They would, however, have a greater prestige and be thus much more effective if they were granted arms and a distinctive uniform and were established in properly built thanas.

MEKRAN AND KHARAN.

In January, 1890, the Political Agent, accompanied by Mir Kamal Khan, the Jam's eldest son, and one hundred and fifty of the Jam's troops, regular and irregular, proceeded from Bela to Mekran. Several pending cases, including that of the Naib of Kej and Mir Saka of Pasni, were settled, and enquiry was made regarding Panjgur affairs. Sir Naoroz Khan, of Kharan, brought Mirs Muhammad Hassan Gitchki and Baluch Khan Naosherwani before the Political Agent, and they gave an agreement to abstain from further breaches of the peace pending the final decision of their case by the Agent to the Governor-General. The settlement made by Sir R. Sandeman in 1884 was duly put in force after enquiry into the various disputes between Sir Naoroz Khan, Bibi Miriam and Sardar Muhammad Ali, and peace was restored. Thirty men of the 3rd Baluch Regiment were left at Panjgur in order to support the Naib Muhammad Ali and to maintain the settlement. The relief of this detachment by fifty rifles of the 1st Baluch Regiment was afterwards sanctioned by the Government of India.

Sirdars Mir Bhai Khan of Kej and Muhammad Ali of Panjgur submitted a petition, asking that the administration of Mekran might be taken over by the British Government, suitable allowances being made for the sirdars and their families.

The affairs of Nasirabad and Tump remained unsettled owing to the refusal of Sher Muhammad Gitchki to attend on the Political Agent for enquiry into his case. He shut himself up in the fort of Nasirabad and fired on the Political Agent's camp. Eventually Sirdar Bhai Khan and the other headmen agreed to surround the fort and starve Sher Muhammad out.

The Political Agent had not time to visit Kharan or the Rinds at Mand. The headmen of the Rinds, however, visited Colonel Reynolds at Kej, and promised to give up certain of the men engaged in the raid on the Hindu *kafila* if the Political Agent came to their country. Mirs Haibat Khan and Fakir Muhammad, with forty of the Vakai Rinds, visited the Political Agent at Nasirabad. Their conduct during the past three years seems to have been unexceptionable. In October, 1889, the Political Agent sent the Native Assistant Agent at Gwadur to Mand, to endeavour to recover the property stolen from the Hindu *kafila* by the Rinds. They paid up a sum of ₹530*. Mir Nawab also agreed to pay ₹300, which he says is his share of the plunder.

	₹
*Cash	390
Ornaments, worth . .	140
TOTAL . .	530

Certain information regarding the Persian boundary, trade routes, &c., was collected, and the revenues of Kej and Panjgur were estimated. All this has been recorded in special reports.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Three survey parties were at work within the limits of this Agency during the cold weather, *viz.* in Kharan, Mekran and Las Bela. I have as yet received no official intimation of the work done, but Mr. Graham, who was in charge of the Mekran party, informed me that he had surveyed some 13,000 square miles of country. This included the boundary between Persia and Baluchistan, with a border of from 10 to 30 miles of Persian territory as far north as the latitude of Panjgur, *i.e.* lat. north 27°, and south as far as the northern face of the Saijdi or Talar Ridge, and east including the Sami Band and down by Pidarak, not touching Kolwah. Mr. Graham appears to have had on the whole a very successful season.

APPENDIX E.

Administrative Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1889-90.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

To meet anticipated requirements at the terminus of the Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway in the Kadanai plain, a new station was laid out, consisting of the nucleus of a civil station in addition to the railway station buildings and a fortified post for the troops.

2. The following civil buildings were erected in this station, *viz.* a post for levies, a thana, a tahsil, a dispensary, a house for the Political Agent and a dâk bungalow. A site was assigned for the bazar, and the station road were also marked out.

3. A small combined post and Telegraph office was constructed at Shelabagh at the entrance to the Khojak tunnel.

4. The dâk bungalow and serai at Killa Abdulla, commenced during the previous year, were completed.

5. The tahsil and thana at Loralai, commenced in the previous year, were completed, and at Ziarat a rest-house for the Political Agent was commenced, and an office for the Agent to the Govenor-General was also built.

6. Amongst the principal civil works in Quetta may be mentioned the purchase of Mr. De Brath's house for occupation by the Executive Engineer, Civil Works Division, the completion of the civil hospital, certain improvements to the dâk bungalow, the construction of new cholera huts, and additions to the Residency grounds.

7. The year just past was memorable in Quetta for the great flood which took place in August, and through the overflowing of the "Thames" or Habib nullah. There was caused an immense amount of damage to both municipal and private buildings in the civil lines in Quetta. A project for the prevention of such floods in future by increasing the water-way of the nullah was prepared and submitted to Government. This project has since been sanctioned.

8. Towards the close of the year an Imperial occupation of Zhob was decided on, and during March, 1890, a commencement on the construction of the Murgha-Gomal road and of the buildings at Appozai was made.

COMMUNICATIONS.

9. All the Imperial work on the Frontier road was completed before the beginning of this year with the exception of the Lower Torkhan bridge over the Mehrab river on the Harnai-Bori road; the completion of this bridge is still awaiting the supply of girders from England through the Secretary of State. These roads have been efficiently maintained in fair repair throughout the year.

10. A district road from Duki to Raosin was constructed, and the diversion on the Quetta-Hurnai road at Spintangi completed.

WATER SUPPLY.

11. The water-supply scheme for the cantonments, civil lines and railway at Quetta, work on which was well advanced during the year, was commenced in April 1890, and is expected to be fully completed by September 1890.

12. By the close of the year 1889-90 the supply pipe from the Lower Urak reservoir was laid with the exception of one or two places where crossings over the Hanna river gave trouble; the reservoirs were also completed and the distributed pipes were put down as fast as they were received from England.

COAL.

12. The coal mines on the Quetta-Kach road were worked during the winter of 1889-90 by Mr. B. D. Patel under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle,

in accordance with an agreement made between the former and the Agent to the Governor-General. A considerable quantity of coal was brought into Quetta for household use, and this was instrumental in effecting a large lowering of the price at which wood would otherwise have been sold.

13. During the year under review 7,500 tons of coal have been raised from the mines at Khost by the railway authorities. The Khost coal is of fair quality and is used in the locomotives on the less hilly portion of the Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway. The small coal has been sent to the Khojak Tunnel works, where it has been used for brick-burning.

14. The Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, during this year has also made efforts in other directions to substitute coal for the wood grown locally, which has hitherto so largely been used to the detriment of the country. He arranged with the Engineer-in-charge of the Khojak railway works to get up from Akra (the great brick-field near Calcutta) some men accustomed to burn bricks in Bull's kilns with dust coal, and the result, with the refuse coal from Khost, has been fairly good. The local Khost and Gundak coals are friable and give a lot of dust, the latter especially, and so are not very useful, except for this purpose.

PETROLEUM.

15. Arrangements were made in January, 1889, to supply the Khojak railway works with a large quantity of oil from Khattan. The supply was kept up during the whole of the year, but was reduced largely in quantity during the four months from July to October. This reduction was caused by flood water getting access to the wells from below through faults in the underlying rocks. The total quantity of petroleum sent from Khattan up to the end of March, 1890, was 2,41,459 gallons.

16. A deep well was sunk towards the close of the year under report, with the object of tapping the source of the oil below the water-bearing rocks, but on attaining a depth of about 1,200 feet, a reservoir of hot mineral water under pressure was tapped, which necessitated the well being abandoned. Since then three wells of moderate depth (about 400 feet) have been sunk on the plateau above the old borings, with the most satisfactory results, so far as they have gone up to the present time of writing (9th June 1890).

17. The boring at Kirta proved a failure, and operations there have been stopped. An order to send boring materials from Khattan to the Bolan Pass caused much delay to the works at Khattan, as there is no spare machinery for experimental borings elsewhere than at Khattan.

18. The Baber Kuch-Khattan road suffered but little from the heavy floods of the year, and was soon and easily repaired; the walls of the Superintendent's house at Khattan were raised, and the building otherwise improved, and an hospital and quarters for an hospital assistant were also built there. The Wazi water pipe line was kept working with some difficulty owing to floods, and it is now proposed to bury it so as to protect it.

RAILWAYS.

SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY.

19. The old Sind-Pishin Railway has been handed over to the North-Western Railway, and the portion from Sibi to Quetta and from Bostan to Killa Abdullah is open for public traffic.

20. Great damage was done to both the Sind-Pishin and the Bolan lines by the extraordinarily severe floods in July and August, which are said to be the heaviest on record in the district, and traffic on the Sind-Pishin line was interrupted for some days. Extensive works are in hand to make the line safe against damage from future floods.

21. The new broad gauge line from Hirok to Durwaza also suffered severely. It is being repaired and will probably be ready for public traffic at an early date.

22. At Quetta an artesian well was sunk in the railway yard and water was tapped at 140 feet below the surface. The water flows into a large tank 32 feet about the ground, and is used for washing out locomotives. The supply is abundant, and the water, which is of excellent quality, is being led by pipes to supply the houses of the railway employés. At Bostan another artesian well is being sunk with very fair prospects of obtaining a good supply of water.

23. Institutes are being built at Quetta and Sharigh for the use of the railway employés at these stations.

Chaman Extension.

24. The earthwork on banks and cuttings has been completely finished, and the double line of rails laid and fully ballasted up to the 17th mile post. From that point up to the east entrance of the main tunnel the earth-work is practically completed, and platelaying will be commenced at once. From the west entrance to mile 26¾ the earth-work, with the exception of the bank at mile 23 (which is being made from the main tunnel spoil) and the bank at mile 26¾, is completed and the bottom ballast spread. From mile 26¾ to mile 29¼ the earth-work is completed and one line of rail laid and ballasted. In addition, from mile 29¼ to mile 33¼ the second line of rails is laid and ballasted. With the exception of the openings at chains 828 and 981 all the bridges, both minor and major are ready, for the passage of engine.

25. Between the main tunnel and Chaman station the other works remaining to be finished are the arched cutting at chains 1003 and 1040, and minor tunnels Nos. 1 and 3. The first three are very nearly finished, and the last (minor tunnel No. 3) will be completed by the end of May or the beginning of June.

26. With regard to the main tunnel, the advanced headings have been driven a total length of 12,440 feet, giving a progress of 5,070 feet during the year. The total arching completed is 5,977 lineal feet, giving a progress of 5,370 feet during the year. The distance remaining to be driven (on 31st March 1890) to unite the east and west advanced headings is 90 feet. Owing to the extremely treacherous nature of the ground in the last 300 feet of the heading, causing frequent slips and entailing most careful and heavy timbering, as well as owing to the large quantities of water met with, the progress in the heading has been very seriously delayed since the middle of November. As the bad ground in the headings made it necessary to treble the number of English miners employed in working them, the progress of the arching suffered in consequence, as well as from the fact that nine of the last engaged batch of miners had to be sent back as incompetent.

27. The stations at Saghai, Shelabagh and Sanzal are completed with the exception of the signals in the first two. Chaman station building is completed up to roof level. The quarters for guards and drivers, and for clerks and menials, are also completed. The engine shed and goods platforms are well in hand, and the sidings and passenger platform completed.

28. The through communication between Killa Abdulla and New Chaman by the temporary lines and inclines is in good working order. Forty-eight miles of the Frontier Railway reserve matériel is stacked at the west entrance of the main tunnel, and nearly five miles at New Chaman. The works on the Killa Abdulla-Gulistan section have been completed and made over to the North-Western Railway.

TELEGRAPHS.

29. The departmental and combined (postal and telegraph) offices worked satisfactorily. The following table shows the opening and closing of offices during the official year :—

Open on 1st April 1890.	Opened. During the year.	Closed. During the year.	Remaining open on 31st March 1890.	Remarks.
Quetta	.....	.....	Quetta	
Sibi	.....	.....	Sibi	
Kalat	.....	.....	Kalat	
Pishin	.....	.....	Pishin	
Sharigh	.....	.....	Sharigh	
Loralai	.....	.....	Loralai	
Shelabagh	.....	.....	Shelabagh	
	Chaman	Chaman	...	Departmental.
	„	.....	Chaman	Combined.
	Mekhtar	.....	Mekhtar	„
	Kingri	.....	Kingri	„
	Murgha	.....	Murgha	Departmental.

The lines worked well and with few interruptions.

30. A temporary line from Mekhtar to Appozai was constructed during the year, and orders have since been received to make it permanent.

IRRIGATION.

31. *Khushdil Khan Scheme.*—At the beginning of the year all the foundation work of the embankment had been completed, as well as all head works, escapes, and distributories.

During this year the remainder of the embankment was completed, *viz.*, the "Bank-work" proper, the puddle layer, and the pitching of slopes, all, as originally designed, and now executed.

32. The outlet tower and sluices for emptying the reservoir were also completed, and the only work remaining to be done at the end of the year was a little dressing off here and there on the distributories. Fifteen outlets were put in, and the remainder are intended to be put in about next autumn or when water may be available.

33. The water scheme may now be said to be practically complete, and the reservoir may be filled as soon as the season permits.

34. *Shebo Canal.*—This was practically complete as to works at beginning of the year, and the only work done was the pitching of the slopes of tanks, this having only been found necessary after the completion of the original estimate. For rabi 1888-89 and kharif 1889 about ₹7,500 will be realized, but the present rabi of 1889-90 is much larger and more valuable, and should, if nothing unforeseen occurs, realize much more, though the year has been an exceptionally bad one as to rainfall.

35. *Zhara Karez Scheme.*—The season 1889-90 having been even more unfavourable than the previous two, the spring water level has continued sinking from its original level until now probably it is about 70 feet below the latter. Nothing can be done until the next rainy year, when in all likelihood there will be a considerable flow from this karez.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, and
Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

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FROM

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E.,
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner
in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Dated Quetta, the 25th March, 1892.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1890-91.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. BROWNE, *Major-General,*
Agent to the Governor General
and Chief Commissioner
in Baluchistan.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1890-91.

I.—OFFICERS WHO HAVE HELD CHARGE OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

Colonel Sir Robert G. Sandeman, K.C.S.I., held charge of the post of Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner throughout the year.

II.—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, visited Quetta on the 10th February, 1891.

After inspecting the fortifications in the neighbourhood of Quetta, and visiting the Khojak Pass, His Excellency left on the 17th February, for Karachi, *en route* to Bombay.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The 1st April, 1890, found the Agent to the Governor General at Khanozai on his way to Appozai, where he arrived *viâ* Hindubagh on the 10th of the month. He halted at Appozai till the 16th, when he left for Quetta *viâ* Loralai and Harnai, arriving at Quetta on the 25th April.

On the 25th May, Sir Robert Sandeman left Quetta for Ziarat, returning to Quetta on the 5th June. On the 9th June he went to Sarial to meet His Highness the Khan of Kalat, who had halted there on his way to Mastung.

On the 2nd July the Agent to the Governor General left Quetta for Ziarat, where he remained until the 15th, when he proceeded to Simla, returning to Ziarat on the 8th August, and to Quetta on the 17th of that month.

Leaving Quetta again on the 20th, Sir Robert Sandeman reached Ziarat the next day and returned to Quetta on the 13th September.

On the 29th September the Agent to the Governor General started for Khanai to join the Khidderzai force on its march through Zhob, and returned to Quetta on the 24th November, leaving again on the 1st December for Karachi, *en route* to Mekran, and Panjgur, whence he returned to Sibi on the 24th February.

He was present at the annual Horse Show at Sibi, which took place on the 23rd February, and following days, and left for Pasni *viâ* Karachi on the 9th March, in connection with the murderous attack upon Major Muir at Kej.

He returned to Karachi on the 26th, and to Quetta on the 30th March.

IV.—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

During the year under review the garrison in Quetta was augmented by a second battery of Royal Artillery, No. 22 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery.

In July 1890, the Native Infantry detachment at Kach was withdrawn and replaced by levies.

The following changes took place in the disposition of troops:—

In May, 1890, 1 troop of the 7th Bombay Cavalry, and 100 men of the 13th Bombay Infantry, marched from Quetta to Hindubagh to garrison that place;

No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, stationed at Quetta, was engaged in road-making on the Khojak from May to August, 1890;

The Native Infantry detachment was withdrawn from Old Chaman in June;

The 29th Bombay Infantry detachment was withdrawn from Harnai to Head-quarters at Loralai in August.

In September, 1890 the following force proceeded to Zhob on the Khidderzai-Sherani Expedition:—

No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, 500 men; 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, and No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, from Quetta;

Head-quarters and two squadrons, 18th Bengal Lancers, and the 29th Bombay Infantry (2nd Baluch) from Loralai; and

Five hundred and fifty men of the 30th Bombay Infantry from Hyderabad.

The undermentioned troops of the Punjab Frontier Force were also detailed for the expedition, at the conclusion of which they returned to their respective stations:—

4 guns, No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.
2 guns, No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery.
1 troop, 1st Punjab Cavalry.
2 troops, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
½ battalion, 1st Sikh Infantry.
½ battalion, 2nd Sikh Infantry.
½ battalion, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

Two-hundred men of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry left Quetta in March, in relief to Bombay. The 1st Royal Fusiliers arrived at Quetta in the same month in relief of the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry.

In March, 1891, No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, left for Kirkee, being relieved by one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners from Rurki; the 8th Bombay Infantry also proceeded in the same month to Ahmednagar, being relieved by the 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

The 4th Bombay Rifles arrived at Yam Karez and Killa Abdulla at the end of March, in relief of the 12th Bombay Infantry, who relieved the 13th Bombay Infantry at Quetta.

The new Chaman and Khojak garrisons.—With the concurrence of the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District recommended to Government the following distribution of the 12th Bombay Infantry, on arrival in Baluchistan, in relief of the 22nd Bombay Infantry:—

Shelabagh—head-quarters and 4 companies.
New Chaman—2 companies.
Pishin—2 companies.
Killa Abdulla—56 men.

This disposition was sanctioned by Government in May, 1890, and entailed the transfer of head-quarters of the Regiment from Pishin to Shelabagh, and the withdrawal of the detachments at Sibi, Gulistan, and Old Chaman.

V.—EXTERNAL RELATIONS.

In the spring of 1890 two sepoys belonging to the 2nd Baluch Battalion, while proceeding on leave to their homes in Afghanistan, were turned back from Kandahar, and compelled to return to British territory.

In May, 1890, the news-writer at Kandahar reported that Muhammad Khan Kotwal of Kandahar had been arrested by order of the Amir and taken to Turkistan, it being alleged that he was in correspondence with a British official, Syad Hussain Khan, a Naib Tahsildar in the Baluchistan Agency.

On the night of the 27th July 12 gun-shots were heard near New Chaman. One of the sepoys, on sentry in the British Camp at the time, was wounded in the leg. The offenders were reported to have fled into the Amir's territory, and the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner accordingly addressed the Governor of Kandahar with a view to their apprehension. The Governor, in reply, promised to endeavour to arrest the men concerned, but in his letter commented on our "encroachment" on Afghan territory, and expressed it as his conviction that this and other outrages were the outcome of the resentment at this encroachment which the Afghan people felt.

VI.—KALAT, AND SOUTH-EASTERN BALUCHISTAN.

Relations with His Highness the Khan of Kalat remained on the same footing as heretofore.

The receipts from the Kalat lands watered by Sind canals fell from ₹96,525 in 1889-90, to ₹54,444 in 1890-91. This large decrease was partly due to scarcity of water in two of the canals, but principally to the fact that the receipts of 1889-90 consisted of a large proportion of arrears recovered.

The revenue in the Bolan increased to ₹14,841, or more than double the previous year's receipts.

On the 19th May, 1890, Jhalawan affairs were again considered by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Darbar, and resulted in Sardar Gauhar Khan being reinstated as Sardar on condition of good behaviour, until Yusuf Khan should attain his majority. This arrangement was to exist for one year as a tentative measure, and Mir Pasand Khan, and his son Muhammad Khan, were to remain for that period with the Political Agent, Kalat, as hostages, receiving for their maintenance ₹150 per mensem out of the Sardar's allowance of ₹300.

Consequent on the above arrangement the Tahsildar at Zehri was withdrawn.

It was decided that Yusuf Khan should be educated at the Aligarh College, and the boy was accordingly sent to that institution, his expenses being defrayed out of the balance of the Government allowance sanctioned for the Jhalawan Sardar.

The long outstanding dispute between the Mengals and Khidranis was settled during the annual meeting of the Sibi jirga.

Syad Aurang Shah, one of the most reliable and influential men in Baluchistan, died on the 16th May, 1890. He has been succeeded as head of the Syads by Chirag Shah, who, however, seldom appears in public.

Bahar Shah, the late Aurang Shah's eldest son, now sits in jirgas as one of the leading Sardars.

In August and November, 1890, three robberies of the mails due at Kalat occurred between that place and Mangachar. The year closed while endeavours were being made to arrest the offenders.

During the year the crops of the Las Beyla State sustained great damage from locusts.

In consequence of a disagreement between the Jam of Las Beyla, and his Wazir, Munshi Ghulam Nabi, the latter resigned his appointment; and at the desire of the Jam and his headmen the office of Wazir was abolished.

The dispute between Mirs Mehrab Khan and Sher Muhammad Gitchkis referred to in the previous year's report has been satisfactorily settled by the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.

The attack on Major Muir, the subsequent deputation to Mekran of Mr. Tate of the Survey of India, with other matters relating to the affairs of Kej, and Mekran, have already been reported in detail to the Government of India, and need not be recapitulated here.

VII.—QUETTA AND PISHIN.

The receipts on account of revenue, as noted in the table below, show a satisfactory increase, which is due to the introduction of the *batai* system of collection :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	₹	₹
Land Revenue	84,742	1,11,294
Total	2,68,535	3,26,197

In the following table the receipts of the past two years are compared with the expenditure for the same period :—

	Quetta.	Pishin.
1889-90.	₹	₹
Receipts	1,61,191	1,07,346
Expenditure	1,93,702	2,34,586
Balance	—32,511	—1,27,240
1890-91.		
Receipts	1,95,343	1,30,854
Expenditure	1,55,307	66,204
Balance	40,036	64,650

The increase is chiefly under Land Revenue, and is the result of the improved system of assessment. It is believed that had there been an average amount of *khushkaba* cultivation, the increase would have been still greater.

For the purposes of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation the Political Agent was appointed Deputy Commissioner for the Pishin District.

VIII.—THAL CHOTIALI.

The Bori and Barkhan Districts were transferred to the administration of the Political Agent, Zhob, on the 1st May, 1890. Loralai was, at the same time, fixed as the head-quarters of the Thal Chotiali Agency, and under Foreign Department Notification No. 819-E., dated 10th April, 1890, the Political Agent was, for the purposes of the Baluchistan Laws and Regulations, given the rank of Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

The receipts on account of revenue were as noted below :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Land Revenue	2,68,876	1,76,292
Total	3,30,191	2,28,593

The large decrease in Land Revenue was mainly due to the transfer of Bori and Barkhan from the Thal Chotiali to the Zhob Administration. The year was, however, a bad one, and the falling-off would have been even more conspicuous but for the realisations from the grazing tax.

The following table compares the Revenue and Expenditure of the two years 1889-90, and 1890-91 :—

	1889-90.	1890-91.
	R	R
Receipts	3,30,191	2,28,593
Expenditure	4,91,923	4,64,484

These figures have been fully explained by the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in his report.

IX.—ZHOB.

The district of Zhob was brought under the administration of the Agent to the Governor General in January, 1890. The circumstances which led to this measure are stated fully in the Political Agent's report.

Captain MacIvor, the Political Agent of Thal Chotiali, was appointed permanently to the charge of the new Agency, and held it throughout the period under report, with the exception of the period from 4th December to 4th March, 1891, when he was on privilege leave, and again subsequently during the period of his short deputation in connection with the settlement of certain cases pending against the Shiranis. On both these occasions Lieutenant McMahon, the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob, acted for him.

Appendix C to the Political Agent's report contains the names of all the officers that served in Zhob from January, 1890, to March, 1891. The division of Zhob into tahsils and other matters connected with its administration are fully reported by the Political Agent. Full details are also given of the expedition in November, 1890, against the Khidderzai section of the Sherani tribe.

The receipts of the Agency during the year aggregated R2,35,520, R2,09,531 of which was on account of Land Revenue. The expenditure against these receipts amounted to R1,40,296.

The above figures do not, however, include the loan of R1,00,000 granted by the Government of India for the construction of public works in Zhob, nor do they include the sum of R1,28,708, which was actually expended on such works.

When both these items are added, the accounts stand thus—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure	2,69,004	0	4
Difference .	66,516	8	1

which was the actual closing balance of the year.

X.—POLICE AND LEVIES.

Consequent on the provincialisation of the allotment for police and levies in Baluchistan, with effect from the 1st April, 1890, certain reorganisations were carried out in these establishments during the year under review, particulars of which will be found in the reports of the respective Political Agents.

XI.—HEINOUS CRIME.

Thal Chotiali.—Eleven cases of murder and three blood feuds occurred in the Thal Chotiali District during the year, details of which are furnished in Appendix L to the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Quetta-Pishin.—Sixteen cases of murder and culpable homicide occurred in this district—*vide* Appendix J to the Deputy Commissioner's report.

Kalat.—In the Kalat Agency four murders occurred, in all of which the offenders were brought to justice.

Zhob.—The heinous crime in Zhob is peculiar to the district owing to the present wild nature of the inhabitants. The Political Agent has described in full all the cases of outrage that occurred during the year.

XII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

1. The following Laws and Regulations were brought into force with effect from the dates noted against each:—

The British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890—19th April, 1890.

Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890—19th April, 1890.

British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890—7th June, 1890.

Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890—19th April, 1890.

2. The following table shows particulars of the Civil and Criminal work performed by the officers of the Agency:—

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1890-91.

	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decree.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Thal Chotiali.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali	...	...	8	12	8
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai	2	...	3	2	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	72	57	118	11	18
Ditto ditto, Duki	161	30	40	...	2
Tahsildar, Sibi	199	108	108	...	2
Ditto, Sharigh	219	56	118	...	...
Munsiff, Sibi	587	177	88	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	6	1	...	...	...
Ditto, Duki	37	2	19	...	...
Ditto, Sinjawi	7	...	3	...	...
Quetta-Pishin.					
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	5	1	15	46	61
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	36	5	54	6	...
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	322	113	933	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	64	62	938	23	1
Ditto ditto, Pishin	201	88	161	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	694	227	130	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	127	54	168	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,279	1,735	41	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	318	66	56	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	31	7	23	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	39	2	5	...	...
Ditto, Quetta	130	37	26	...	...

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal work performed by the Officers of the Baluchistan Agency, during the year 1890-91—continued.

	Original.			Appeal.	
	Civil cases.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil cases.	Criminal cases.
Kalat.					
Political Agent, Kalat	4	...	3	1	...
Native Assistant, Bolan Pass	189	23	56	...	...
Zhob.					
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	5	...	3
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	6	...	3
First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob	...	...	...	...	...
Second Ditto, ditto, Zhob	65	17	66	3	...
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	156	28	24	...	...
Ditto, Bori	38	8	29	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	12	1	24	...	...
Ditto, Hindubagh	5	...	6	...	...
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Bori	6	...	1	...	...
Ditto, Barkhan	3	...	...	...	...
Ditto, Hindubagh	5	...	7	...	...

The information furnished in the above statement in regard to Zhob represents only the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers, and does not include a number of other cases that were settled according to the customs of the country.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

A separate report on public works will be found as Appendix F.

The Quetta Water-works were practically completed by the end of March, 1891, and a project for supplying Fort Sandeman with water was placed before Government during the year.

Several artesian wells were sunk in the Quetta Civil Station, and proved decidedly successful. Similar attempts were made to find water in the higher ground of the cantonments, but without success.

The Gundak coal-mines were worked to the end of the year, when they were abandoned owing to the seams being found most irregular and unreliable. Better seams were discovered about 12 miles east of Quetta, and arrangements were made to work these, like the Gundak find, by private agency.

The total output of the Khost Colliery, during the year, amounted to 13·196 tons, or 2,697 tons more than that of the previous year. The outturn would have been larger but for scarcity of labour during a part of the year and damage to the colliery through heavy and continuous rain in November, and December.

Coal of fair quality was found near Kach and Mudgorge, and small quantities were sent to Quetta for trial.

During the year 119,500 gallons of petroleum were supplied from Khattan to the Chaman Extension Railway, making a total to the end of March, 1891, from the commencement of operations, of 360,959 gallons.

XIV.—RAILWAYS.

In order to place the Sind-Pishin Railway line above the reach of floods, heavy protection works were executed during the year. The re-grading of the line between Sibi and Nasak was proceeded with. The sidings and platforms at

Sibi were re-arranged on an improved plan, the traffic and locomotive yards at Shahrig were extended, and troop sidings provided at Harnai. Extra sidings were also laid down at Quetta, Bostan, and Gulistan.

On the Bolan line the Durwaza Camping Station was completed. Satisfactory arrangements for the permanent supply of water at various stations on both lines of railway were also concluded during the year.

Surveys were in progress with a view to the construction of a permanent high level line in the Bolan Pass, placed well out of the reach of floods, and in this connection the Mushkaf Valley was also surveyed.

Serious damages by floods occurred on the Sind-Pishin line. On the 11th August, a heavy flood in the Nasik river demolished the training bunds at the Nasik station, carrying away three of the piers of the 20×20 feet bridge near that station. On the 27th November, the revetment above the mouth of the tunnel near Baber Kach was underscoured and carried away, causing a breach 200 feet long and 30 feet deep; traffic was, in consequence, interrupted for several days. A number of other breaches of a less serious nature occurred between July, 1890, and February, 1891, in several cases causing the interruption of traffic for some days at a time. On the 28th February, a serious land-slip occurred near Mudgorge big bank; some 500 feet of the hills south of that place slipped, and completely obliterated about 1,000 feet of line. The block lasted seventeen days for passenger traffic and twenty four days for goods.

The Bolan line also suffered very severely.

XV.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.

These are dealt with in Appendices F and I.

XVI.—COMMERCE.

A statement of the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan for the year under review will be found as Appendix H.

During the year, 14,698 camels, 2,860 donkeys, 10 ponies, and 23 oxen, laden with merchandise, passed, through Chaman for Kandahar; and 31,360 camels, 15,543 donkeys, 48 ponies, and 488 oxen, from Kandahar.

In addition to this, 18 camels, and 58 oxen were exported to Kandahar; and 577 horses, 5 donkeys, 5,070 sheep, 1,413 goats were brought from Kandahar for sale.

XVII.—HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

The 19 stallions serving in the Baluchistan Agency were distributed as follow:—

Thal Chotiali	9
Quetta-Pishin	7
Kalat	3

New stables for the accommodation of Government stallions at Jhal and Shoram in the Kalat Agency were constructed by Sardar Kaisar Khan, Magassi, and Sardar Khan Rind.

The Seventh Annual Horse Fair was held at Sibi on he 23rd February, and three following days. The number of stock exhibited was 1,400, or 200 more than in the previous year. Of this number 1,273 animals were registered and competed for prizes. There was also an improvement both in numbers and quality in the cattle exhibited, many of which were of a very superior stamp.

On the 15th of October, a horse fair was held at Quetta, at which 189 horses were exhibited.

XVIII.—THE GRAZING TAX.

In June, 1890, with the sanction of the Government of India, a grazing tax, which was already in force in parts of Pishin, was extended to the whole of British Baluchistan and the Baluchistan Agency territories.

The population of Baluchistan may be roughly divided into farmers and graziers; the former were already paying revenue, while the latter, who are of more unruly habits, were contributing nothing towards the cost of administration. The levy of the grazing tax was, therefore, considered a justifiable measure. Further, the tax being only a light one, and uniformly levied on all animals not used for purposes of agriculture, and whose produce is a source of profit to owners, met with no opposition, but was generally accepted by the people without objection.

The Zhobis, with the exception of the Nasir and Powindah tribes, were exempted from the tax during the year under report, as they had not enjoyed the same benefit from British rule as other tribes in Baluchistan.

It was considered advisable at first to leave the old system of assessment in Pishin undisturbed, but towards the close of the year, on the recommendation of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, the tax was levied in Pishin, as in other parts of Baluchistan.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

A school was opened in Pishin in March, 1891, and the attendance by Pathan children was most encouraging.

XX.—VOLUNTEERS.

Captain Anscomb was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps at the opening of the year. In April, Lieutenant Stanley DeBrath, who had failed to comply with section 83, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX (Volunteers), and had absented himself for over three months, was gazetted out of the corps.

In June, owing to ill health, Captain Anscomb proceeded to England on furlough for six months. In July, the vacant post of Commandant was filled by Major C. C. Knapp. Captain Anscomb and Lieutenant Sutton returned to Quetta in December.

During the year the strength of the corps fell from 112 to 86 men and the capitation grant from ₹2,105 to ₹1,015. The figure of merit was 185·39 and the percentage of extra efficients 30·23.

XXI.—FORESTS.

The report on the working of the Baluchistan Forest Department for the year 1890-91, has already been submitted to the Government of India, but it is printed as Appendix K, for facility of reference.

With the judicial powers which the new Forest Law and Regulation afforded, the Agent to the Governor General was enabled to double the area of reserved forests in the Province. The reserved area, which on 1st March, 1890, amounted to 39 square miles, by the end of the year 1890-91 increased to 78.

About one-third of the area taken up during the year was demarcated by large dry stone pillars, while the remainder was marked clearly by small heaps of stones, and a small area near Ziarat was fenced in. Over 12,000 plants were issued from the Quetta Nursery during the year, and in the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines, and 9,840 cuttings put down; 16,383 apricot trees were sent to the Shebo plantation.

The total quantity of firewood supplied from the Sibi forests for sale was 4,433 against 3,600 maunds in 1889-90; 6,475 maunds of dry juniper were brought into the Quetta market for sale from the Zarghun forests and thus helped to keep down the market price of wood.

The financial result of the year's working may be considered as fairly satisfactory.

XXII.—MEDICAL.

The report on Dispensaries in Baluchistan, with annual returns for the year 1890, was forwarded to Government with letter No. 5385, dated the 17th August, 1891. A copy of the report will be found in Appendix J.

The general annual return shows that the total number of out-door and in-door patients treated during the year was 127,036 against 113,302 in the previous year. This increase was in a great measure due to the establishment at Fort Sandeman of two new dispensaries.

The transfer of the dispensary at Killa Abdulla to New Chaman was sanctioned by the Government of India in April, 1890.

On the 30th June, Surgeon Sykes assumed charge of the Dispensary at Loralai.

The Civil Surgeoncy of Pishin was vacant from the 15th October, to the end of the year, there being no medical officer at Pishin to fill the post.

There was no severe epidemic during the year. An outbreak of influenza occurred in the months of March, and April, which, however, caused few deaths.

Scurvy was a very common complaint during the winter months. This was principally due to the absence of vegetable diet, which is scarce in Baluchistan in winter.

On the whole, the general health may be considered to have been good.

J. BROWNE, *Major General,*
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commr.
in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX A.

No. 3052, dated Quetta, the 6th June, 1891.

From—MAJOR G. GAISFORD, I.S.C., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin,

To—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY DIVISIONS.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

2. In June, 1890, it was decided that Quetta should, in future, be treated as head-quarters, instead of Pishin. It was also decided that the watershed known as Chur-i-Mehtar-zai should be considered the boundary between Pishin and Zhob. Kan, Mehtarzai, and other villages inhabited by the Mehtarzais should be included in the Hindubagh Tahsil, and the villages, inhabited by the Torgharis in the Pishin Tahsil; the revenue, however, realised from the latter should be credited to Zhob.

3. Captain Trench, Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, was transferred to the Persian Gulf Agency, and Lieutenant P. T. Spence relieved him on the 2nd August, 1890. In December, 1890, Lieutenant Spence was appointed Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. From December, 1890, I had no Assistant until the middle of February, 1891, when Lieutenant Cubitt joined.

Mr. Ingle remained in charge of the Quetta Sub-division during the year. He is now over 55 years of age, and has been given an extension of service for another year by the Government of India.

Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, was transferred to Bori, and Khan Bahadur Mir Allahdad Khan from Bori to Pishin Sub-division in May, 1890. Khan Bahadur Allahdad Khan was again transferred to the Bolan Pass in September, 1890, and Kazi Imam-ud-din, Tahsildar of Kohat, was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

Until May, 1890, the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin held charge of the Khojak Pass, when Maulavi Abdul Rahim Khan was appointed Native Assistant, and given a small clerical establishment.

In February, 1891, Maulavi Abdul Rahim Khan was transferred to the Zhob Agency, and Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Sheristadar in my office, was sent to the Khojak Pass as Native Assistant.

A list of the officers serving in the district is attached as Appendix A.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

4. The *rabi* crops during the year 1890-91, have been good on the irrigated lands, but there has been very little *khushkaba*.

QUETTA REVENUES.

5. I enclose herewith a statement marked B, showing the completed accounts for the year 1890-91. It will be seen from this statement that the total receipts during the year amounted to ₹1,95,343-2-5, or an increase of over ₹50,000 on the original estimates. The comparative table given below shows the estimated and actual receipts under different heads of Revenue :—

Heads of Receipt.	Estimate.			Actuals.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1. Land Revenue	32,900	0	0	52,886	13	11
2. Excise	52,500	0	0	88,800	0	0
3. Stamps	48,600	0	0	40,696	12	0
4. Law and Justice	8,000	0	0	6,165	14	6
5. Miscellaneous	3,200	0	0	6,793	10	0
TOTAL	1,45,200	0	0	1,95,343	2	5

6. With the exception of Stamps, Law, and Justice, there is an increase under every head of revenue. Owing to the completion of the large public works there are very few cases involving large amounts of money instituted now, and this accounts for the decrease under these heads.

7. A statement marked C, attached to the report, gives the actual receipts for the past three years.

It will be seen that the total Land Revenue during the year 1890-91, came to R52,886-13-11 against R32,900, the original estimate. This shows an increase of R19,986-13-11. The total receipts under this head during the year 1889-90, amounted to R34,259-10-7. The increase in 1890-91, over the receipts of 1889-90, is, therefore, R18,627-3-4, and is due to the substitution of *batai* in place of the old cash assessment.

8. There is an increase of R36,300 in Excise over the estimates of 1890-91. The sums realised in this year are abnormally high owing to excessive profits having been made in the past year. The contractor, however, has lost money.

An increase of R3,593-10-0 comes under the head "Miscellaneous." This is almost entirely made up by the proceeds of a bungalow, which was sold, it being no longer required.

EXPENDITURE.

9. The expenditure during the year 1890-91, comes to R1,55,307-2-0 against the Revised Estimates R1,26,668, which shows an increase of R28,639-2-0. The expenditure includes a sum of R27,256-3-7 paid on account of the Levies in Quetta, which sum was not shown in the Revised Estimates. Leaving this aside, the increase is R1,382-14-5, which calls for no remarks.

10. Taking the receipts at R1,95,343-2-5, and the expenditure at R1,55,307-2-0, the year 1890-91, closed with R40,036-0-5 to the credit of the Quetta Assigned Revenues. These revenues have been provincialised with effect from the 1st April 1891, and the balance lapses to Government.

11. Experimental artesian borings were carried out in Quetta during the year 1890-91. Two wells were sunk in the Residency compound, one in the Political Agent's compound, and two in the Agency Surgeon's compound.

PISHIN REVENUES.

12. In supersession of previous orders, it was decided that throughout the Pishin Tahsil also *batai* should be taken. The fixed assessment referred to in the 21st paragraph of last year's report was suspended.

13. The following statements connected with the Pishin Revenue Account for 1890-91, are attached :—

Statement D, showing the revenue in kind in Pishin and Shararud.

Statement E, showing the Revenue receipts in Pishin for 1890-91, under all heads.

Statement F, showing receipts of Pishin Revenues for the past three years.

Statement G, showing the expenditure from Imperial Revenues in the district for 1890-91.

14. It will be seen on a reference to Statement D that the Land Revenue assessed in Pishin, and Shararud, during the year 1890-91, was as under:—

	R	a.	p.
Pishin	61,874	7	4
Shararud	1,150	5	9
TOTAL	63,024	13	1

The payments made during the year 1890-91, from the Revenue collections are:—

	R	a.	p.
Temporary Establishment	98	14	3
Malikana	3,118	3	8
Malikana to be paid	49	3	5
TOTAL	3,266	5	5

This leaves a balance of R59,758-7-8; R58,408-2-5 have been realised and credited to Government, and the balance still to be collected is R1,350-5-3.

15. It will be seen from Statement E that the receipts under the head Land Revenue were originally estimated at R40,000, and the actual sum realised, excluding the arrears of 1889-90 is R58,408-2-5, thus showing an increase of R18,408-2-5. The receipts during the year 1889-90 were R50,483-4-4. The increase in the Land Revenue is due to the change of system, and had there been an average amount of *khushkaba* cultivation, and had the *batai* operations been commenced in time, the results would have shown a much larger increase.

16. Under head "Excise" there is an increase of R25,847 over the estimates. This increase is abnormally high, and it is anticipated that the sums for which the various contracts

for 1890-91, were sold will not again be realised for some time to come, as this year all the large public works will be completed.

STAMPS.

17. The estimated receipts under this head were ₹11,000, but the actual collections for 1890-91 amount to ₹14,880-15-3, showing an increase of ₹3,880-15-3. This increase is, to a great extent, due to the establishment of a Court of the Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass.

The receipts under other heads call for no special remarks.

18. The total receipts during the year 1890-91, in Pishin amounted to ₹1,30,854-9-8 against the estimate of ₹81,770-0-0, showing an increase of ₹49,084-9-8.

19. Comparative Statement F will show that the receipts for 1890-91 amount to ₹1,30,854-9-8 against ₹1,07,346-6-2 in 1889-90, and ₹87,882-11-2 in 1888-89.

20. The expenditure from the Imperial Revenues during the year 1890-91, is ₹66,204-14-11. The details of this are given in Statement G.

21. The Khushdil Khan Bund was completed in June, 1890, and water was admitted into it in November, 1890. The tanks on the Shebo Canal were for the first time filled in December, 1890.

The Pishin Tahsil officials collected for the Irrigation Department during the year 1890-91, ₹12,786-11-7 as revenue from the villages under the Shwebo Canal.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

22. The general health of the district has been good. There was no unusual sickness except an outbreak of influenza in the months of March, and April, and of measles in the summer months. Small-pox was entirely absent from the district throughout the year. This very satisfactory result is, no doubt, to some extent, the outcome of the vaccination work, which has been steadily maintained.

23. Two important works which undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the health of the people have been completed, *viz.*:—

(*a*) Habib Nalla has been widened and deepened, and its drainage greatly improved.

(*b*) The water-works were opened in September, 1890.

As the old market was unhealthily crowded, a new market has been built for the meat-sellers. Meat-safes, with iron platforms, have been provided to every shop in this market. One side of the market is reserved for the sale of poultry.

24. A new dispensary was opened at New Chaman during the year under report.

JUDICIAL.

25. The Baluchistan Agency Laws Law and the British Baluchistan Regulations came into force on the 19th April, 1890.

26. A Court of the Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General was established in the Khojak Pass with second class Magisterial powers, and ability to try original Civil cases up to ₹500, in May, 1890.

27. As constituted under the new Laws and Regulations, there are the following Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District:—

No.	Court.	Original Powers.		Appellate.	
		Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	Without limit to value.	Sessions Court.	Appeals from all the Subordinate Courts.	
2	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	10,000	First class.	Munsiff and Tahsildars.	2nd and 3rd class Magistrates.
3	Cantonment Magistrate	Small Cause Court	First class.	None.	None.
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	10,000	Do.	Munsiff and Tahsildars.	2nd and 3rd class Magistrates.
5	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	10,000	Do.	None.	None.
6	Native Assistant, Khojak.	500	Second class.	Do.	Do.
7	Senior Munsiff, Quetta.	1,000	Do.	Do.	Do.
8	Munsiff, Quetta.	500	Do.	Do.	Do.
9	Tahsildar, Pishin.	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
10	Tahsildar, Quetta.	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
11	Naib Tahsildar, Pishin.	50	Third class.	Do.	Do.
12	Naib Tahsildar, Quetta.	50	Do.	Do.	Do.

28. Two statements, marked H and I, showing the working of the Courts in the district on the Civil and Criminal side, are attached. A reference to Statement H will show that the total number of Civil suits decided during the year 1890-91, was 5,246 against 5,830 in 1889-90, and 5,359 in 1888-89. In addition to this, 2,397 execution of decree cases were decided against 2,404 in 1889-90, and 2,337 in 1888-89. The number of Civil appeals decided in the year under report is 75 against 103 in 1889-90. The table given below contains the figures for the past four years :—

CIVIL SUITS.

	Original.	Appeals.	Decrees.	Total.
1887-88	5,032	72	1,769	6,873
1888-89	5,359	116	2,337	7,812
1889-90	5,830	103	2,404	8,337
1890-91	5,246	75	2,397	7,718

This falling-off is chiefly due to the completion of large public works in the district, and the state of litigation seems to be normal now.

29. The total value of the Civil suits decided in 1890-91, is R4,86,528-11-7, which gives an average of over R94 for each case against R70 of the last year. The average value of cases decided in 1888-89 was about R100.

30. From Statement I it will be seen that the total number of Criminal cases decided during the year 1890-91, is 2,550, against 2,659 in 1889-90. In addition to these, 1,101 miscellaneous cases, 62 appeals, and 25 jirga cases were decided. The total number of cases decided in 1890-91, is 3,738, against 4,408 in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that there is an appreciable decrease in the number of warrant cases. During the year under report there were in all 424 warrant cases decided, against 870 in 1889-90.

POLICE.

31. In December, 1890, the following powers were conferred on the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent in respect of the police :—

The Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, for the time being, to be an *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector-General for the Quetta-Pishin District.

The Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, to be *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police, in the Quetta-Pishin District.

Honorary rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police was conferred on Mr. P. D. Kirkham, European Police Inspector in the district, and his pay was increased from R200, to R250 from the 1st April, 1890.

32. Inspector Ahmedyar Khan, of the Quetta-Pishin Police, was temporarily appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob. He left the district in May, 1890, and did not return till March, 1891. Thus during a greater part of this period the police force was wihout a native Inspector.

33. The police force in the district originally consisted of—

1 Assistant District Superintendent of Police.
1 Native Inspector.
2 Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade.
2 Ditto 2nd „
3 Ditto 3rd „
10 Sergeants, 1st „
21 Ditto 2nd „
48 Ditto 3rd „
5 Munshis.
196 Constables, 1st „
85 Constables, 2nd „
87 Ditto 3rd „
7 Duffadars.
61 Sowars.

34. On the 14th June, 1890, a Committee assembled at Quetta to discuss the revised scheme of the Quetta-Pishin District Police. Including the Bolan, the following Police were sanctioned for the Quetta-Pishin District:—

I—District Police—

	Deputy Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.
3 1st Class Thanas	3	6	36
Shelabagh	1	2	16
2 1st Class outposts	...	2	12
Deputy Inspector for Killa Abdulla	1	...	...
	5	10	64
II—Miscellaneous Guards—			
Duties	3	24	58
Railway	...	19	68
Reserve at 25 per cent.	...	13	47
Inspector 1	...	...	...
TOTAL 1	8	66	237

35. The following additional establishment was sanctioned in August, 1890:—

	R	*a.*	*p.*
1 Sergeant	17	0	0
8 Constables @ 11 each	88	0	0
2 Reserves	22	0	0
4 Sweepers @ 10	40	0	0
2 Bhistis @ 11	22	0	0
1 Mochi	20	0	0

36. In revising the strength of the Police the deputation allowance and *batta* granted to the policemen were abolished and their pay was consolidated. The third grade of Constables was also abolished.

37. Orders were received during the year to reduce—

2 Duffadars,
3 1st Class Sowars,
6 2nd „ „

of the police. These reductions were carried out with effect from the 1st September, 1890, and subsequently three more sowars were reduced.

38. In December, 1890 the Government of India sanctioned the amalgamation of the Quetta Town Police with the District Police, and there will be henceforth only one Police Force in the district.

39. Including the City Police, the Police Force of the Quetta-Pishin District stands as under:—

	Per mensem. *R*
1 Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police	250
1 Native Inspector	250
3 Deputy Inspectors, 1st grade, at	80 each
2 Do. 2nd „	60 „
4 Do. 3rd „	40 „
8 Sergeants, 1st „	27 „
19 Do. 2nd „	17 „
46 Do. 3rd „	14 „
131 Constables at	12 „
174 Do. „	11 „
5 Duffadars „	37 „
16 Sowars „	31 „
31 Do. „	27 „
4 Sweepers „	10 „
2 Bhistis „	11 „
1 Mochi	20

40. The Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, in addition to his duties as District Superintendent of Police, assists me in my office work, and hears original Civil suits in Quetta, Civil suits against Europeans in the Khojak Pass, appeals from the Civil and Criminal cases decided by the Tahsildars and their Naibs in Pishin and Quetta, and the Munsiff of Quetta.

41. A copy of the Police Administration Report for the year 1890-91, prepared by the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin District, is attached as Appendix J to this report. Efforts have been made to enlist local tribesmen in the Police. About 20 men, principally Achakzais, have been enrolled.

42. The total expenditure on the police during the year was—

	R	a.	p.
Pay	83,613	6	5
Contingencies	4,722	7	1
Equipment grant	488	0	0
Clothing „	3,820	0	0
TOTAL	92,643	13	6

TRIBAL LEVIES.

43. There have been very few changes in the Levies during the year under report.

Taj Muhammad Khan Popalzai, an Afghan refugee, who was paid R145 from the Barshore Levies, died on the 13th April, 1890, and a service of R100 per mensem was sanctioned for his son, Muhammad Rafiq Khan.

44. In November, 1890, a Levies Post was established at Salad, above Arambi, for the protection of the route leading to Toba. Levies were also employed to guard the District Railway Stations, and to carry the mails from the Khanai Station to Hindubagh in Zhob.

Levies were employed in the investigation of 34 cases in the Pishin Sub-division. They were freely used, both in Quetta and Pishin, in connection with the *Catai* work.

The Levies also escorted stores sent to Apozai from Quetta. Fifteen Sowars from the Quetta Levies and 25 from Pishin accompanied the Agent to the Governor General's Camp throughout the Zhob Expedition.

45. The cost of the Levies in the district during 1890-91 was as shown below—

	R	a.	p.
Quetta Levies	27,256	3	7
Levies in Pishin and Khojak	72,403	8	9
Postal Service in Khojak	2,400	0	0
Khanai Hindubagh Postal Service	111	7	1
TOTAL	1,02,171	3	5

JAILS.

46. In July, 1890, the Pishin Jail was reduced to the status of a Lock-up, the sentenced prisoners withdrawn and sent to the Quetta Jail on the 28th July, 1890.

The Quetta Jail throughout the year 1890-91 was under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon. The average number of prisoners was 64·5 against 60·6 in 1889-90, and 60·43 in 1888-89; 42 convicts were transferred from Quetta to the Shikarpur Central jail.

The prison-labour was supplied to the Public Works Department on payment.

The expenditure on the Quetta Jail during the year 1890-91 was as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Establishment	3,239	8	2
Contingencies	7,073	7	4

The cost of feeding the prisoners was annas 2-4 per man per day against annas 2-9 in the year 1889-90.

ACTS EXTENDED.

47. The Baluchistan Agency Laws and the British Baluchistan Regulations came into force on the 19th April, 1890. Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890, and British Baluchistan Forest Regulations were passed during the year.

Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, and the Guardian and Wards Act, VIII of 1890, were made applicable to the Agency Districts.

REGISTRATION.

48. Statement K attached to the report shows the operations of the Registration Department in the Quetta District, which includes the Quetta Cantonment Sub-division. The total number of documents registered during the year 1890-91 is 315 against 311 in 1889-90.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

49. The Pishin Sadar and the District Bazaar Funds were made into an Excluded Local Fund, and the amounts to the credit of the Funds were placed in the Treasury on the 1st November, 1890.

The total receipts of this Fund, including R9,759-4-7, the closing balance of the last year, amounted to R36,402-11-8, and the expenditure to R25,962-11-8, leaving a balance of R10,440 to the credit of the Fund on the 31st March, 1891. The large expenditure incurred is on account of Chowkidari and Conservancy Establishments kept up at the several bazaars.

Quetta Municipality.

50. The Municipal Fund has been administered by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, during the year. Statement L attached to the report contains the account of the Fund for 1890-91. The receipts during the year amounted to R1,28,130-3-7, and the expenditure to R1,27,811-12-7. Statement M shows the receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the past three years, ending with the 31st March, 1891.

EXCISE AND STAMPS.

51. The receipts from Excise during the year under report were—

	R
Quetta	88,800 0 0
Pishin and Khojak	45,847 0 0

against R66,226-10-9 in Quetta, and R27,532-10-8 in Pishin during the year 1889-90.

This increase is chiefly due to the keen competition at the time of the sale of the contracts, and the figures are considered to be abnormal.

Stamps.

52. The receipts on account of stamps during the year 1890-91 were as under :—

	Court-fees.			Others.			Total.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	30,096	2	0	10,600	10	0	40,696	12	0
Pishin	13,378	7	9	1,502	7	6	14,880	15	3

The receipts under this head during the year 1889-90 were as under :—

	Court-fees.			Others.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Quetta	34,816	8	0	12,914	4	0
Pishin	13,514	1	9	470	13	0

The receipts in Quetta have fallen off, while those in Pishin show some increase. The increase in Pishin is mainly due to the establishment of a Court of a Native Assistant in the Khojak Pass.

FORESTS.

53. A copy of a memorandum kindly furnished to me by the Deputy Conservator of Forests on the forest operations in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1890-91 is attached as Appendix N to this report.

54. Orders were issued by the Agent to the Governor General on the 27th June, 1890, for levying a grazing tax throughout the Agency territories. Horses, plough-bullocks and village Milch Cows were exempted, and the following rates were fixed for other animals :—

	Per head per annum.		
	R	a.	p.
Camels, male	1	0	0
„ female	1	8	0
Oxen	0	8	0
Cows	0	8	0
Buffaloes	0	12	0
Donkeys	0	4	0
Sheep and Goats	0	1	0

The receipts on account of the grazing tax for the year 1890-91, which were credited to Land Revenue, were as under:—

	R	a.	p.
Pishin	7,158	5	0
Quetta	1,208	2	0

EDUCATION.

55. The Roman Catholic School in the Quetta Cantonments, to the maintenance of which R200 per annum were subscribed by the Quetta Municipality, and to which a reference was made in the report for 1889-90, was closed during the year.

Pishin School.

56. On the 15th March, 1891, a teacher from the Quetta School was sent to Pishin and a school was opened. The return submitted to me by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, about the end of March, 1891, shows that there were in all 30 boys in the school. Amongst them there are 16 Pathans and 5 Kandahari Hindus.

Sandeman School, Quetta.

57. With the approval of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, the name of the Boys' School at Quetta, hitherto called Anglo-Vernacular School, was changed to "Sandeman School."

A new school-house was built during the year at a total cost of R15,502-10-2. Of this, R7,000 were paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, and the balance was met partly from the sale proceeds of the old school, and partly from the Quetta Municipal Funds. The necessary furniture has also been supplied.

Owing to heavy and continuous rains the new building was not completed till about the middle of February 1891, and the school remained closed from the 25th December, 1890, to the 28th February, 1891.

58. The monthly average attendance during the year 1890-91 was 185·4 against 165·46 in 1889-90. There is an increase both in the number of boys of this country, as well as those from India. The table given below shows the average attendance of boys for the last four years:—

Year.	Natives of India.	Natives of Baluchistan.
1887-88	76·83	24·58
1888-89	110·14	30·15
1889-90	134·18	31·28
1890-91	151·3	33·6

59. The total income from tuition fees has been R674-10-3 against R550-10-3 in the year 1889-90. The total expenditure on Establishment and Contingencies was R5,807-10-4. Of this R2,200 were paid from the Quetta Assigned Revenues, and the balance from the Quetta Municipal Funds. The school staff consists of eleven teachers.

60. Six boys went up for the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University held in January, 1891, and all of them passed.

The European School, Quetta.

61. This institution is under the supervision of the Chaplain of the Church of England. The number of students has varied from 15 to 26 during the year. The total expenditure during 1890-91 was R2,663, of which R600 were paid by the Quetta Municipality, R1,200 by the North-Western Railway, and the balance was realised from tuition fees.

The Lady Sandeman Girls' School.

62. On the 31st March, 1890, there were 38 girls and 8 married women in the school, and on 31st March, 1891, there were 44 girls and 17 married women. A third mistress on R25 per mensem has been appointed.

PUBLIC WORKS.

63. Owing to heavy rains and snow during the winter of 1890-91, heavy damage has been done to the public and private buildings. The following works were undertaken and completed during the year under report:—

1. Sandeman School, Quetta.
2. Road from Kasi to Ahmedzai.
3. Hanna Road.
4. Mian Ghundi Post.
5. Baleli-Sheikh Manda Road.
6. New market for sale of mutton.

RAILWAYS AND SURVEYS.

64. In the Quetta-Pishin District the survey of India did no Survey work during the year 1890-91, beyond 29 square miles of 2″ work south of Quetta. The Zhob Valley Railway Survey Party commenced their work in September, 1890, from Khanai.

The line beyond the Khojak to New Chamah has been finished, and the work in the Khojak tunnel is nearing completion.

HORSE BREEDING OPERATIONS.

65. The Government stallions covered 326 mares in this district during 1890-91, or an average of over 44 mares to each horse.

Quetta District Horse Show.

66. A Horse Fair and Agricultural Show was held at Quetta on the 15th October, 1890. Breeders and horse-dealers attended from Pishin and Kandahar. The total number of horses exhibited was 189. Prizes to the value of R661 were awarded. The total expenditure on the Horse Show was R1,224-10-4, of which R250 were granted by Government, and the balance, R974-10-4, was provided from the District Local Funds.

Castration.

67. The Agency Salutri came to this district from Thal-Chotiali in May, 1890, and 42 colts were castrated.

CENSUS.

68. A rough census of the villages in the Quetta-Pishin District was taken during the winter of 1889-90. The result of this was reported in my letters No. 2758, dated the 29th May, 1890, and No. 2829, dated the 2nd June, 1890. The population of the district was as below:—

Quetta Town	11,302
„ Cantonment	7,500
„ District	9,993
Pishin and Khojak	53,028
Total	81,823

69. A regular census was taken, on the 26th February, 1891, of Quetta, under the supervision of Mr. Ingle, and the results reported to the Census Commissioner. Later on a rough house census of the villages in the district was taken. The population of the Quetta-Pishin District is as under:—

Quetta Tahsil	11,628
Pishin „	36,648
Khojak „	11,052
Quetta Town	9,338
„ Cantonment	7,530
Other Cantonments and Railway Stations	2,015
Total	78,211

70. The total expenditure incurred in the Census operations in the district was R573-7-0, which was provided by the Census Commissioner.

MILITARY.

71. Troops were removed from Gulistan, Chaman Fort, and Spinawana, during the year under report. The garrison of Pishin was temporarily reduced, and the head-quarters of the Bombay Infantry stationed there were moved to Shelabagh in the Khojak Pass. The 23rd Pioneers left the district.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY, QUETTA.

72. The total receipts, during the year under report, amounted to R762-12-8, and the expenditure to R557-10-0, leaving a balance of R205-2-8 to the credit.

QUETTA WATER-WORKS.

73. The Quetta Water-works were completed and opened in September, 1890. The cost of the scheme, debitable to the Quetta Municipal Fund, is R21,175. It has been settled that this should be treated as a loan bearing interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, and repayble by annual instalments of R2,000. No tax has been levied on the towns' people for the water-supply.

TRANS-FRONTIER BORDER TRADE.

74. Statement O contains the statistics of the trade with Kandahar for the year 1890-91. 94,007 maunds of merchandise were exported to Kandahar, and 2,20,947 maunds of merchandise imported; 577 horses, 5 donkeys, 5,070 sheep, and 1,413 goats were also brought for sale from Kandahar. The exports to, and imports from, Kandahar in 1889-90, were 92,443 maunds and 253,706 maunds respectively. It will be seen that there is a considerable decrease in the imports, whilst there is a very small increase in the exports.

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement A.

List of Gazetted Officers in Quetta and Pishin District.

No.	Name with designation.		Pay.	Allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Major G. Gaisford	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner	1,000	400	180 100*	1,680	* Pushtoo allowance.
2	Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt	Assistant Political Agent	600	...	150	750	
3	W. A. Ingle, Esq.	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	800	150	90	1,040	
4	Kazi Imam-ud-din	,, ,, ,, Pishin	300	...	90	390	
5	S. H. King, Esq.	Treasury Officer	500	...	...	500	
6	Lieutenant-Colonel Browne	Cantonment Magistrate	Staff pay	100	...	100	
7	Sheikh Abdul Rahman	Native Assistant, Khojak	200-10-250	...	90	290	
8	Pandit Nand Lall	Munsiff	200	...	...	200	
9	Munshi Syad Rasul	Tahsildar, Quetta	175	...	...	175	
10	Lala Hari Ram	,, Pishin	175	...	...	175	

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement B.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Quetta Revenue Fund for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Arrears	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Cash	4,400 0 0	20,000 0 0	28,150 12 1	8,150 12 1	.....
2. Sale of grain	25,500 0 0	18,000 0 0	19,719 6 7	1,719 6 7	.....
3. Miscellaneous	3,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	5,006 11 3	1,006 11 3	.....
II.—Excise—					
1. Abkari, Quetta	33,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	.....	.....
2. Do. Bolan	3,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	.....	.....
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	12,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	.....	.....
4. Do. Bolan	1,500 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....
5. License fees	3,000 0 0	4,080 0 0	1,800 0 0	.....	2,280 0 0
III.—Stamps—					
1. Non-Judicial	8 000 0 0	6,600 0 0	6,276 0 0	.....	324 0 0
2. Court-fees	36,000 0 0	32,000 0 0	30,096 2 0	.....	1,903 14 0
3. Receipt	4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	3,536 0 0	.....	464 0 0
4. Hundi papers	500 0 0	600 0 0	754 0 0	154 0 0	.....
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	100 0 0	50 0 0	34 10 0	.....	15 6 0
IV.—Law and Justice—					
1. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	6,165 14 6	.....	1,834 1 6
2. Court-fees realised in cash.					

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—					
1. Tahsil establishment	8,196 0 0	7,680 0 0	7,711 8 5	31 8 5	.....
2. Carriage of grain	200 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment	288 0 0	43 0 0	43 0 0	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,445 15 8	445 15 8	.....
II.—Administration—					
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	7,680 0 0	10,284 0 0	10,015 1 8	.....	268 14 4
2. Political establishment (half)	6,725 0 0	6,725 0 0	7,104 8 4	379 8 4	.....
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half)	3,555 0 0	3,930 0 0	3,261 10 9	.....	668 5 3
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay	12,480 0 0	12,480 0 0	12,202 2 0	.....	277 14 0
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay establishment	5,004 0 0	5,004 0 0	4,812 10 1	.....	191 5 11
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies	1,520 0 0	1,520 0 0	1,603 9 11	83 9 11	.....
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment	5,640 0 0	5,640 0 0	5,327 13 3	.....	312 2 9
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	515 5 4	.....	84 10 8
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,548 0 0	4,548 0 0	4,867 10 0	319 10 0	.....
10. Munsiff's contingencies	600 0 0	600 0 0	590 10 9	.....	9 5 3
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,740 0 0	1,740 0 0	1,669 10 1	.....	70 5 11
12. Jail contingencies (half)	4,710 0 0	6,900 0 0	3,536 11 8	.....	3,363 4 4
13. Quetta Levies	29,412 0 0	.....	27,256 3 7	27,256 3 7	.....
14. Contribution towards Cantonment Magistrate's pay	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
15. Treasury Officer's Judicial establishment	1,018 0 0	1,018 0 0	928 0 0	.....	90 0 0
III.—Stamps—					
Commission paid on—					
1. Non-Judicial			284 10 9		
2. Court-fees, etc.			859 10 3		
3. Receipt Stamps	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	110 7 0	77 12 6	.....
4. Hundi paper			23 0 6		
5. Allowance to Treasurer			.....		

V.—Registration—						
VI.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Cattle Pound	200 0 0	200 0 0	197 14 0	.....	2 2 0	
2. Sundries	3,000 0 0	6,500 0 0	6,595 12 0	95 12 0	.....	
Total Receipts	1,45,200 0 0	1,91,030 0 0	1,95,343 2 5	11,136 9 11	6,823 7 6	
Opening Balance	1,36,264 4 8	91,175 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	.....	.....	
GRAND TOTAL	2,81,464 4 8	2,82,205 9 6	3,38,282 3 3	.....	.....	

IV.—Law and Justice—						
1. Fines and forfeitures	200 0 0	100 0 0	293 6 10	193 6 10	.....	
V.—Registration—						
VI.—Quit-rent to His Highness the Khan.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	
VII.—Forests—						
1. Establishment	1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	1,387 0 0	.....	5 0 0	
2. Contingencies	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,970 11 11	.....	29 4 1	
VIII.—Miscellaneous—						
1. Cattle Pound	50 0 0	50 0 0	24 0 0	.....	26 0 0	
2. Contingent expenditure	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	990 11 5	.....	1,009 4 7	
3. Charitable allowance	314 0 0	314 0 0	201 0 0	.....	113 0 0	
4. Contribution to City Police	.....	.....	690 0 0	690 0 0	.....	
5. Education	.....	2,400 0 0	2,200 0 0	.....	200 0 0	
IX.—Public Works—						
1. Establishment	1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	5,347 3 7	4,047 3 7	.....	
2. Maintenance and repairs	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	6,313 1 10	1,313 1 10	.....	
3. New works	8,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	15,519 14 5	519 14 5	.....	
Total Expenditure	1,43,572 0 0	1,26,668 0 0	1,55,307 2 0	35,357 15 1	6,718 13 1	
Closing Balance	1,37,892 4 8	1,55,537 9 6	1,82,975 1 3	.....	.....	
GRAND TOTAL	2,81,464 4 8	2,82,205 9 6	3,38,282 3 3	.....	.....	

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement C.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Revenues for the year ending the 31st March,—1891.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Sanctioned Budget Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	9,792 4 6	.....	10 0 0	...
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Cash	4,427 15 0	4 312 12 6	28,150 12 1	...
2. Sale of grain	27,132 11 11	26,473 7 5	19,719 6 7	...
3. Miscellaneous	3,572 0 8	3,473 6 8	5,006 11 3	...
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Quetta	32,700 0 0	44,000 0 0	54,000 0 0	...
2. Do. Bolan	7,000 0 0	3,750 0 0	9,000 0 0	...
3. Sale of drugs, Quetta	13,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	19,000 0 0	...
4. Do. Bolan	3,500 0 0	1,900 0 0	5,000 0 0	...
5. License fees	1,630 0 0	1,576 10 9	1,800 0 0	...
III.—Stamps—				
1. Non-Judicial	8,723 0 0	7,856 8 0	6,276 0 0	...
2. Court-fees	43,920 0 0	34,816 8 0	30,096 2 0	...
3. Receipt	4,005 0 0	4,118 0 0	3,536 0 0	...
4. Hundi-papers	396 12 0	789 2 0	754 0 0	...
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	38 8 0	150 10 0	34 10 0	...
IV.—Law and Justice—				
1. Fines and forfeitures	10,790 13 3	9,640 11 9	6,165 14 6	...
2. Court-fees realized in cash	.....	.....	...	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Sanctioned Budget Estimate.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil establishment	7,847 10 5	8,192 6 1	7,711 8 5	.....
2. Carriage of grain	219 8 0	200 0 0	...	.....
3. Miscellaneous Tahsil establishment.	307 0 0	421 0 0	43 0 0	.....
4. Miscellaneous	2,601 15 11	2,899 5 8	1,445 15 8	.....
II—Administration—				
1. Political Agent's pay (half)	7,769 12 10	6,556 0 1	10,015 1 8	.....
2. Political establishment (half)	7,812 0 5	7,618 0 1	7,104 8 4	.....
3. Political Agent's office contingencies (half).	2,925 4 7	3,570 1 3	3,261 10 9	.....
4. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay.	9,495 4 0	12,219 14 9	12,202 2 0	.....
5. Extra Assistant Commissioner's pay for establishment.	5,076 9 7	4,715 8 3	4,812 10 1	.....
6. Extra Assistant Commissioner's contingencies.	1,617 7 5	1,444 5 6	1,603 9 11	.....
7. Bolan Magistrate and his establishment.	5,897 3 6	5,830 0 0	5,327 13 3	.....
8. Bolan Magistrate's contingencies.	696 10 5	575 0 3	515 5 4	.....
9. Munsiff and his establishment	4,174 4 0	5,117 13 10	4,867 10 0	.....
10. Munsiff's contingencies	296 9 6	373 2 9	590 10 9	.....
11. Jail establishment (half)	1,609 10 7	1,616 6 5	1,669 10 1	.....
12. Jail contingencies (half)	3,661 2 3	3,986 14 8	3,536 11 8	.....
13. Quetta Levies	28,210 11 4	28,207 0 0	27,256 3 7	.....
14. Contribution towards the Cantonment Magistrate's pay.	293 8 9	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....
15. Treasury Officer's Judicial establishment.	.....	642 9 7	928 0 0	.....
III—Stamps—				
Commission paid on—				
1. Non-Judicial	293 5 0	287 14 9	284 10 9	.....

V.—Registration—				
VI.—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound	214 6 0	376 10 0	197 14 0	...
2. Sundries	3,232 14 0	2,956 13 6	6,595 12 0	...
Total Receipts	1,74,076 5 4	1,61,191 4 7	1,95,343 2 5	...
Opening Balance	1,13,176 4 8	1,38,178 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	...
GRAND TOTAL	2,87,252 10 0	2,99,369 14 1	3,38,282 3 3	...
		37,271 12 4		...
		3,36,641 10 5		...

2. Court-fees, etc.	1,247 6 9	608 1 0	859 10 3	.....
3. Receipt stamps	122 11 6	124 15 0	110 7 0	.....
4. Hundi-papers	12 6 0	26 8 0	23 0 6	.....
5. Allowance to Treasurer	14 10 2	.....	...	.....
IV—Law and Justice—				
1. Fines and forfeitures	170 0 0	804 8 0	293 6 10	.....
V—Registration—				
VI—Quit-rent to H. H. the Khan.	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	.....
VII—Forests—				
1. Establishment	1,300 12 9	1,390 6 5	1,387 0 0	.....
2. Contingencies	2,652 10 8	2,995 13 1	1,970 11 11	.....
VIII—Miscellaneous—				
1. Cattle pound	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....
2. Contingent expenditure	1,759 0 0	2,859 4 2	990 11 5	.....
3. Charitable allowance	312 0 0	273 4 7	201 0 0	.....
4. Contribution to City Police	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0	690 0 0	.....
5. Education	.....	.....	2,200 0 0	.....
IX—Public Works—				
1. Establishment	790 5 4	2,404 5 5	5,347 3 7	.....
2. Maintenance and repairs	7,994 6 4	10,189 13 5	6,313 1 10	.....
3. New works	14,972 0 6	49,552 2 7	15,519 14 5	.....
Total Expenditure	1,49,074 0 6	1,93,702 9 7	1,55,307 2 0	.....
Closing Balance	1,38,178 9 6	1,42,939 0 10	1,82,975 1 3	.....
GRAND TOTAL	2,87,252 10 0	3,36,641 10 5	3,38,282 3 3	.....

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Land Revenue of Pishin,—and Shararud for the year 1890-91.

Details.	Revenue assessed in kind.	Value.	Quantity realised.	Value.	Quantity outstanding.	Value.	Remarks.
	Mds. s.	R a. p.	Mds. s.	R a. p.	Mds. s.	R a. p.	
I.—Land Revenue (Kind).							
Wheat	14,459 3½	36,147 11 3	14,007 20	35,018 12 0	451 23½	1,128 15 3	
Barley	3,869 1¾	7,738 1 5	3,712 35¾	7,425 12 7	156 6	312 4 10	
Jowari	1,281 31¼	2,563 9 0	1,255 8¼	2,510 6 7	26 23	53 2 5	
Millet	321 20¾	401 14 5	303 30⅞	385 15 6	12 29¼/16	15 14 11	
Bhusa	12,835 24¾	4,813 5 2	12,549 34¼	4,706 3 0	285 27¾	107 2 2	
Lucerne, dry	446 0	669 0 0	446 0	669 0 0	.....	.....	
„ green	7,892 8	1,973 0 9	7,179 0	1,794 12 0	713 8	178 4 9	
II.—Miscellaneous.							
Supplies	.....	193 12 0	.....	193 12 0	.....	.....	
Water-mills	.....	423 0 0	.....	413 8 0	.....	9 8 0	
Springs	.....	35 0 0	.....	35 0 0	.....	.....	
Artesian wells	.....	28 0 0	.....	28 0 0	.....	.....	
Palezes	.....	518 5 9	.....	433 6 10	.....	84 14 11	
Gardens	.....	361 12 4	.....	329 6 0	.....	32 6 4	
Maldaghi	.....	7,158 5 0	.....	7,158 5 0	.....	.....	
Total	.....	63,024 13 1	.....	61,102 3 6	.....	1,922 9 7	
Amount received in lump	.....	.....	.....	523 0 10	.....	523 0 10	
				61,625 4 4	.....	1,399 8 9	Arrears recoverable.
Deduct—Malikana	.....	.....	.....	3,167 7 2	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous payments	.....	.....	.....	98 14 3	.....	.....	
	.....	.....	.....	3,266 5 5	.....	.....	
Net amount realised and credited to Government	.....	.....	.....	58,358 14 11	.....	.....	

Statement E.

Imperial Revenue Receipts of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipt.	Estimate for 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Arrears	.....	1,291 9 9	1,291 9 9	.....	
1. Land Revenue	40,000 0 0	58,408 2 5	18,408 2 5	.....	
2. Excise—				.....	
Abkari	20,000 0 0	31,500 0 0	25,847 0 0		
Musk-rat		12,050 0 0		.....	
License fees		2,297 0 0			
3. Stamps—				.....	
Court-fees	11,000 0 0	13,378 7 9	3,880 15 3		
Non-judicial		1,222 3 6		.....	
Penalties		280 4 0			
4. Fines and forfeitures	8,000 0 0	8,279 8 9	279 8 9	.....	
5. Dâk Bungalow receipts	1,000 0 0	1,144 12 6	144 12 6	.....	
6. Registration	1,600 0 0	790 8 0	.....	809 8 0	
7. Income Tax	170 0 0	208 1 0	38 1 0	.....	
8. Miscellaneous	.....	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	
Total	81,770 0 0	1,30,854 9 8	49,894 1 8	809 8 0	

Statement F.

Statement showing the Receipts of Imperial Revenues in the Quetta-Pishin District for the years 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91.

Heads of Receipt.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Actuals, 1889-90.	Actuals, 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	.....	7,026 6 2	1,291 9 9
1. Land revenue	45,866 1 11	50,483 4 4	58,408 2 5
2. Excise—			
Akbari	30,383 5 4	27,532 10 8	31,500 0 0
Musk-rat			12,050 0 0
License fees			2,297 0 0
3. Stamps—			
Court fees	5,175 9 0	13,984 14 9	13,378 7 9
Non-judicial			1,222 3 6
Penalties			280 4 0
4. Fines and Penalties	2,447 11 0	3,666 6 4	8,279 8 9
5. Dâk Bungalow receipts	1,365 8 0	1,912 12 5	1,144 12 6
6. Registration	609 12 0	781 4 0	790 8 0
7. Income tax	138 11 11	182 11 6	208 1 0
8. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4 0 0
9. Contribution from the Quetta Revenues towards the Police	1,896 0 0	1,776 0 0	.....
Total	87,882 11 2	1,07,346 6 2	1,30,854 9 8

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement G.

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District, for 1890-91, chargeable against Imperial Revenues.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
3.—Land Revenue.		
Pay and travelling allowance of Tahsildar and his Establishment	8,392 9 8	
Pay and travelling allowance of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, and his Establishment.	8,066 11 0	
Pishin Tahsil Contingencies	1,037 5 8	17,496 10 4
15.—Post Office.		
Carriage of Banghy Parcels in the Khojak Pass	15 12 0	15 12 0
19-(—)-A.—Law and Justice—Criminal Courts.		
Criminal Court Contingencies	912 11 4	912 11 4
19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.		
Quetta Jail Contingencies and Lock-ups (half)	3,536 11 8	
Quetta Jail Establishment (half)	1,669 10 1	5,206 5 9
23.—Ecclesiastical.		
Pay of Chowkidar on the cemetery at Pishin	88 4 2	88 4 2
25.—Political.		
Pay of Political Agent (half)	10,015 1 8	
Pay and travelling allowance of Political Establishment (half)	7,104 8 4	
Political Agent's office contingencies (half)	3,263 5 7	
Pay of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	7,223 1 7	
Pay and travelling allowance of Assistant Political Agent's Establishment	1,366 4 9	
Pay of Native Assistant, Khojak	2,315 12 0	
Pay and travelling allowance of Native Assistant, Khojak's Office Establishment.	1,603 12 4	32,891 14 3
Carried over	...	56,611 9 10

Expenditure of the Quetta-Pishin District, for 1890-91, chargeable against Imperial Revenues—contd.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward		56,611 9 10
32.—Miscellaneous.		
Contingencies	1,964 11 2	
Quetta Dâk Bungalow Establishment	720 0 0	
Chaman do. do.	294 6 1	
Gandak Rest-house do.	280 0 0	
Killa Abdulla Rest-house do.	146 6 9	
Pishin Rest-house do.	76 10 4	
Khanozai do. do.	120 0 0	
Malezai do. do.	96 0 0	3,698 2 4
Registration.		
Contingencies	60 0 0	
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars and Copyists	353 8 4	413 8 4
Horse-Breeding Department.		
Feed and keep of Government stallions	2,380 1 2	2,380 1 2
Miscellaneous		
Compensation for water at Gulistan	122 9 3	
Compensation for land and water at Khushdil Khan	463 0 0	
Revenue on land taken up at Quetta for Government purposes	2,516 0 0	3,101 9 3
Total		66,204 14 11

Statement H.

Statement of Civil Suits decided in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District, during the year 1890-91.

Court.	Original Suits.						Execution of Decree.	Appeals.
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Cases *ex parte*.	Number of cases contested.	Field owing to non-appearance of parties, compromised or withdrawn.	Average duration of cases.	Subject matter of cases.		
						R a. p.		
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.	5	...	5	...	10 days.	84,187 11 6	1	46
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	36	2	22	12	14 „	27,019 6 9	5	6
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	322	20	113	189	20 „	13,553 3 7	113	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	64	4	39	21	25 „	62,548 15 6	62	23
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	201	9	88	104	23 11/12 „	6,584 1 9	88	...
Native Assistant, Khojak	694	77	338	279	10 1/3 „	47,598 11 8	227	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	127	30	73	24	23 „	30,148 11 4	54	...
Munsiff, Quetta	3,279	367	2,093	819	14 „	1,36,818 0 0	1,735	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	318	31	103	184	30 1/3 „	17,387 4 9	66	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	31	2	11	18	13 25/31 „	1,706 14 9	7	...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	39	5	9	25	23 1/2 „	671 5 0	2	...
Naib Tahsildar, Khojak	130	23	23	84	10 1/3 „	4,304 5 0	37	...
Total	5,246	570	2,917	1,759	...	4,86,528 11 7	2,397	75

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement I.

Statement of Criminal cases decided by the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin District, during the year 1890-91.

Court.	Original Cases.						Miscellaneous Cases.			Appeal.	Jirga.
	Total number of cases disposed of.	Warrant cases.	Summons cases.	No. of persons under trial.	Cases other than warrant or summons cases.	Average duration of cases.	Cognizable by Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner.	15	8	7	114	...	3 days	...	86	86	61	21
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner.	54	33	11	99	10	14 „	3	22	25	...	1
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.	933	69	864	1,279	...	5 „	32	167	199	...	...
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	938	92	57	1,129	789	1¼ „	76	276	352	1	3
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.	161	65	96	247	...	6¼ „	50	157	207	...	...
Native Assistant, Khojak.	130	50	80	347	...	3½ „	...	73	73	...	...
Senior Munsiff, Quetta	168	45	123	348	...	6 „	...	...	...	...	...
Munsiff, Quetta	41	21	20	56	...	2 „	...	...	...	...	...
Tahsildar, Pishin	56	23	33	118	..	8⅓ „	...	6	6	...	...
Tahsildar, Quetta	23	3	20	63	...	7⅔ „	...	153	153		...
Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	5	3	2	5	...	1 „	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ Khojak	26	12	14	88	...	3 „	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,550	424	1,327	3,893	799	...	161	940	1,101	62	25

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement J.

Administration Report of the Quetta and Pishin Police for the year 1890-91.

The total number of cognizable cases is 972, as against 1,295 admitted last year, showing a decrease of 323. This decrease is most marked in the following offences, *viz.*, robbery with hurt, theft, and criminal breach of trust.

Character of the people generally.

2. The people of the district are, on the whole, well-behaved and law-abiding. The Kakuzis, Gaibizais, Achakzais, Badanzais, and Malezais are the most disorderly and thievish. Of the floating population of the district, Peshawaris are the most criminal, nearly all the serious offences have been traced to them.

Character of people residing n own.

3. The character of the permanent residents is very good.

Infanticide.

4. No case of infanticide occurred during the year.

Murder and culpable homicide.

5. Sixteen cases of murder and culpable homicide, of which 13 were traced, were committed during the year. In these 13 cases 33 men were arrested, of whom 16 were convicted, 9 discharged, and 8 are awaiting trial.

Percentage.

6. The percentage of the cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is 1889-90. 32 1890-91 62

Percentage of persons convicted, to arrested, is 58 71

Percentage of property recovered, to stolen, is 40 39

7. The office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, was held by Captain Trench from the 1st April, 1890, to August, 1890, when he was relieved by Lieutenant Spence.

Lieutenant Spence was transferred on the 10th December, 1890, to the post of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.

Lieutenant Cubitt took over charge of the duties of Assistant Political Agent on the 14th February, 1891, and held the appointment to the close of the year under report.

8. By the re-distribution of the force, which came into effect on the 1st August, 1890, the pay of the European Inspector was increased. He was also granted the local and honorary rank of Assistant District Superintendent of Police. This arrangement works very satisfactorily and has eased the District Superintendent of Police of a great portion of the many details which the District Superintendent of Police had scarcely time to take up, as, in addition to his police duties, he has the power of a first class Magistrate, and is empowered to hear civil cases, the subject-matter of which does not exceed ₹10,000.

9. From the 1st August, 1890, the strength of the force was greatly reduced as under, in accordance with the Agent to the Governor General's orders :—

Duffadars	2
Sowars	14
Sergeants	12

One hundred and nineteen Constables were brought under reduction.

10. Endeavours are made to enlist as many of the local tribesmen as possible, and I have every hope that in a few years the main body of the force will consist of men locally enlisted. Since my return I have enlisted about 20, principally Achakzais and Musazais, and by dealing leniently with these it is probable that more will come forward than they have done in past years.

11. The character of the force, on the whole, has been satisfactory. There have been only one or two cases of misconduct, in one of which a Deputy Inspector was the chief offender.

The sowars were put through a short course of riding drill during last summer.

The men too seem to have improved slightly in drill, and I am now endeavouring to put the whole force through a course of musketry.

A small school has been started in the lines, where uneducated men can learn the rudiments of reading and writing and the duties of the police.

I have every reason to believe that the men are satisfied with their lot in spite of the many disadvantages attaching to service in Baluchistan.

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,

District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Police Contingencies from 1st April, 1890, to 31st March, 1891.

Particulars.	Country stationery.	Official postage.	Service telegrams.	House-rent.	Cold weather charges.	Reward to informers.	Reward for capture of offenders.	Repairs to arms and handcuffs.	Office furniture.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R
Drawn from the Treasury	413 8 0	555 13 9	154 5 0	360 0 0	794 9 9	30 0 0	80 0 0	5 6 0	615 5 6	1,713 7 1	4,722 7 1	Allotted for the year . 4,430 Additional grant for purchase of beds and boxes 400 TOTAL . 4,830

Statement showing the Cost of the Quetta and Pishin District Police, for the year 1890-91.

Name of Establishment.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December	January.	February.	March.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Revenue Police	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	138 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	552 0 0
Clerk	50 0 0	50 0 0	3 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 5 4
Special sanction	630 8 0	630 8 0	571 0 0	599 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,431 8 0
Supplementary	.....	.....	57 0 0	90 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147 8 0
Rindli	96 0 0	54 0 0	54 0 0	84 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288 2 7
Supplementary	.....	84 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 0 0
Mach	122 2 2	127 5 4	127 5 4	127 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	504 2 2
Supplementary	99 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 3 8
Railway Police	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	754 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,016 0 0
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quetta and Pishin	4,546 3 0	4,508 0 0	4,406 12 6	4,364 14 9	6,058 9 4	6,049 12 7	5,853 1 3	5,760 8 6	5,736 1 10	5,872 11 10	5,936 1 1	6,057 10 7	65,150 7 3
Supplementary	272 10 8	294 5 11	242 8 0	142 0 0	569 5 8	735 0 0	326 15 11	3 13 11	390 5 1	1,391 12 10	166 0 0	86 4 1	4,621 2 1
Bolan Road	683 8 0	867 0 0	872 13 7	880 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,303 13 7
Supplementary	.....	382 8 0.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	382 8 0
I. V. S. Railway	501 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	96 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	789 0 0
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bolan Railway	685 0 0	314 8 0	222 0 0	237 4 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,458 12 11
Supplementary	40 8 0	27 0 0	31 0 0	115 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 12 10
Chaman	117 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468 0 0
Supplementary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	8,735 11 6	8,444 3 3	7,692 12 9	7,746 8 5	6,627 15 0	6,784 12 7	6,180 1 2	5,764 6 5	6,126 6 11	7,264 8 8	6,102 1 1	6,143 14 8	83,613 6 5

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,
District Superintendent of Police,
Quetta and Pishin.

Police Fund Accounts for the year 1890-91.

	R	a.	p.
Balance on 31st March, 1890	14,947	6	9
Receipts during the year	14,758	1	10
TOTAL	29,705	8	7
Payments during the year	17,442	3	8
Closing balance	12,263	4	11

Detail of Balance.

	R	a.	p.
Chunda Fund	5,034	12	4
Clothing Fund	5,535	8	6
Equipment Fund	1,661	9	0
Deceased Estate	31	7	1
	12,263	4	11

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,

Dist. Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable. Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.						Property.				Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false occurrence of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Class I.—Offences against the State, Police Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
1	231 to 263, 467 and 421,	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	12	2	14	7	...	12	58	4	14	8	44	10	...	...	.....	.....	...	
2	143 to 153, 157 and 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	16	5	21	21	...	16	100	63	208	172	63	99	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	28	7	35	28	...	28	100	67	222	180	62	109	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Class II.—Serious Offences against persons.																		
3	302, 303, 396	Murder	14	1	11	8	3	14	57	2	29	20	64	4	...	7	268 4 0	135 12 0	50	
4	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	1	2	1	1	2	50	1	4	1	25	3	...	1	.....	.....	...	
5	376	Rape	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
6	377	Unnatural crime	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
7	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	2	...	1	1	...	2	50	...	2	1	50	...	1	...	.....	.....	...	
8	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	11	5	14	6	1	10	60	5	12	7	41	7	1	2	.....	.....	...	
9	328	Administering stupefying drugs with intent to cause hurt	3	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	28 8 6	.....	...	
10	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
11	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	3	...	3	2	...	3	66	...	4	3	75	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
12	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	The case was cancelled.
13	498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	5	4	80	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Total	46	7	40	24	7	43	56	8	64	38	53	20	2	12	296 12 6	135 12 0	46	
		Class III.—Serious Offences against persons and property or property only.																		
14	395, 397, 398	Dakaiti	4	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1,002 10 4	486 12 0	49	
15	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by persons or stupefying drugs, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	281 0 0	.....	...	
16	392, 393	Robbery	15	...	2	1	1	15	7	...	...	2	40	2	...	1	1,369 3 0	186 7 0	14	
17	430	Serious mischief	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	

Return of Cognizable Offences showing result of Police Operations in the detection and prosecution of Crime and recovery of Property during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Law under which punishable. Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Description of Offence.	Cases.							Persons.							Property.			Remarks.
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, including all false occurrence of cognizable crime.	Cases pending before Court from previous year.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases ending in conviction.	Pending at the close of year before the Magistrate or Session.	Cases admitted.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted (columns 7 and 9).	Pending at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police or under order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted.	Percentage (columns 11 to 13).	Acquitted or discharged.	Died, escaped or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Pending at the end.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	4	1	4	4	1	4	100	2	11	9	69	...	...	4	.....	.....	...	
19	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	91	...	18	12	...	89	13	...	46	14	30	32	...	...	9,351 9 3	3,401 12 9	36	
		TOTAL	116	1	26	18	2	114	16	2	64	26	40	35	...	5	12,004 6 7	4,074 15 9	34	
		CLASS IV.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS.																		
20	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	4	1	25	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
21	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		TOTAL	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		CLASS V.—MINOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.																		
22	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	25	...	6	4	...	24	17	...	6	4	67	2	...	...	.....	.....	...	
23	379, 382	Theft	249	8	123	105	1	243	43	20	158	130	75	43	4	1	15,196 2 4	6,581 15 6	43	
24	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	8	1	9	4	...	8	50	1	9	4	40	6	...	...	498 9 0	52 13 0	10	
25	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	25	2	27	19	...	25	76	3	34	27	73	9	1	...	358 2 6	320 3 6	89	
26	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 8 0	.....	...	
		TOTAL	308	11	165	132	1	301	55	24	207	165	71	60	5	1	16,091 5 10	6,955 0 0	43	
		CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.																		
27	295, 297	Offences against religion	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	1	50	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
28	Chapter VIII (B) Criminal Procedure Code	Vagrancy and bad character	4	...	4	4	...	4	100	...	8	8	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
29	Offences cognizable by the Police	Gambling	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	31	24	77	7	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Offences against Opium Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	3	2	66	1	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Do. do. Excise laws	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	
		Railway Act	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	

30	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294; Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local law.	Public and Local	460	...	460	382	...	460	83	...	466	388	83	78	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	472	...	472	394	...	472	83	...	513	426	83	87	...	...	.....	.....	...
		NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.																	
31	160	Committing affray	6	...	6	5	...	6	83	...	28	25	89	3	...	...	.....	.....	...
32	166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
33	177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
34	182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury of any person	6	...	6	5	...	6	83	...	6	5	83	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
35	203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
36	211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
37	214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
38	264, 265, 266	Fraudulent use of false instruments for weighing	4	...	4	2	...	4	50	...	5	3	60	2	...	...	.....	.....	...
39	272	Adulterating food intended for sale so as to make noxious	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	...
40	298	Uttering any sound or making any gesture with intent to wound his religious feelings	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
41	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	5	...	5	3	...	5	60	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	.....	.....	...
42	324	Do. do. not intending to hurt	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
43	403, 404	Dishonest misappropriation of property	9	...	9	9	...	9	100	...	15	13	87	2	...	...	.....	.....	...
44	409	Criminal breach of trust	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	.....	.....	...
45	415	Cheating	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
46	417	Cheating	3	...	3	2	...	3	67	...	3	2	67	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
47	465	Forgery	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....	...
48	477	Fraudulently destroying a will, etc.	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	.....	.....	...
49	Section 18, Act XIV of 1868	Acting as a prostitute while under medical treatment	1	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	2	2	100	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
50	Section 3, 4, Act III of 1867	Gambling	15	...	14	14	1	15	93	...	115	88	76	19	...	8	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	62	...	59	48	3	62	77	...	194	148	76	36	...	10	.....	.....	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	28	7	35	28	...	28	100	67	222	180	62	109	...	...	.....	.....	...
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the persons	46	7	40	24	7	43	56	8	64	38	53	20	2	12	296 12 6	135 12 0	46
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against persons and property or property only	116	1	26	18	2	114	16	2	64	26	40	35	...	5	12,004 6 7	4,074 15 9	34
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the persons	2	...	2	2	...	2	100	...	6	3	50	3	...	...	.....	.....	...
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against the property	308	11	165	132	1	301	55	24	207	165	71	60	5	1	16,091 5 10	6,955 0 0	43
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above	472	...	472	394	...	472	83	...	513	426	83	87	...	...	.....	.....	...
		TOTAL	972	26	740	598	10	960	62	101	1,076	838	71	314	7	18	28,992 8 11	11,165 11 9	89

W. M. CUBITT, *Lieut.*,
District Supdt. of Police, Quetta and Pishin.

Statement K.

Statement showing the operation of the Registration Department in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1890-91.

Station.	Documents registered.			Total collection, inclusive of copying fees.	Total expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees.				Remarks.
		Optional.			Fees to Sub-Registrars.		Fees to Copyist.		
	Compulsory.	Relating to immovable property.	Others.		Deducted from the receipts before the amount was credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1890-91.	Deducted from the receipts before the amount was credited into Treasury.	Drawn from Treasury in 1890-91.	
				R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Quetta Civil Town	133	16	153	818 4 0	.....	296 6 4	.....	57 2 0	* Fees of 1890-91, credited in 1890-91 . . R a. p. 681 8 0
Quetta Cantonment	...	1	11	16 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fees of 1890-91, credited in April, 1891 . . 48 8 0
Registrar's Office	1	...	...	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fees of 1889-90, credited in 1890-91 . . 88 4 0
Total	134	17	164	839 0 0	.....	296 6 4	.....	57 2 0	Total . 818 4 0

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement L.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
(A)—Municipal Taxes—					
1. Octroi	54,000 0 0	69,100 0 0	69,100 0 0	...	...
2. Assessed Taxes— (*e.g.*, Conservancy Licenses on Trades, etc., in the following details):—					
Arrear collections for the previous year	...	...	...	...	...
Collections for the current year	10,600 0 0	10,650 0 0	10,739 1 6	89 1 6	...
Penalties	650 0 0	400 0 0	320 14 8	...	79 1 4
3. Tax on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...
4. Tax on vehicles	400 0 0	400 0 0	..	...	400 0 0
5. Tax on animals	100 0 0	100 0 0	30 0 0	...	70 0 0
6. Tolls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
7. Water-rate	...	...	...	...	...
8. Beef slaughter fees	800 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0	...	...
9. Mutton	1,700 0 0	1,525 0 0	1,525 0 0	...	...
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—					
1. Realizations under special Acts					
2. Proceeds of lands, etc.	520 0 0	520 0 0	648 10 9	128 10 9	...
3. Income derived from markets, etc. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.)	9,400 0 0	10,500 0 0	10,245 3 3	...	254 12 9
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	300 0 0	100 0 0	145 0 0	45 0 0	...
5. Municipal fines	300 0 0	500 0 0	513 15 3	13 15 3	...
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.)	23,768 0 0	27,000 0 0	25,881 7 11	...	1,118 8 1
7. Contribution from Railway authorities	1,600 0 0	1,640 0 0	1,640 0 0	...	...
Carried over	1,04,138 0 0	1,22,595 0 0	1,20,949 5 4	276 11 6	1,922 6 2

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
A)—General Establishment*—					
1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,527 2 7	...	110 13 5
2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money boxes, repair to out-posts, etc.)	1,600 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,506 8 1	...	93 7 11
(B)—Public Safety—					
1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine buckets, repairs, etc.)	100 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	...	17 0 0
2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps and oil, repairs, etc.)	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	2,053 6 1	53 6 1	...
3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	8,360 0 0	9,340 0 0	8,468 10 1	..	871 5 11
4. Excise preventive establishment	970 0 0	970 0 0	943 15 4	...	26 0 8
(C)—Public Health—					
1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses latrines, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
2. Repairs (to market, dispensary etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.)	1,800 0 0	2,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	...	200 0 0
Carried over	16,468 0 0	17,568 0 0	16,302 10 2	53 6 1	1,318 11 11

* It must be clearly understood that, under this head only, such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

Annual Report of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1890-91.—contd.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	1,04,138 0 0	1,22,595 0 0	1,20,949 5 4	276 11 6	1,922 6 2
8. Contribution from the Quetta Assigned Revenues towards maintenance of the Sandeman School	...	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0	...	...
9. School fees	550 0 0	770 0 0	682 6 3	...	87 9 9
(C)—Debt—					
1. Loans	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	4,150 0 0	3,650 0 0	...
3. Advances	130 0 0	19 0 0	148 8 0	129 8 0	...

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890 91.	Revised Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward	16,468 0 0	17,568 0 0	16,302 10 2	53 6 1	1,318 11 11
4. Vaccination (establishment)	...	...	...	...	...
5. Water-works (establishment, rapairs)	...	...	...	...	...
6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.)	4,400 0 0	3,000 0 0	2,987 11 3	...	12 4 9
7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.)	19,600 0 0	19,000 0 0	19,001 9 5	1 9 5	...
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions of cess	...	...	...	...	...
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs)	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other measures—					
(a) Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies)	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repairs of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.)	4,560 0 0	4,560 0 0	4,536 5 0	...	23 11 0
11. Contributions to Lock Hospital	288 0 0	288 0 0	...	...	288 0 0
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	313 0 0	313 0 0	264 0 0	...	49 0 0
(D)—Public Instructions—					
1. Contributions to schools and maintenance of Schools	7,596 0 0	9,346 0 0	9,284 8 10	...	61 7 2
2. Contributions to Sandeman Library	240 0 0	240 0 0	220 0 0	...	20 0 0
E—Public Convenience—					
1. Public works (establishment)*—	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,632 0 0	...	6 0 0
(a) New works	15,000 0 0	24,800 0 0	25,064 0 2	264 0 2	...

TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,05,318 0 0	1,26,084 0 0	1,28,130 3 7	4,056 3 6	2,009 15 11
Opening Balance	9,803 3 7	10,183 1 11	10,183 1 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,15,121 3 7	1,36,267 1 11	1,38,313 5 6	...	...

(b) Repairs	7,145 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,991 13 7	...	8 2 5
2. Survey of land	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...
4. Contributions	...	...	...	...	...
(F)—MISCELLANEOUS—					
1. Contribution to Cantonment	26,100 0 0	33,550 0 0	33,994 0 0	444 0 0	...
2. Miscellaneous	1,313 0 0	3,300 0 0	4,083 2 2	783 2 2	...
3. Refund of octroi duty	125 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	25 0 0
(G)—DEBT—					
1. Loans (instalment* payable during the year)	...	...	...	...	...
Interest { Last year	...	...	...	...	...
Interest { Current year	...	...	...	...	...
2. Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, etc.)	500 0 0	500 0 0	4,300 0 0	3,800 0 0	...
4. Advances (on account of departmental works, etc.)	...	150 0 0	150 0 0	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,05,286 0 0	1,24,278 0 0	1,27,811 12 7	5,346 1 10	1,812 5 3
Closing Balance	9,835 3 7	10,989 1 11	10,501 8 11	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	1,15,121 3 7	1,35,267 1 11	1,38,313 5 6	...	...
MEMORANDUM OF LIABILITIES AND CLAIMS—					
Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...
Balance of loans	...	...	...	...	...
Deposits to be adjusted	...	...	...	...	...
Claims	...	...	...	...	...
Advance recoverable	...	...	...	...	...
Net amount of Debt	...	...	...	...	...

* If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to these heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

G. GAISFORD, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Statement M.

Annual Accounts of the Quetta Municipality for the year ending 31st March, 1891.

Receipts.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Disbursements.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
By Balance in hand at the close of last year—				(A)—General Establishment—*			
Deposits	.....	.....	.....	1. (Office establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's establishment, etc.)	1,818 0 0	1,818 0 0	1,527 2 7
Actual Municipal Balance	.....	.....	.....	2. Collection of Municipal Taxes (establishment, purchase of account-books and paper, money boxes, repair to outposts, etc.)	1,246 0 0	1,606 15 9	1,506 8 1
REVENUE.				(B)—Public Safety—			
(A)—Municipal Taxes—				1. Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, etc.)	23 0 0	12 0 0	3 0 0
1. Octroi	46,600 0 0	53,700 0 0	69,100 0 0	2. Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, and, repairs, etc.)	2,176 7 7	1,999 15 8	2,053 6 1
2. Assessed Taxes—				3. Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, etc., repairs to outposts, etc.)	7,196 12 3	8,638 14 9	8,468 10 1
(*e. g.*, Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, etc., in the following details):—				4. Excise preventive establishment	820 0 0	934 15 5	943 15 4
Arrear collections for the previous year.	.....	.....	.....	(C)—Public Health—			
Collections for the current year	10,460 8 8	10,303 10 6	10,739 1 6	1. Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, etc.)	1,797 15 0	.....	.....
Penalties	923 4 0	578 0 0	320 14 8	2. Repairs (market, dispensary, etc.)	.....	.....	.....
3. Tax on houses and lands	.....	.....	.....	3. Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, etc.).	1,800 0 0.	2,050 0 0	1,800 0 0
4. Tax on vehicles	.....	.....	.....	4. Vaccination (establishment)	.....	.....	.....
5. Tax on animals	.....	106 0 0	30 0 0	5. Water-works (establishment, repairs)	.....	.....	.....
				6. Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, etc.)	1,644 3 6	2,793 14 8	2,987 11 3

6. Tools, etc.	.....			.....			.....			.....		
7. Water-rate	.....			.....			.....			.....		
8. Beef slaughter fees	2,000	0	0	729	0	0	160	0	0			
9. Mutton do.	1,600	0	0	1,690	9	11	1,525	0	0			
(B)—Miscellaneous Receipts—												
1. Realisations under special Acts	.....			.....			.....					
2. Proceeds of lands, etc.	1,369	8	0	1,230	3	4	648	10	9			
3. Income derived from markets, etc. (rents, fees, sale of refuse, etc.)	8,969	2	9	9,246	3	10	10,245	3	3			
4. Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale-proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, etc.)	507	0	0	255	0	0	145	0	0			
5. Municipal fines	301	0	3	326	8	0	513	15	3			
6. Sundries (rents of Municipal lands, Government grants, receipts from public gardens, etc.).	22,089	5	10	16,506	14	4	25,881	7	11			
7. School fees	473	3	3	1,212	4	6	682	6	3			
8. Contribution from Railway authority	1,698	7	7	1,560	0	0	1,640	0	0			
9. Contribution from the Quetta Assigned Revenues towards the maintenance of Sandeman School.	.....			.....			2,200	0	0			
Carried over	96,991	8	4	97,444	6	5	1,23,831	11	7			

7. Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repairs of dust-bins, etc.)	.....			.....			.....		
8. Conservancy (establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, etc.)	14,973	11	11	18,751	3	4	19,001	9	5
Refunds, etc., of fines or over-assessments	.....			.....			.....		
Remissions of fees	.....			.....			.....		
9. Drainage-works (establishment, repairs)	.....			.....			.....		
10. Other measures—									
(a)—Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies.)	.....			.....			.....		
(b)—Public Garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, etc.).	4,345	12	5	4,558	8	3	4,536	5	0
11. Contribution to Lock Hospital	.....			.....			.....		
12. Chowkidars for Lock Hospital	312	4	0	308	0	0	264	0	0
II.—CONTRIBUTIONS.									
(D)—Public Instructions—									
Contributions to schools	3,343	4	0	5,443	11	7	9,284	8	10
Contribution to Sandeman Library, Quetta	240	0	0	240	0	0	220	0	0
(E)—Public Convenience—									
1. Public works (establishment)†	1,536	10	7	1,631	6	0	1,632	0	0
(a)—New works	22 316	14	6	15,519	15	10	25,064	0	2
(b)—Repairs	4,828	10	8	8,074	15	0	5,991	13	7
2. Survey of land	.....			.....			.....		
3. Other charges (printing, rewards, etc.)	.....			.....			.....		
4. Contributions	.....			.....			.....		
(F)—Miscellaneous—									
1. Contribution to Cantonment	22,312	0	10	25,866	2	2	33.994	0	0
2. Miscellaneous	1,050	12	9	1,170	0	8	4,083	2	2
3. Refund of octroi duty	445	5	9	6	13	0	.....		
4. Cost of land	832	11	0	.....			.....		
Carried over	95,060	8	9	1,01,425	8	1	1,23,361	12	7

* It must be clearly understood that under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs, and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads and not under (E).

Accounts, Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending 31st March 1891—continued.

Receipts.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Disbursements.	Actuals of 1888-89.	Actuals of 1889-90.	Actuals of 1890-91.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	96,991 8 4	97,444 6 5	1,23,831 11 7	Brought forward .	95,060 8 9	1,01,425 8 1	1,23,361 12 7
(C) Debt —				G)—Debt—			
1. Loans	.....	.....	.....	1. Loans (instalment payable during the year)	.....	...	.....
2. Deposits (contractors' salaries unpaid, etc.)	.....	500 0 0	4,150 0 0	Interest . { Last year	.....	.....	.....
3. Advances	65 0 0	195 0 0	148 8 0	{ Current year . . .	.....	.....	.....
				2. Deposits	.....	500 0 0	4,300 0 0
				3. Advance (on account of departmental works, etc).	390 0 0	.....	150 0 0
				Closing Balance—			
				Deposits	.....	.....	.....
				Actual Municipal balance . . .	.....	.....	.....
				Closing Balance—			
				Deposits	.....	.....	.....
				Actual Municipal balance . . .	.....	.....	.....
Total Receipts .	97,056 8 4	98,139 6 5	1,28,130 3 7	Total Expenditure .	95,450 8 9	1,01,925 8 1	1,27,811 12 7
Opening Balance .	12,363 4 0	13,969 3 7	10,183 1 11	Closing Balance . .	13,969 3 7	10,183 1 11	10,501 8 11
GRAND TOTAL .	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0	1,38,313 5 6	GRAND TOTAL . .	1,09,419 12 4	1,12,108 10 0	1,38,313 5 6
				Memorandum of Liabilities and Claims—			
				Liabilities	.....	.....	.....
				Balance of loan	.....	.....	.....
				Deposits to be adjusted	.....	.....	.....
				Claims	.....	.....	.....
				Advances recoverable	.....	.....	.....
				Net amount of debt	.....	.....	.....

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

Annexure N.

OPERATIONS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT DURING 1890-91.

Demarcation and Extension.

The Hazar Gang forest area, 5,440 acres, was gazetted from 15th December, 1890, and the Urak Zarghun forest area, 13,520 acres, from 15th January, 1891.

2. The former is chiefly a pistacia and ash-growing tract, lying along the foot of the Chihaltan Range; the hillsides in the higher parts bear juniper. It is a most important forest, being within easy reach of Quetta.

3. The latter forest yields juniper chiefly and forms the catchment area of the Hanna Water-works supply.

4. The Gwal forest has been demarcated, and the closed portion defined by large stone pillars.

5. Proposals have been made to give up the small Torkhel forest of 188 acres, and increase the Papalzai forest by about that area, thus saving the expense of one guard and making supervision easier.

6. The whole of the Takatu Range has been inspected, and proposals made for reserving a portion, which will become a useful forest.

7. The land proposed for grass preserve to be irrigated by the Khushdil Khan Bund has been selected and marked out, the cultivation has been surveyed, and the compensation payable is under consideration. A small nursery has been established to provide plants for next season's work, when the settlement will have been completed.

Shwebo Grass Preserve.

8. In the Shebo Grass preserve the following works were carried out:—

9. Eight hundred yards wire-fencing erected.

10. Quarters for Ranger built in the Rest-house compound.

11. In April, 1890, about 150 acres of Block II were sown with apricot and almond as an experiment; very little germinated at that time, but the seed has come up freely during March last.

12. Grass-sowings were made in large quantities, but much of the so-called seed received from the Commissariat Department at Rawal Pindi was found to be gross and rubbish.

13. The most successful grass was *dub*, which was dibbled in over about 600 chains of main channels in Blocks Nos. I and II at 5 feet intervals and spread freely, yielding 1,860lb hay; 75,000 feet trenches were planted with *dub* at 15 feet apart.

14. Block No. III was levelled and surveyed, also a portion of Block No. II, which was above the outlet level.

15. In Block No. III 41,414 lineal feet feed channels, 5,31,812 lineal feet irrigation trenches, and 43,247 lineal feet distribution trenches were dug. These were sown with apricot, peach, and khanjak in holes at 15 feet apart, every fourth hole having tamarisk planted in it, except a belt along the Military Road, which was planted with poplar, willow, and fruit trees.

16. The failures of Blocks Nos. I and II have been replanted.

17. The total number of plants put out was 72,654; also 71 maunds of cuttings from Pishin; 500lb from thinnings in the plantation; and 1,791 cuttings from Quetta; in all about 48,000 cuttings of poplar, willow, elaeagnus, mulberry, fig and pomegranate.

Nine small nurseries of apricot, peach, khanjak, and chesnut were sown, of which the apricot and chesnut have germinated.

19. Eighteen acres of barley have been sown.

20. Pruning and weeding was carried on by the establishment on the plantation.

21. Twenty-one thousand and thirty pound lucerne and 3,060 lb hay were cut; of the lucerne 5,288 lb was dry, and the rest green.

22. Under the notifications issued in accordance with section 11 of the Forest Law, a royalty has been levied on certain kinds of wood cut for sale.

23. The collection of this royalty in Quetta has been worked through the Setroi contractor, elsewhere through the Tahsil and Forest establishment.

24. A depôt was established for the sale of fuel in the Quetta City and a small house for the establishment built.

25. From Zarghun reserve 6,455 maunds of juniper were brought into the depôt and sold, at first at annas 8, and later at annas 9 per maund. This kept down the price of wood as long as it lasted, but in February the forests and roads were blocked with snow, so no more firewood could be brought in. When the stock was sold out prices rose rapidly in the market.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

Statement O.

Statement showing the trans-border trade for the year 1890-91.

Weeks.	From Kandahar.										To Kandahar.								Remarks.
	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Ponies laden.	Oxen laden.	Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Donkeys for sale.	Sheep for sale.	Goats for sale.	Mules laden.	Camels laden.	Donkeys laden.	Ponies laden.	Oxen laden.	Maundage.	Horses for sale.	Camels for sale.	Oxen for sale.	
April 8th	414	232	...	...	2,948	...	...	...	...	...	256	96	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	
16th	291	244	...	...	2,234	...	...	...	...	...	368	49	...	4	2,318	...	...	39	
24th	581	231	9	9	4,002	...	...	...	...	...	249	7	...	...	1,508	...	18	...	
30th	423	215	...	10	2,998	...	...	...	...	...	258	6	...	19	1,617	...	...	19	
May 8th	656	264	...	9	4,491	...	...	34	20	..	333	...	...	...	1,998	...	...	...	
16th	516	229	...	...	3,554	...	...	...	...	...	324	...	...	...	1,944	...	...	...	
24th	770	180	...	44	5,157	...	...	...	...	15	538	60	...	...	3,348	...	...	...	
31st	398	237	...	5	2,877	...	...	...	...	...	275	81	...	...	1,812	...	..	...	
June 8th	589	315	...	11	4,197	...	...	...	...	...	396	152	...	...	2.680	...	...	...	
16th	360	243	...	...	2,646	...	...	...	...	...	210	56	...	...	1,372	...	...	...	
24th	306	433	...	2	2,708	5	...	...	...	...	301	73	...	...	1,952	...	...	...	
30th	458	209	...	10	3.196	...	...	10	...	...	411	220	...	...	2,906	...	...	...	
July 8th	829	580	...	...	6,134	...	...	...	...	...	395	188	...	...	2,746	...	...	...	
16th	782	787	7	...	6,287	...	...	...	...	...	267	73	...	...	1,748	...	...	...	
24th	278	1,473	...	...	4,614	...	...	100	300	...	382	186	...	...	2,664	...	...	...	
31st	781	460	...	2	5,612	33	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	...	1,608	...	...	...	
August 8th	1,055	514	...	...	7,358	...	...	...	...	...	561	215	...	...	3,796	...	...	...	
16th	902	355	...	20	6,182	...	...	100	350	...	551	114	...	...	3,534	...	...	...	
24th	1,087	595	...	13	7,751	...	...	...	...	...	658	195	...	...	4,338	...	...	...	
31st	1,050	291	14	51	7,077	...	...	987	...	...	498	155	...	...	3,298	...	...	...	
September 8th	1,372	515	18	39	9,433	...	...	215	...	...	509	...	...	...	3,054	...	...	...	
16th	1,032	432	...	60	7,236	...	...	500	550	...	593	365	10	...	4,318	...	...	...	
24th	1,259	799	...	28	9,236	356	...	187	50	...	441	...	...	...	2,646	...	...	...	
30th	1,033	394	...	...	6,986	...	...	517	...	...	496	255	...	...	3,486	...	...	...	

October 8th	1,493	490	...	30	10,028	...	...	880	...	...	432	...	...	...	2,592	...	...	...
16th	1,207	290	...	9	7,849	...	...	900	120	...	532	...	...	...	3,192	...	...	...
24th	960	308	...	49	6,523	...	...	...	...	...	361	17	...	...	2,200	...	...	...
31st	1,084	625	...	...	7,754	...	...	220	3	...	515	...	...	...	3,090	...	...	...
November 8th	1,201	646	...	20	8,558	...	...	...	...	...	382	...	...	...	2,292	...	...	...
16th	878	809	...	47	7,027	170	...	55	20	...	511	...	...	...	3,066	...	...	...
24th	504	108	...	10	3,270	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	504	...	...	...
30th	276	238	...	...	2,132	...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December 8th	491	205	...	...	3,356	...	...	...	...	...	260	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	...
16th	579	297	...	...	4,068	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	...	...	2,130	...	...	...
24th	248	57	...	...	1,647	...	...	...	...	15	154	...	...	...	924	...	...	...
31st	381	85	...	...	2,456	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	1,038	...	...	...
January 8th	589	192	...	...	3,918	...	...	...	...	...	226	115	...	...	1,586	...	...	...
16th	883	146	...	10	5,620	...	...	150	...	...	361	...	...	...	2,163	...	...	...
24th	614	311	...	...	4,306	...	...	...	...	...	459	180	...	...	3,114	...	...	...
31st	238	91	...	...	1,613	...	...	...	...	1	62	2	...	...	376	...	...	...
February 8th	29	36	...	...	246	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th	74	30	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24th	687	...	...	...	4,122	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	...	1,122	...	...	...
28th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March 8th	324	...	...	...	1,944	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16th	532	...	...	...	3,192	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	414	...	...	...
24th	458	...	...	...	2,748	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	48	...	...	...
31st	408	352	...	...	3,152	4	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	174	...	...	...
TOTAL	31,360	15,543	48	488	2,20,947	577	5	5,070	1,413	31	14,698	2,860	10	23	94,007	...	18	58

G. GAISFORD, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Quetta and Pishin.

APPENDIX B.

No. 4070, dated Loralai, the 15th September, 1891.

From—Major C. E. YATE, C.S.I., C.M.G., Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali,
To—The Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1890-91.

OFFICERS.

Captain MacIvor held charge of the Thal-Chotiali Agency, in addition to the newly formed Zhob Agency, till the 7th April, when he was relieved of the charge of the former by Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., who remained in charge to the end of the year under report.

Lieutenant Cubitt was Assistant Political Agent from the commencement of the year up to the 15th December, when he proceeded on privilege leave, and was relieved by Lieutenant Macdonald, who was subsequently confirmed in the appointment on Lieutenant Cubitt's transfer to Quetta. Lieutenant Cubitt was deputed to Zhob as a temporary measure from 20th August to the 20th October.

2. In Statement A the movements of the Political Agent during the year are shown.

In Statement B is given a list of the gazetted officers of the Agency with pay and allowances of each.

3. During the year under review, in accordance with the proceedings of a committee assembled at Loralai under the presidency of Sir Robert Sandeman on 22nd April, 1890, it was decided that the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils should be handed over to the Zhob Agency, and this was accordingly done on the 1st May.

4. Loralai at the same time was fixed as the head-quarters of the Thal-Chotiali Agency, a designation which is now changed, and under the orders of the Government of India, in Foreign Department Notification No. 819 E., dated 19th April, 1890, for the purposes of the new British Baluchistan Regulations and the Baluchistan Agency Laws, Major Yate was gazetted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway districts.

5. Various changes were also made during the year under review in subordinate tahsil establishments. First of all the name of the Harnai Tahsil was officially changed to that of the Shahrig Tahsil, the head-quarters being located at the latter place, at which also are collected the head-quarters of the Railway Division and all the European and native employés required for the changing station. This tahsil had suffered long from the want of proper agency to efficiently supervise it, and eventually, by a redistribution of pay, sanction was obtained from the Government of India in January, 1891, for the increase of the establishment to its proper strength by the addition of a Naib Tahsildar, a Kanungo, and a Judicial Muharir.

The change effected was as follows:—

Former Establishment.	Pay.			Present Establishment.	Pay.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*		*R*	*a.*	*p.*
1 Muhasib	65	0	0	1 Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
4 Patwaris: 1 at R35, 1 at R30, 2 at R25 each.	115	0	0	1 Muhasib	50	0	0
				1 Kanungo	36	0	0
2 Karawals	20	0	0	1 Judicial Muharir	25	0	0
1 Jemadar	15	8	0	4 Patwaris, at R25 each	100	0	0
1 Peon	13	8	0	2 Karawals	20	0	0
10 Burkandazes, pay at R10 each, batta at R3-8, each	135	0	0	1 Jemadar	15	0	0
				4 Peons at R12 each	48	0	0
TOTAL	364	0	0	TOTAL	364	0	0

6. A similar change was effected in Duki, which, by the removal, in 1887, of the Tahsildar to Barkhan, had remained since then under the charge of a Naib Tahsildar with, practically speaking, no one but a Muhasib to assist him. Under these circumstances it was not to be wondered at that the due development of this comparatively rich and settled district had been much retarded.

Sanction was accorded by the Government of India in March, 1891, to the appointment of a Tahsildar and Muharrir, and by a redistribution of the pay of the subordinates and the abolition of the former watchmen for crops, and the entrustment of that duty to the Levies for the future, funds were obtained to complete the Tahsil establishment to its proper strength; and during the month of April, 1891, the change was brought into effect, as detailed below, *viz.*:—

Former Establishment.	Pay.			Present Establishment.	Pay.		
	₹	a.	p.		₹	a.	p.
Naib Tahsildar	80	0	0	Tahsildar	150	0	0
1 Muhasib	65	0	0	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0
2 Patwaris, at ₹30 each	60	0	0	Muharrir	30	0	0
1 Patwari, at ₹25	25	0	0	Muhasib	50	0	0
15 Karawals, at ₹11 each	165	0	0	1 Kanungo	36	0	0
1 Peon at ₹10 and batta ₹3-8	13	8	0	4 Patwaris, at ₹25 each	100	0	0
1 Sweeper at ₹10 and batta ₹3-8	13	8	0	1 Sweeper	10	0	0
				1 Jemadar	14	0	0
				3 Tahsil peons, at ₹12 each	36	0	0
				1 Peon for Extra Assistant Commissioner	12	0	0
LORALAI.				LORALAI.			
Sub-Treasury.				*Sub-Treasury.*			
1 Treasurer	80	0	0	1 Treasurer	80	0	0
1 Seah Nawis	39	0	0	1 Seah Nawis	39	0	0
Contingencies	10	0	0	1 Peon	12	0	0
TOTAL	551	0	0	TOTAL	639	0	0

The benefit of this has already been shown, and a stimulus has been given to the further development of the country, which, there is every hope, will bear good fruit in the years to come. What is mostly required is an increased population; and, can this be obtained, there is no reason why the annual outturn should not be largely increased, especially in barley, which is greatly required.

7. In February, 1891, the small district of Sinjawi was retransferred from the charge of the Zhob Agency and placed under the Political Agent at Loralai for administrative purposes, the revenues being credited to Zhob as before, after deducting the cost of a Naib Tahsildar on ₹70 and a Muharrir on ₹30 per mensem.

8. In May, 1890, when, as mentioned previously in paragraph 3, Bori was placed under the charge of the new Zhob Agency, the cantonment and station of Loralai was left, as it was, under the Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali.

The district of Sinjawi, however, which had hitherto formed part of the Bori Tahsil, went with that to Zhob, and thus the Political Agent, with his head-quarters at Loralai, found a portion of another Agency intervening between himself and the rest of his district. The people being Dumars, closely allied to the Dumars of Zarghun, and quite separate from the Atmankhels and other Kakar Pathans of the Bori Valley, it was only natural that they should remain under the same charge as their brethren in the Shahrig Tahsil. This change was accordingly sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Political Agent at Loralai has now complete charge of the three main roads running from Loralai to Duki, to Harnai, and to Ziarat, respectively, which he had not before.

REVENUE.

9. The Budget Estimate and the actuals of receipts and expenditure for the year under review are given in Statement C.

RECEIPTS.

Land Revenue.

The total income under this head was estimated at ₹2,95,000; of this sum, however, ₹1,30,000 under the heading of Bori and Barkhan must be deducted, as these two tahsils were transferred to Zhob. The income estimated, therefore, comes to ₹1,65,000. The actual receipts were ₹1,76,292-13-6, or an increase on the estimate of ₹11,292-13-6. These figures, however, are not due to an increase of revenue from tahsils, but from miscellaneous receipts (*i.e.* in which the grazing tax, which was imposed on 27th June, 1890, under Agent to the Governor General's letter No. 3303, is included), and hence an increase is shown in what was otherwise a bad year.

10. Statement D shows actual results of each crop under the different tahsils for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.

11. In the Sibi tahsil the *rabi* crop shows an increase of R1,942-14 over that of last year. These figures, however, are deceptive, as though there was a total increase as compared with the previous year, yet this increase is made up of "miscellaneous" receipts which exceeded those of the previous year by R2,269-5. The *kharif* crop shows a decrease of R4,420-10-2 from that of the previous year, and in consequence of the smaller quantity of grain received, the Lambardari allowance was R401-13-9 less than that paid in 1889-90. The newly-imposed grazing tax gives a return of R4,538-15-10 as against *nil* last year. Hence, though there is a net increase over the previous year of R2,463-1-5, yet, deducting the sum received as grazing tax, it will be seen that there has been a falling off in revenue, as compared with last year, of R2,075-14-5. This was due to the heavy and untimely falls of rain during the year, which greatly damaged standing crops and almost entirely destroyed the autumn crop of jowari, which rotted on the threshing floors before it could be garnered.

12. The receipts in Shahrig Tahsil show a most decided improvement over that of the previous year. As will be seen from Appendix D, there was an increase of R3,343-8-7 and R1,516-2-2 in the *rabi* and *kharif* crops, respectively, as compared with the receipts of 1889-90. A sum of R376-0-5 in excess of the previous year was consequently paid as Lambardari allowance. Deducting this excess payment from the above-described increase under the two crops, there was a net increase of R4,483-10-4. The newly-imposed grazing tax amounted to R8,034-2-1, and hence a total increase of R12,517-12-5 over that of the preceding year was recorded, which speaks for itself.

13. Statement C shows a fall of R3,034-11-9 below the sum estimated under the Thal-Chotiali (Duki) Tahsil, and, as compared with the actuals of the previous year (*vide* Appendix D), the receipts for the year under report show an increase of R1,721-7-2, as detailed below:—

	Increase.			Decrease.		
	R	*a.*	*p.*	*R*	*a.*	*p.*
Rabi	...			76	4	2
Kharif	1,797	11	4	...		
Net increase .				1,721	7	2

The Lambardari allowance paid this year was R2,790-2-5, against R2,828-10-3 for 1889-90. So there is a total increase in the *rabi* and *kharif* crops of R1,759-15-0. If to this be added R11,685-4-7, which represents the increase in the takings on account of grazing tax, a total increase of R13,445-3-7 over the preceding year is shown. The Duki Tahsil gives every promise of rapid development under careful supervision, and both Kazi Jalaludin, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Syad Hussain, the Tahsildar, deserve credit for their efforts in this direction.

14. Owing to the want of sufficient rainfall in preceding years there was a great scarcity of fodder throughout the country generally during April, May, and June; and till the new crops were cut, considerable difficulty was experienced in feeding the cavalry, artillery, and transport animals at Loralai, and most of the *bhusa* for them had to be brought in from Duki on camels at considerable expense till the Bori crops had ripened.

15. The total increase, therefore, for the whole district under the head of Land Revenue, as compared with the year 1889-90, amounts to R28,426-1-5, of which sum R24258-6-6 represents the result of the grazing tax.

Excise.

16. The estimated revenue under this head was R34,160. From this sum, however, must be deducted the estimated revenue under this head for Bori and Barkhan, amounting to R12,110, those districts having been transferred to Zhob. Hence the estimated receipts under this head come to R22,050. The actual receipts during the year amounted to R29,548-13-6. The increase is owing to an increase of R2,755-8 in the Sibi Abkari, and R585 on account of the sale of drugs, which was owing to the fact that works were in progress on the Railway at Suneri, and hence higher bids were obtained for the contracts.

17. The increase of R3,452-12-6, under the head of Salt and Khar at Sibi was owing to the fact of a large quantity of Keora or Punjab rock salt having been imported into Sibi during the year under review, and on which a sum of R2,707-0-6 was levied as Government tax. The balance, R745-12, was an increase under Khar, the manufacture of which was favoured by timely rains.

Stamps.

18. The revenue under this head was estimated at ₹15,705, including Bori. Under this head of revenue in the Sibi Tahsil there has been a total decrease of ₹2,392-4-0 from the estimated revenue, which is accounted for by the fact of the gradual decline of Sibi. In the Shahrig Tahsil there has been a total increase, on the estimated revenue, of ₹1,773-3-0, which is accounted for by the fact that there were large works going on on the Railway line in that district, and hence the increased number of cases and documents requiring stamps. All stamps sold from the Loralai Sub-Treasury are credited to Zhob revenues.

Law and Justice.

19. Excluding ₹1,800 estimated as the revenue for Bori and Barkhan, it will be seen that there has been an increase of ₹1,765-6-1 over the estimate; this is owing to the fact of the extensive railway works in progress during the year, which consequently led to more crime owing to the presence of so many labourers.

Registration.

20. There has been a slight fall under this head from the Estimate.

Miscellaneous.

21. There has been a large increase of ₹1,362-8-2 under this head, which is due to the fact that no budget was made under "Cattle-pound," whereas the actual receipts under this head during the year amounted to ₹518-1-10, and that a sum of ₹944-6-4 under "Sundries" was credited by book transfer against ₹100 budgeted for.

22. The total revenue under all heads amounts to ₹2,28,593-0-3; the estimate to ₹3,52,205, from which ₹1,43,910 estimated for districts transferred to Zhob must be deducted. Thus the actuals exceed the estimate by ₹20,298-0-3, but, as this is owing to the newly imposed grazing tax, which amounted to ₹25,206-9-0, it is apparent that, as compared with the previous year, there was actually a falling off in revenue; this, however, as already explained, was due to the unpropitious seasons experienced, and the almost entire destruction in places of the autumn harvest.

EXPENDITURE.

23. Statement E shows the actual monthly drawings for the year under report. The expenditure for the year was estimated at ₹5,09,986-13-0. The actuals come to ₹4,64,484-5-11. This, however, is not a total saving to Government, as will be shown below.

Land Revenue.

24. The saving in the Sibi and Shahrig Tahsil establishments was due to the fact that the Tahsildars did not draw so much as was budgeted for, and Barkhan and Bori having been transferred to Zhob the sum budgetted for for those tahsils was not availed of.

The establishment and contingencies for the flour mills was in excess of requirements, and the reason of there being so great a decrease under Land Revenue contingencies is owing to the fact that provision was made for contingencies for Bori and Barkhan Tahsils, which were unexpended by this Agency.

Law and Justice.

25. The reason of an increase of the sum budgeted for pay of Munsiff was owing to the fact of his promotion to a higher grade during the year; and the increase for the Civil Court, Sibi, is due to the fact that this sum was originally included in the amount budgeted for in the establishment of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi; but as the Civil Court establishment properly belongs to the heading Law and Justice, it was transferred from Imperial to Local.

The decrease in the pay of Jail establishment was principally due to the fact of the Darogha being under suspension for a considerable period.

Administration.

26. The reason for the increase over the sum budgeted for as pay of Political Agent was that the pay budgeted for was for that of the original incumbent, whereas, when relieved, the present Political Agent drew pay of a higher grade. Moreover, a local allowance of ₹300 per mensem for Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, was sanctioned subsequent to the submission of the Budget Estimate. The increase under the sum budgeted for for the Assistant Political Agent was due to the fact of an officer drawing a language allowance. The great increase in the

charges for the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, was due to the fact that Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram was on special duty for six months, and that his *locum tenens* drew the officiating allowance in addition. The travelling allowance of ₹103-0-6, shown as expended, though not budgeted for, was drawn by the Assistant Treasurer, Sibi, while on special duty.

Police.

27. Owing to the re-organization and reduction of the police in November, 1890, the pay of the establishment amounted to ₹5,651-14-7 less than the sum budgeted for.

Levies.

28. According to the account given in statement C, there is a decrease of ₹24,962-14-10 in actual expenditure, as contrasted with the Budget Estimate, and the reasons for this great decrease are explained below :—

(*a*) A sum of ₹21,196-4-0 was drawn by Political Agent, Zhob, on account of pay of certain services which were transferred to Zhob at the time the Zhob Agency was established, although the charges were debitable to the allotment of this Agency.

(*b*) Rupees 2,400 was not drawn, as the Frontier Road establishment, costing ₹200 per mensem, was abolished at the very commencement of the year, and ₹150 on account of compensation to Khetrans for February, 1891, was drawn in the next year.

(*c*) Small sums, aggregating ₹1,216-10-10, were not drawn on account of temporary vacancies, etc.

29. During the year under report considerable changes were effected in the Levy Service. First of all, in July, 1890, the Kach Fort, hitherto always held by a Military detachment, was evacuated by the latter and handed over to the charge of the Painzai Levy Service under Jemadars Wahab Khan and Bahlol Khan. An extra grant of ₹130 per mensem was sanctioned for this purpose, subsequently increased to ₹190 to provide extra protection for the railway staff at the Kach and Kach Kotal and Mudgorge stations.

30. During the month of September, 1890, the Sinjawi Fort was also evacuated by the Military detachment from Loralai and handed over to a specially enlisted Dumar Levy Service at a cost of ₹280 per mensem. The withdrawal of this detachment from Sinjawi was specially sanctioned by the Government of India as a tentative measure, during peace time; the fort to be kept available for re-occupation by troops in the event of any disturbances.

31. During January, 1891, the outpost of Sui at the south-east corner of the Agency was inspected by the Political Agent, and the long proposed question of the advisability of the withdrawal of the detachment of 50 sabres of the Sind Horse was finally taken up and enquired into; subsequently, in April 1891, orders were received from the Agent to the Governor General sanctioning the handing over of the charge of this post to the Bugti chief with the grant of an extra personal allowance of ₹200 and a special Bugti Levy Service, costing an extra ₹400 per mensem in addition.

32. By the withdrawal of this detachment from Sui, the last of the old Sind Frontier Force Military posts within the borders of this Agency has been finally abolished. The whole of the south-east border is now held by local Tribal Levies.

33. During the year a Deputy Inspector of Levies was appointed for the better supervision of various Tribal Levy posts, and much additional efficiency has been attained thereby. The Marri posts in the railway districts between Sibi and Harnai were the worst offenders, the men being constantly absent without leave, but a system of regular and periodical inspections has now put a stop to this.

34. The question of the pay of Levy Sowars was also taken into consideration, and the Agent to the Governor General's sanction was obtained to the pay of these men being fixed at a uniform rate of ₹20 per mensem. Orders were also issued introducing, as far as possible, personal payment instead of payment through the various chiefs and local officers, as had been the custom hitherto, and by which a considerable percentage of the pay, it was found, never reached the men at all.

35. Almost every Levy post in the Agency was inspected by the Political Agent during the year, and arrangements were made for a fresh distribution of the force.

POLICE.

36. Statement F shows the strength of the police on the 1st April, 1890. In accordance with the orders contained in Agent to the Governor General's No. 71, dated 2nd October, 1890, a reduction of five sergeants, *viz.*, 1st class 1, 2nd class 2, and 3rd class 2;

46 constables, 10 munshis, 1 bhistie and 1 sweeper was made with effect from 1st November, and at the same time an addition of one Inspector and one Deputy Inspector was made. Deputation allowance was abolished, and a new rate of consolidated pay was sanctioned. Statement G, being the strength of the police on 31st March, 1891, shows the changes so effected. The monthly pay of the police, excluding mounted police, which remained the same as previously on 1st April, was R4,362-3-1, and clothing allowance R228-5-4, and by the changes effected on 1st November, the pay of the foot police was reduced to R3,478, and clothing allowance to R181-10-8 per mensem. On the 23rd December, the Agent to the Governor General, in his No. 176, promoted the European Inspector Mr. Beatty, to be an Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, with effect from 1st April, 1890, and with an increase to his salary of R50 per mensem, retrospective from 1st April. At the same time the Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner was appointed *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent was appointed *ex-officio* Deputy Inspector General of Police.

37. The working of the police thanas and the returns of serious crime is shown in Statements H and K. There is, I regret to say, a falling off throughout the return, in comparison with last year. The number of convictions this year have fallen off 12·35 per cent., the number of persons convicted have consequently fallen off 11·43 per cent. The district thanas have, however, fallen off the most as compared with last year. The percentage of stolen property recovered, as compared with last year, shows a falling off of R15-11-9 per cent. This can be accounted for by the fact that the returns show a very large proportion of the increase in stolen property being on the line of rail, where, owing to extensive works, a very large number of bad characters were gathered together, who, owing to their large numbers, and the necessity for not interfering materially with the railway work in hand, could not be thoroughly supervised by the comparatively small force of police available.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

38. The general health was good throughout the year. Fever was prevalent in Duki and the Luni country in April, and fever and bronchitis was prevalent in Thalli, Jahangir Shahr, and Chotiali during March.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

39. A sum of R5,875 was advanced, during the year under report, to cultivators as taccavi advances. The sums outstanding from previous years, together with the sum advanced during the year and unrecovered, made a total of R8,275 as outstanding under this head on the 31st March.

FAIRS.

40. The Seventh Annual Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 23rd February and three following days. The total number of stock was about 1,400, as against 1,200 in 1890; of this number, 1,273 were registered and competed for prizes, showing an increase of no less than 290 over last year. The cattle exhibited were of a very superior class, and were 87 in excess of those shown at the previous fair. The Army Remount Department purchased 19 young stock at an average price of R221-5-8. Fifty-eight native cavalry remounts were purchased at an average of R216-3-9, and 76 remounts were purchased for the Zhob Levy Corps at an average of R131. It is to be regretted that the Transport Officers were not authorised to purchase more bullocks, considering the excellent class of animal exhibited. The total sum expended in prizes was R2,348, of which R1,000 was given by Government. The show was in every respect a marked improvement from those of previous years, and is now one of the most important among shows held in India.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

41. During the year under report 21 horse and 2 donkey stallions were located in the district, as against 23 last year. The cost of keep of the stallions was R3,925-11-4, as against R2,988-11-7 of last year, the increased cost being due to the fact that during the year under report a large number of stallions from Quetta and Zhob were maintained in this district, and the cost, therefore, debited against this Agency allotment. The number of mares served was 392, being an average of 17 to each stallion as aginst 304 of the preceding year and shows a marked improvement, and that the natives of the country appreciate the use of good sires. During the year 28 horses were castrated by the Government Salutri, as against 9 in the preceding year, and it is evident that the dislike hitherto shown by the Baluch chiefs to the castration of their colts is gradually dying out. At the conclusion of the Sibi Fair after the presentation of the prizes, the assembled Baluch chiefs were addressed on this subject by Sir Robert Sandeman, whose remarks and advice were received with the greatest attention.

FORESTS.

42. During September, 1889, a committee had assembled at Ziarat to consider the question of the possibility of further reservation of forests in the juniper-bearing tracts of that district. This report was submitted in October, 1889, and after due consideration the Agent to the Governor General, in August, 1890, directed the submission, for his approval, of the necessary draft notifications for duly carrying into effect the proposals arrived at by the Committee.

43. The Baluchistan Forest Regulations came into force on 7th June, 1890, and under its provisions all the reserves previously taken up, *viz.*,—

1. Nari Bank,
2. Bakra,
3. Lahri,
4. Gulu Shahr,
5. Dehpal,
6. Abdul Kheli,
7. Waur Tangi,
8. Karbi Kach,
9. Zargat,
10. Shaidan,
11. Pil

were accordingly declared State forests with effect from 15th November, 1890.

44. During the year the following additional Forest Reserves were either exploited or taken up:

Zarghun.

45. In June, 1890, the Deputy Conservator of Forests wrote proposing to reserve a tract of juniper forest on the north and east slopes of the Zarghun range, pointing out that in the proposed tract there was no cultivation, and but very little grazing. Orders were shortly after received from the Agent to the Governor General directing the project to be reported upon. In October, the Political Agent visited Zarghun in company with the Deputy Conservator of Forests, and decided that there was no objection to the reservation of the tract proposed extending round the hill side from Chashan Bazi to the peak above Torshor, known as Shaban, provided the road running from Khost to Quetta through Uzhda Pazha and Chashan Bazi and the water-supply at the latter place were left open. The only claims to be considered were the grazing rights of the Dumar Tribe and the exact portion of the hill to be left open to them was left for final settlement in the spring, after further inspection. I may add that as soon as the snows were melted, the Deputy Conservator of Forests visited Zarghun again in company with the Tahsildar of Shahrig to demarcate the boundary, and the forest will be finally reserved during the current year.

Rodshin Valley.

46. Great difficulty having been experienced by the Military authorities in obtaining grass for the cavalry and artillery stationed at Loralai, it was proposed in 1887 to make the Rodshin Valley an upland tract lying midway between Loralai and Duki into a grass reserve for the purpose. The Agent to the Governor General gave sanction to this on 7th May, 1887, and orders were accordingly issued prohibiting grazing, etc. In 1889, the valley was mapped out and the boundaries defined, and in 1890, when the Baluchistan Forest Regulations came into force, it was finally decided to declare the rukh a State Forest in order to ensure legal punishment to trespassers. A notification was accordingly issued declaring the rukh a forest reserve from 1st October, 1890, and it was placed under military control and protection, the duties of civil officers being confined to the infliction of punishment on offenders.

The great difficulty hitherto to the proper protection and utilisation of this grass rukh has been the want of water, but well-sinking operations have now been commenced, and it is hoped that water will be found. The rukh was visited by the special Forage Officer shortly after the close of the year, and his report is believed to have been so far favourable that he computed at least half the grass in the rukh to be of good quality, the remainder being largely composed of aromatic grasses which, except when young, are unfit for fodder.

Gumbaz Grass Rukh.

47. Proposals were also made to constitute the cavalry grass rukh on the banks of the Narechi Nullah at Gumbaz, a State forest under Military protection. Waste land was originally taken up for this purpose when Duki was first occupied by troops, but as the boundaries had never been properly defined, the Officer Commanding at Gumbaz was requested to mark out the limits and to submit a sketch of the rukh. This he did in January, 1891, and the Agent to the Governor General was accordingly requested to sanction the issue of the neces-

sary notification declaring the rukh a State forest, and this will be done as soon as the permanent pillars have been erected by the Military authorities.

Wam Kach.

48. In November, 1890, the Political Agent, accompanied by the Forest Officer, visited the Wam Tangi Forest Reserve and inspected the ground to the north of the reserve on the northern slopes of the hills on either side of the mouth of the Wam Tangi gorge, which the Forest Officer was anxious to reserve as being covered with olive, and as far as he had seen the best and almost only olive producing tract in this part of the country.

As there appeared to be no objection to the additional reservation of this olive bearing tract, the Deputy Conservator of Forests visited the ground again in March, 1891, and roughly demarcated the tract he required, embracing altogether some 2,320 acres. The necessary rights of way up the Wam Tangi Valley and the stream beyond to the Wanechi country and the proprietary rights to a small orchard in the Wam Tangi Valley having been duly recorded, the Deputy Conservator of Forests' proposals were duly submitted to the Agent to the Governor General for sanction, and were subsequently sanctioned. The final demarcation will be carried out during the current year.

Thalli Forest.

49. This question has been long under discussion. The proposal to start a forest reserve at Thalli was first made in 1883 by Mr. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who recommended the taking up of some 20 square miles of jungle land called Tarai, along the foot of the hills, to the east and south-east of the village. Nothing further was done with regard to this land, however, till 1886, when the Agent to the Governor General directed the Political Agent to visit the locality. Accordingly, Mr. Bruce, Political Agent, and Mr. Lace, Deputy Conservator, visited the spot, and two blocks were selected. The first block consisting of 434 acres to the south of the village, and included in the Tarin Tract, recommended by Mr. Whittall. The second block of some 2,000 acres, extending from the village in a north-easterly direction towards Levy post; but regarding the reservation of this tract some doubts were expressed. In March, 1886, Mr. Lace again re-visited the tract and made considerable additions to the 434 acres previously selected by him and Mr. Bruce, thus very nearly approximating the tract chosen by Mr. Whittall in 1883, and, at the same time, decided not to take up the second block extending to the west-east of the village. This was at first approved by Agent to the Governor General in his No. 728, dated 24th April, 1886, but subsequently the tract chosen was surveyed and found to contain 20,384 acres, and the Political Agent, for various reasons, objected to so large a reservation, and Mr. Lace was accordingly asked to limit his proposals to such tracts as actually contained forest wood capable of being utilised or would do so if reserved and protected from grazing. Mr. Lace then gave it his opinion that a reservation of simply 438 acres was not worth the taking up, and that unless the larger portion of a sparsely covered jungle already proposed by him could be added to the 438 acres, the reservation at Thalli would be useless. The matter being referred to the Agent to the Governor General, directions were given for the preparation of a map of the tract referred to, but there the matter rested till March, 1890, when it was arranged that, in accordance with directions given by Captain MacIvor, the Forester of Sibi should, as a preliminary step, lay down temporary pillars marking out the ground.

The Forest Officer, Mr. Elliot, and myself visited Thalli in February, 1891, and came to the conclusion that the circumstances of the case had so far altered that, as there was now no reason to apprehend the disturbances and objections urged by Mr. Bruce in his No. 3015, dated 21st July, 1886, there was no objection to taking up land to form a Forest Reserve. The temporary pillars laid down by the Forester, however, it was found, could not be taken as the boundary of the proposed reserve, owing to the spread of cultivation, and Mr. Elliot was accordingly requested to lay down fresh temporary pillars, excluding from the reserve all the cultivation to the west of the village. The rights of the Marris to grazing up to the Dawan, or skirts of the hills, and the requirements of the villagers, were duly taken into consideration, and eventually, after full discussion, the villagers recorded their assent to the scheme in writing, and the Forest Officer put up temporary pillars in accordance therewith. To make sure, however, that ample provision, both for cultivation and grazing, should be secured to the villagers, it was arranged that the land provisionally demarcated should be carefully surveyed, and the exact area available for both cultivation, grazing, and forest reserve should be accurately determined and properly apportioned before any final steps were taken to obtain sanction to the proposed reservation. This survey has now been completed, and when all claims have been disposed of, the final reservation of this tract will, it is hoped, be carried out with the full assent of all

parties concerned. The Sibi District is being so rapidly denuded of forest that it is essential that prompt measures should be taken, so far as is compatible with existing rights, to preserve as much as possible of what wood remains.

50. A small tract of Government ground between Spintangi and Gundakindaff was also suggested as a possible Forest Reserve, and the question is under consideration.

51. The question of the reservation of some forest land near Anambar between the Gadibar and Tatarai hills, and also of some *tamarisk* jungle along the banks of the Anambar River near Chotiali was discussed with the Deputy Conservator of Forests, but further action was postponed till the latter could visit those places.

52. The amount of royalty credited to Government by this Agency during the past year was R3,505-7-4 against R8,930-4-2 of the preceding year. The Forest Department have, however, credited the money direct in addition to the above.

PUBLIC WORKS.

53. The following new works were taken in hand during the year, *viz.*—

1. Three blocks of clerks' quarters at Loralai.
2. One block menials' quarters at Loralai.
3. Political Agent's office and tent godown at Loralai.
4. Agent to the Governor General's house at Ziarat.
5. Political Agent's house at Ziarat.
6. Post and Telegraph Office at Ziarat.
7. Police quarters at Khost.
8. Civil Hospital and Dispensary at Harnai.

all of which were completed during the year.

MAINTENANCE OF DAK BUNGALOWS.

54. During the year under report, the following Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses were kept up in the district, *viz.*—

Razghai,	Zandra,
Sinjawi, (Smallan),	Ziarat,
Torkhan,	Loralai,
Harnai,	Gundakindaff,
Shahrig,	Kallati Killa,
Khost,	Kuchali,
Kach,	Spintangi,
Mangi,	Sibi,

Duki,

at a total cost R3,872-13-5 against a budget provision of R3,908. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained to a grant of R1,000 for future for the Torkhan, Razghai and Sinjawi rest-houses on the Harnai-Loralai Road and to the entertainment of a khansamah at each bungalow, and it is hoped that sarais for the use of native troops and travellers passing up and down this road will also soon be completed. There is traffic up and down this road from Loralai and Appozai to the rail at Harnai, and proper shelter from the summer heat and winter snow-storms is urgently required.

MUNICIPAL.

55. The receipts of the Sibi Municipality have, during the year under report, shown a slight improvement over those of 1889-90 owing to the fillip they received by extensive works on the railway during the year under report. The increase cannot, therefore, be looked upon as a permanent one, and is liable to sink in future years according as Sibi declines as a trade centre. The receipts show an increase of R6,412-14-0 over those of the preceding year, whilst a decrease of R 14,630-8-1 was effected in the expenditure, as contrasted with that of the previous year.

A considerable portion of the accumulated savings have purposely been temporarily kept in hand pending the completion of the scheme now under consideration for a supply of pure drinking water from the Nari River, when arrangements will be made for distributing this water through the town, if possible.

ZIARAT.

56. This new hill-station for the Baluchistan Agency was considerably opened out during the year.

The Agent to the Governor General's and Political Agent's houses were completed and, enclosed. A Post and Telegraph Office was built and sanction for a dispensary was obtained

and the building will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year. The road from Mangi to Ziarat was improved, but a realignment in places is still required. The excessive fall of snow in the winter damaged the thana a good deal, and a new one will have to be built.

A scheme for an improved water-supply was also taken into consideration, while at the same time the villagers commenced work on a new karez in the hopes of obtaining more water for the irrigation of their fields.

EDUCATION.

57. The only school in the District is the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sibi. The number of pupils last year was 59, and this year amounted to 63; and the fees this year amounted to ₹78-12-0 against ₹86-15-0 received last year; this was partly owing to the fact that for six months no Headmaster could be found to replace the one who went elsewhere. Four boys were sent up for the Middle School Examination, of whom two were successful, the other two failing in Arithmetic and Mensuration. There were only 14 boys, natives of the country, attending the school, as against 20 in the previous year. The school staff consisted of two English and one Vernacular masters, the monthly cost for whom amounted to Rs. 85 against ₹110 of the preceding year. The total cost of the maintenance of the school during the year was ₹973-8-6 against ₹1,335-13-6 of the preceding year. Had there been a Headmaster during the six months the post was vacant, the cost would have come to ₹1,165-8-6. The general decline in the school is owing to the general decline of Sibi.

58. Now that Clerks' quarters have been built for the Political Agent's office establishment at Loralai, most of the clerks will soon have their families living with them, and endeavours will be made to form a small school there and to obtain the attendance of boys who are natives of the country.

SERIOUS CRIME.

59. Statement L shows the serious crimes committed in the Agency during the year under report. There was an increase of 5 cases as against the number of the year 1889-90. This increase was due to the fact of there being so many lawless characters in the district, owing to the extensive railway works, with whom the police force were ineffectual to cope. Of the 14 cases two were on account of adultery, and 1 on account of an unnatural offence and 5 cases occurred on the railway where works were in progress; 3 were blood feuds, and the remainder culpable homicide for the purposes of robbery, except case No. 9, committed by a police constable, who is now confined in a lunatic asylum.

60. The most serious case was the murder of the Telegraph Signaller, the Hindu waterman, and a traveller at night, at Kach Railway Station, and the plunder of the cash chest. No trace was obtained of the murderers,—and the case has been finally referred for settlement by jirgah for the due enforcement of tribal responsibility.

JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL.

61. Statement M gives the judicial work of the various offices in the Agency during the year and Appendix N, the cases by race.

62. As regards original Civil suits, there is a decrease of 119 cases as compared with last year. There has been an increase of cases in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, but the heaviest increase has been in the Courts of the Tahsildar, Shahrig, and the Munsiff, Sibi; this is owing to the very large number of railway cases during the past year owing to extensive works on the railway. The number of appeals has also increased. There is a decrease in criminal trials. This, however, is not owing to a decrease of crime, as may be seen from Statement N, but from the fact that the police working has not been so satisfactory as during the last year reported on. The number of criminal appeals has also increased owing to the facilities afforded criminals of appealing.

JIRGAHS.

63. During the year a jirgah composed of the leading tribal chiefs was held at Ziarat in August, 1890, and at Sibi in March, 1891, when a large number of intertribal cases were satisfactorily disposed of. A good many local cases were also decided by local jirgahs in the Duki District throughout the year with great advantage to the general peace of the country.

64. At Sibi an old standing feud between two sections of the Marris—the Muhammadans and Sheranis—which has resulted in the loss of several lives on either side, was successfully taken up. The Marri chief and headmen gave hostages for the due settlement of the case, and terms were subsequently come to amongst themselves.

65. The question of the responsibility of the Marris for the due payment of grazing tax, when grazing their flocks in the British districts of Barkhan, Duki, etc., was also taken up and enforced.

THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.

66. In February, 1891, the Political Agent, accompanied by the Marri and Bugti chiefs visited the Sham and Philawagh plains adjoining the Punjab border, to enquire into various complaints regarding encroachment by the Gurchanis, etc., from the Punjab on to their lands The question was fully enquired into, as well as that of the proposed location of mixed posts along the frontier, and the matter is still under discussion with the Punjab Government.

KOHLU.

67. The Zarghuns of Kohlu under their chief, Jalak Khan, brought forward many complaints of oppression on the part of the Marris during the year, and petitioned for the favour of British protection offering to pay revenue in the same manner as in the rest of the Duki District. The history of this small tribe of Zarghuns is not much known, and they have hitherto been greatly overlooked.

It appears that before the date of British intervention in Baluchistan the Zarghuns held the whole of Kohlu, a long upland valley situated on the northern confines of the Marri Hills, about midway between Vitakri and Thal-Chotiali, in the now two British districts of Barkhan and Duki respectively.

About 1876, the Zarghuns were attacked by the Bugtis and almost entirely driven out of Kohlu. The Marris then encroached upon and overran the southern portion of the valley, subsequently founding two villages there, while the Zarghuns were confined to the northern end. Here, too, the Marris are now striving to still further oust the Zarghuns, and to save themselves, the Zarghuns appeal for British protection. The establishment of a Levy post in Kohlu and the proper control of the valley will have the best effect in overawing the marauding tendencies of the Marris, and in completing the pacification of this portion of their frontier. As time goes on, the Marris show a greater and greater desire to swarm out of their native hills into the districts around them. They have already overrun a good part of Barkhan and the adjoining hilly district of Chamalang situated between the Lunis and Zarghuns, and every endeavour must be made to induce them to settle down to agricultural pursuits, but to ensure this it is necessary to keep their lawless propensities in check by the establishment of a firm control in their midst.

CENSUS.

68. In accordance with Government of India orders the first attempt at a Census in this Agency was made through the Tumandars of the various tribes during the cold weather of 1889-90, and the statements marked I, II, and III show the estimated results of the population, village by village. These statements were completed in the beginning of 1890-91

Letter No. 3037 I., dated 30th July, 1889, from the Junior Under Secretary to Government of India in the Foreign Department to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The total population is as follows:—

Sibi Tahsil including Marris and Bugtis	36,688
Shahrig Tahsil	22,247
Duki Tahsil, including Loralai Bazaar	9,004
TOTAL	67.939

69. The regular Census was carried out in all military stations and along the line of Railway throughout the Agency on the fixed date, the 26th February, 1891, but as it was considered inexpedient to excite the minds of the various tribes by a regular census the tribal and village enumeration above mentioned was held to be sufficient, and, as the first attempt of the kind, ever made in the country, was carried out with wonderful ease and success.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement A.

Statement showing the Movements of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, during 1890-91.

Month and Date.	From.	To.	Month and Date.	From.	To.
1890.			1890.		
April . .		Loralai.	Dec. 16th .	Kouraduff . .	Siriah.
May . .		Loralai.	„ 17th .	Siriah . . .	Khojak.
June 22nd .	Loralai .	Smallan.	„ 18th .	Khojak . .	Sibi.
„ 23rd .	Smallan . .	Wani.	1891.		
„ 24th .	Wani .	Ziarat.			
July . .		Ziarat.			
Aug. . .		Ziarat.	Jan. 4th .	Sibi . . .	Mall.
Sept. 16th . .	Ziarat . .	Mangi.	„ 5th .	Mall . . .	Babarwah.
Oct. 7th .	Mangi . .	Kach.	„ 6th .	Babarwah . .	Lehri.
„ 10th .	Kach . . .	Mangi.	„ 7th .	Lehri . . .	Phuleji.
„ 14th .	Mangi . .	Dirgi.	„ 8th .	Phuleji . .	Chattar.
„ 15th .	Dirgi . . .	Khost.	„ 9th .	Chattar . .	Shahpur.
„ 17th .	Khost . . .	Zarghun.	„ 10th .	Shahpur . .	Bagar.
„ 18th .	Zarghun . .	Ali Khan Kach.	„ 11th .	Bagar . .	Dilmurad.
„ 19th .	Ali Khan Kach .	Koh Sinor.	„ 12th .	Dilmurad . .	Jacobabad.
„ 21st .	Koh Sinor . .	Koh Kar.	„ 17th .	Jacobabad . .	Bahadur Khosa Village.
„ 22nd .	Koh Kar . .	Khost.	„ 18th .	Bahadur Khosa Village.	Ghoranari.
„ 23rd .	Khost . .	Shahrig.	„ 19th .	Ghoranari . .	Dade Village.
„ 30th .	Shahrig . .	Nasik.	„ 20th .	Dade Village .	Bukhshali-ka-Garhi.
„ 31st .	Nasik . . .	Wam Tangi.	„ 21st .	Bukshali-ka-Garhi	Sui Post.
Nov. 1st .	Wam Tangi .	Harnai.	„ 22nd .	Sui Post . .	Heran Chowki.
„ 8th .	Harnai . .	Torkhan.	„ 23rd .	Heran Chowki .	Duzd Kushtak.
„ 9th .	Torkhan . .	Razghai.	„ 24th .	Duzd Kushtak .	Dera Pugti.
„ 10th .	Razghai . .	Sinjaur.	„ 25th .	Dera Bugti . .	Tassu.
„ 11th .	Sinjaur . .	Loralai.	„ 26th .	Tassu . . .	Siah Tangi.
„ 18th .	Loralai .	Pathankot.	„ 27th .	Siah Tangi . .	Nalgaz.
„ 19th .	Pathankot . .	Baghao.	„ 28th .	Nalgaz . .	Kalchas.
„ 20th .	Baghao . .	Duki.	„ 29th .	Kalchas . .	Draj Lehr and Bakhsha Bet and back to Kalchas.
„ 25th .	Duki . . .	Dabarkot.	„ 30th .	Kalchas . .	Kund Sunt.
„ 29th .	Dabarkot . .	Jehangir-Ka-Shahr.	„ 31st .	Kund Sunt . .	Makinâla.
30th .	Jehangir-Ka-Shahr	Gumbaz.	Feb. 1st .	Makinâla . .	Kalra.
Dec. 2nd .	Gumbaz . .	Warazai.	„ 2nd .	Kalra . . .	Kalakhôe.
„ 3rd .	Warazai . .	Hosri and then to Gumbaz.	„ 3rd .	Kalakhôe . .	Kahân.
„ 4th .	Gumbaz . .	Ghati Pul.	„ 4th .	Kahân . .	Kamranotak.
„ 5th .	Ghati Pul .	Ismail Khan.	„ 5th .	Kamranotak .	Dahu.
„ 6th .	Ismail Khan .	Paja.	„ 6th .	Dahu . . .	Mohi.
„ 7th .	Paja . . .	Katori.	„ 7th .	Mohi . . .	Taratani.
„ 8th .	Katori . .	Gumboli.	„ 8th .	Taratani . .	Gazi Châh.
„ 9th .	Gumboli . .	Kamari.	„ 9th .	Gazi Châh . .	Thalli.
„ 10th .	Kamari . .	Mandai.	„ 11th .	Thalli . .	Sibi.
„ 11th .	Mandai . .	Mirdad.	March . .		Sibi.
„ 12th .	Mirdad . .	Kouraduff.			
„ 13th .	Kouraduff . .	Khattan.			
„ 14th .	Khattan . .	Kouraduff.			

Statement B.

List of Gazetted Officers for the year 1890-91.

No.	Name, with designation.		Pay.	Pushto and Local allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
1	Deputy Commissioner .	Captain MacIvor .	1,000 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	1,480 0 0	Was in joint charge of Zhob and Thal Chotiali till 7th April 1890.
2	Ditto ditto .	Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.	1,200 0 0	300 0 0	180 0 0	1,680 0 0	Took charge on 7th April 1890.
3	Assistant Commissioner	Lieutenant Cubitt .	600 0 0	...	150 0 0	750 0 0	
4	Ditto ditto .	„ Macdonald	600 0 0	100 0 0	150 0 0	850 0 0	
5	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Rao Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E.	400 0 0	150 0 0	90 0 0	640 0 0	On special duty from 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891.
6	Officiating ditto .	Lala Tola Ram . .	250 0 0	...	90 0 0	340 0 0	
7	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	Kazi Jalaldin . .	300 0 0	...	90 0 0	390 0 0	
8	Tahsildar, Sibi . .	Lala Tola Ram . .	250 0 0	...	...	250 0 0	
9	Ditto Shahrig .	Sheikh Ghulam Nabi .	175 0 0	...	...	175 0 0	On special duty at Lus Beyla, from 19th March 1890 to 23rd March 1891, and then permitted to resign the public service.
10	Officiating ditto .	Munshi Gulzar Khan .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
11	Ditto Sibi . .	Lala Dasu Ram . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	
12	Munsiff . . .	„ Odhondas . .	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement C.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Sale of grain, Sibi	75,000 0 0	60,707 6 1	.....	14,292 9 11
2. Do. do., Shahrig	30,000 0 0	26,378 12 4	.....	3,621 3 8
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	50,000 0 0	46,965 4 3	.....	3,034 11 9
4. Do. do., Bori	90,000 0 0	.....	.....	90,000 0 0
5. Do. do., Barkhan	40,000 0 0	.....	.....	40,000 0 0
6. Miscellaneous	10,000 0 0	42,241 6 10	32,241 6 10	.....
R a. p.				
Thal 21,954 4 8				
Sibi 8,032 5 0				
Shahrig 12,254 13 2				
42,241 6 10				
II.—Excise—				
1. Abkari, Sibi	8,000 0 0	10,755 8 0	2,755 8 0	.....
2. Do., Shahrig	5,000 0 0	5,200 0 0	200 0 0	.....
3. Do., Bori	8,500 0 0	.....	.....	8,500 0 0
Do., Loralai	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....
4. Do., Barkhan	500 0 0	.....	.....	500 0 0
5. Sale of drugs, Sibi	5,000 0 0	5,585 0 0	585 0 0	.....
6. Do., Shahrig	1,000 0 0	1,485 0 0	485 0 0	.....
7. Do., Bori	3,000 0 0	.....	.....	3,000 0 0
8. Do., Barkhan	110 0 0	.....	.....	110 0 0
9. License fees, Sibi	330 0 0	270 0 0	.....	60 0 0
10. Do., Shahrig	240 0 0	230 9 0	.....	9 7 0
11. Do., Bori (Loralai)	480 0 0	390 0 0	.....	90 0 0
12. Do., Barkhan	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Salt and Khar, Sibi	2,000 0 0	2,745 12 0	745 12 0	.....
Salt rock	.....	2,707 0 6	2,707 0 6	.....

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
LOCAL.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue—				
1. Tahsil Establishment, Sibi	8,616 0 0	8,119 12 7	.....	496 3 5
2. Do. do., Shahrig	6,888 0 0	5,467 8 0	.....	1,420 8 0
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali.	5,184 0 0	5,223 7 8	39 7 8	.....
4. Do. do., Bori	4,662 0 0	.....	.....	4,662 0 0
5. Do. do., Barkhan	5,220 0 0	.....	.....	5,220 0 0
6. Carriage of Revenue Grain	.....	.....	.....	.....
Travelling allowances	1,000 0 0	929 14 0	.....	70 2 0
Inams	197 0 0	197 0 0	.....	.....
Flour mill Establishment	4,000 0 0	2,390 8 1	.....	1,609 7 11
Do. Contingencies	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	2,000 0 0
Do. Travelling allowance	300 0 0	325 7 5	25 7 5	.....
Land Revenue Contingencies	3,215 0 0	1,290 2 3	.....	1,924 13 9
II.—Stamps—				
1. Commission on Stamps—				
R a. p.				
Bori 38 4 9				
Sibi 124 8 3	450 0 0	243 6 0	.....	206 10 0
Shahrig 80 9 0				
243 6 0				
III.—Law and Justice—				
1. Munsiff	1,800 0 0	2,074 0 5	274 0 5	.....
2. Do. Establishment	1,272 0 0	1,244 11 8	.....	27 4 4
2A. Civil Court, Sibi	.....	535 8 0	935 8 0	.....
3. Jail Charges	5,645 0 0	3,233 10 2	.....	2,411 5 10
4. Do. pay of Establishment	3,440 0 0	2,764 5 1	.....	675 10 11
5. Travelling allowance	250 0 0	321 10 9	71 10 9	.....
Law and Justice and Judicial Contingencies.	660 0 0	168 15 3	.....	491 0 9

III.—STAMPS—								IV.—REGISTRATION—				
Sibi.								1.—Allowance to Tahsildars—				
1. Non-judicial	900 0 0	831 0 0	.....	69 0 0					R a. p.			
2. Court-fees	8,000 0 0	5,585 10 0	.....	2,414 6 0				Shahrig . .	20 0 0	52 8 0	34 0 0	..... 18 8 0
3. Receipt	500 0 0	611 0 0	111 0 0	.....				Sibi . .	14 0 0			
4. Hundi Papers	5 0 0	8 4 0	3 4 0	.....					34 0 0			
5. Penalties under Stamp Act	75 0 0	51 14 0	.....	23 2 0				V.—CONTINGENCIES—				
								1. Contingent charges		15,730 0 0	14,102 10 2	..... 1,627 5 10
Harnai (Shahrig).								VI.—MISCELLANEOUS—				
								Contribution to studs		1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	....
6. Non-judicial	400 0 0	705 0 0	305 0 0	.....				1. Charges on account of vagrants		300 0 0	188 7 3	..... 111 8 9
7. Court-fees	2,200 0 0	3,497 15 0	1,297 15 0	.....				2. Burial of paupers		.....	.....	....
8. Receipt	200 0 0	344 0 0	144 0 0	.....				3. Keep of Government stallions		4,125 0 0	3,925 11 4	..... 199 4 8
9. Hundi Papers	.....	.....	.....	.....				TOTAL LOCAL		76,006 8 0	54,180 12 1	1,346 2 3 23,171 14 2
10. Penalties under Stamp Act	20 0 0	46 4 0	26 4 0	.....								
								IMPERIAL.				
Bori (Loralai).								I.—ADMINISTRATION—				
								1. Political Agent's pay and travelling allowance.		14,160 0 0	19,773 12 8	5,613 12 8 .....
11. Non-judicial	500 0 0	224 0 0	.....	276 0 0				2. Do. Establishment do.		10,202 0 0	10,063 0 7	..... 138 15 5
12. Court-fees	2,500 0 0	1,926 0 0	.....	574 0 0				3. Assistant Political Agent	do.	9,300 0 0	10,176 10 8	876 10 8 .....
13. Receipt	380 0 0	347 0 0	.....	33 0 0				4. Do. Establishment	do.	4,344 0 0	4,414 8 11	70 8 11 .....
14. Hundi Papers	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0				5. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi,	do.	7,680 0 0	11,480 4 4	3,800 4 4 .....
15. Penalties under Stamp Act	20 0 0	.....	.....	20 0 0				6. Do. Establishment		5,108 0 0	4,793 3 7	..... 314 12 5
								Do. Bori		4,080 0 0	4,100 0 0	20 0 0 .....
								7. Sub-Treasury Establishment, Sibi.		2,016 0 0	1,994 10 6	..... 21 5 6
								8. Do. Shahrig		1,428 0 0	1,428 0 0	....
								9. Do. Bori (Loralai)		1,428 0 0	1,405 15 11	..... 22 0 1
								Travelling allowance		.....	103 0 6	103 0 6 .....
IV.—LAW AND JUSTICE—								10. Police—				
1. Fines and forfeitures, Sibi	4,000 0 0	5,606 15 4	1,606 15 4	.....				(a) Establishment		72,002 5 0	66,350 6 5	..... 5,651 14 7
2. Do. do., Shahrig	1,000 0 0	834 9 6	.....	165 6 6				(b) Clothing allowance		3,060 0 0	3,100 0 0	40 0 0 .....
3. Do. do., Thal-Chotiali	200 0 0	523 13 3	323 13 3	.....				(c) Equipment		240 0 0	240 0 0	....
4. Do. do, Bori	1,600 0 0	.....	.....	1,600 0 0				(d) Contingencies		3,100 0 0	1,782 3 2	..... 1,317 12 10
5. Do. do., Barkhan	200 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0				(e) Travelling allowance		3,000 0 0	1,263 14 0	..... 1,736 2 0
Carried over								Carried over				

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward . .					Brought forward .				
V.—Registration—					II.—Levies—				
R a. p.					1. Political Service and Frontier Service.	2,51,172 0 0	2,30,943 1 2	.....	20,228 14 10
Bori . . 7 8 0					2. Allowance paid to Marri Sirdar in connection with Khattan Oil Works.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0	.....	.....
Sibi . . 67 8 0	240 0 0	145 8 0	.....	94 8 0	3. Postal Service . .	13,152 0 0	13,548 0 0	396 0 0	.....
Shabrig . . 70 8 0					Compensation to Khetrans .	1,800 0 0	150 0 0	.....	1,650 0 0
145 8 0					Frontier Road Establishment .	2,400 0 0	.....	.....	2,400 0 0
					Do. Levy Establishment .	16,800 0 0	15,720 0 0	.....	1,080 0 0
VI.—Miscellaneous—					III.—Buildings—				
1. Cattle Pound . . .	.....	518 1 10	518 1 10	.....	1. Maintenance of Dâk Bungalows	3,908 0 0	3,872 13 5	.....	35 2 7
2. Sundries	100 0 0	944 6 4	844 6 4	.....					
					Total Imperial .	4,33,980 5 0	4,10,303 9 10	10,920 5 1	34,597 0 3
GRAND TOTAL .	3,52,205 0 0	2,28,593 0 3	45,080 7 1	1,68,692 6 10	GRAND TOTAL .	5,09,986 13 0	4,64,484 5 11	12,266 7 4	57,768 14 5

Dated Loralai,
The 15th September, 1891.

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement D.

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90 and 1890-91.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90.				1890-91.				Variations.				Remarks.
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.		Quantity.	Value.	Total.		Increase.		Decrease.		
					Quantity.	Amount.			Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	
Sibi	Rabi	Wheat	22,192 0 0	49,477 13 1			22,865 20 0	51,771 12 10			673 20 0	2,293 15 9	...	...	
		Barley	468 0 0	731 4 0			134 23 4	211 13 6			...	...	333 16 12	519 6 6	
		Mustard	503 20 0	1,376 12 2			125 20 0	415 11 6			...	...	378 0 0	961 0 8	
		Grass	...	1,994 6 0			...	854 6 5			...	1,129 5 5	...	...	
		Miscellaneous	...	205 8 0			...	2,474 13 0							
					23,163 20 0	53,735 11 3			23,125 23 4	55,728 9 3					
	Kharif	Maize	9,365 7 12	13,494 4 1			6,211 21 0	9,315 0 6			...	...	3,153 26 12	4,179 3 7	
		Pulse	169 10 0	465 5 11			207 28 0	571 2 9			38 18 0	105 12 10	...	...	
		Cotton	0 38 4	2 6 3			62 1 14	151 12 11			61 3 10	149 6 8	...	...	
		Moth	16 35 0	40 8 0			20 3 8	44 3 3			3 8 8	3 11 3	...	...	
		Bajri	89 10 0	186 12 5			86 0 0	102 2 0			...	...	3 10 0	84 10 5	
		Kirbi	...	591 14 4			...	164 1 9			...	...	...	427 12 7	
		Til	2 5 0	13 6 5			3 39 0	25 8 1			1 34 0	12 1 8	...	...	
					9,643 26 0	14,794 9 5			6,591 13 6	10,373 15 3					
			Gross Receipts		32,807 6 0	68,580 4 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	66,102 8 6					
		Deduct—Lambardari Allowance.	...	...	...	2,303 11 0	...	...	...	1,901 13 3					
						66,276 9 8				64,200 11 3	...	401 13 9	...	...	
		Add—Grazing Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,538 15 10					
											...	4,538 15 10	...	...	
		Carried over	...	...	32,807 6 0	66,276 9 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	778 4 2	8,635 3 2	3,868 13 8	6,172 1 9	

Comparative Statement of the Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90, and 1890-91—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90. Quantity.	1889-90. Value.	1889-90. Total. Quantity.	1889-90. Total. Amount	1890-91. Quantity.	1890-91. Value.	1890-91. Total. Quantity.	1890-91. Total. Amount.	Variations. Increase. Quantity.	Variations. Increase. Amount.	Variations. Decrease. Quantity.	Variations. Decrease. Amount.	Remarks.
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.
		Brought forward	...	...	32,807 6 0	66,276 9 8	...	...	29,716 36 10	68,739 11 1	778 4 2	8,635 3 2	3,868 13 18	6,172 1 9	
		Miscellaneous.													
		Unclaimed property	...	493 13 11				796 14 6			...	303 0 7	...	...	
		Fines	...	4,007 9 6				5,606 15 4			...	1,599 5 10	...	...	
		Abkari and Maskrat	...	19,215 0 0				16,340 8 0			...	...	...	2,874 8 0	
		License Fees	...	330 8 0				270 0 0			...	...	...	60 8 0	
		Court fees and other stamps	...	9,093 5 0				7,087 12 0			...	...	...	2,005 9 0	
		Salt	...	1,102 8 0				645 12 0			...	...	...	456 12 0	
		Salt Rock	...	...				2,707 0 6			...	2,707 0 6	...	...	
		Khar	...	2,410 0 0				2,100 0 0			...	...	...	310 0 0	
		Registration	...	43 0 0				67 8 0			...	24 8 0	...	...	
		Sundries	...	10 0 0		36,705 12 5		...		35,622 6 4	...	...	...	10 0 0	
		Total	...	...	32,807 6 0	1,02,982 6 12	...	...	29,716 36 10	1,04,362 1 5	778 4 2	13,269 2 1	3,868 13 8	11,889 6 9	+1,379 11 4
Harnai (Shahrig) includes Kuch, Kowas, Quat, and Sangan.	Rabi	Wheat	6,688 3 5	16,235 14 4			7,590 21 14½	17,001 6 0			902 18 9½	765 7 8	...	...	
		Barley	397 31 7	852 14 10			516 35 15	1,039 14 0			119 4 8	186 15 2	...	...	
		Salez Khurda	...	92 7 9			...	438 0 7			...	345 8 10	...	...	
		Bhoosa	4,720 0 0	1,602 0 6			7,893 35 0	2,779 6 10			3,173 35 0	1,177 6 4	...	...	
		Palizat	...	126 15 9			...	122 8 5			...	...	...	4 7 4	
		Tobacco	...	...			...	70 2 7			...	70 2 7	...	...	
		Miscellaneous	...	...			...	802 7 4			...	802 7 4	...	...	
					11,805 34 12	18,910 5 2			16,001 12 13½	22,253 13 9					
	Kharif	Shali ice	4,588 3 0	5,919 15 11			5,439 29 15	6,799 11 0			851 26 15	879 11 1	...	...	
		Jowari	278 2 0	453 1 2			303 11 6½	362 12 2			24 19 6½		...	90 5 0	

		Til	...	...			0 5 11½	0 15 3			0 5 11½	0 15 3	...	...		
		Kangni	...	...			1 10 15	2 8 9			1 10 15	2 8 9	...	...		
		China	...	...			38 4 6	76 3 5			38 4 6	76 3 5	...	...		
		Moong	69 37 7	210 6 4			103 0 6½	347 10 7			33 2 15½	137 4 3	...	...		
		Maccai	742 4 6	1,677 0 5			1,078 2 14	2,178 11 6			335 38 8	501 11 1	...	...		
		Salez khurda	...	...			...	8 1 4			...	8 1 4	...	...		
					5,678 36 13	8,260 7 10			6,963 25 10½	9,776 10 0						
			Gross Receipts		17,484 31 9	27,170 13 0	...	...	22,964 38 7½	32,030 7 9						
		Deduct—Lambardari Allowance.	...	...	...	1,054 15 11	...	...	...	1,431 0 4	...	...	...	376 0 5		
										30,599 7 5						
		Add—Grazing Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,034 2 1	...	8,034 2 1	...	...		
										38,633 9 6						
		Miscellaneous.														
		Abkari and Maskrat	...	7,910 0 0			...	6,685 0 0			...	...	...	1,225 0 0		
		Fines	...	335 2 0			...	334 9 6			...	...	...	0 8 6		
		Court-fees	...	2,415 4 0			...	4,593 3 0			...	2,177 15 0	...	...		
		License fees	...	460 0 0			...	230 9 0			...	...	...	229 7 0		
		Unclaimed property	...	...			...	147 7 10			...	147 7 10	...	...		
		Registration	...	35 0 0			...	70 8 0			...	35 8 0	...	...		
					...	11,655 6 0			...	12,561 5 4	...	...	...	...		
		Total	...	...	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1	...	...	22,964 38 7½	51,194 14 10	5,480 6 14½	15,349 8 0	...	1,925 12 3	+13,423 11 9	
Thal-Chotiali (Duki).	Rabi	Wheat	21,095 23 4	40,877 0 5	...	...	20,756 28 8	39,527 6 7	...	...	...	...	338 34 12	1,349 9 10		
		Barley	5,130 29 8	9,529 5 8	...	...	2,820 12 8	6,337 10 10	...	...	...	...	2,310 17 0	3,191 10 10		
		Bhusa	12,992 6 8	3,150 9 4	...	...	15,956 23 8	7,615 9 10	...	...	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	...	...		
					39,218 19 4	53,556 15 5			39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	...	...				
		Carried over	...	...	39,218 19 4	53,556 15 5	...	...	39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	2,649 11 12	4,540 20 4		

Comparative Statement of Thal-Chotiali District Revenues for 1889-90, and 1890-91—continued.

District.	Harvest.	Kind of grain.	1889-90.				1890-91.				Variations.				Remarks.
			Quantity.	Value.	Total.		Quantity.	Value.	Total.		Increase.		Decrease.		
					Quantity.	Amount.			Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	
			Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	
		Brought forward . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,533 24 8	53,480 11 3	2,964 17 0	4,465 0 6	2,649 11 12	4,540 20 4	
Thal-Chotiali —*contd.*	Kharif .	Jowari	1,690 37 0	1,780 13 8	39,218 19 4	53,556 15 5	2,395 24 10	2,904 13 0			764 27 10	1,123 15 4			
		Bajri	7 20 0	7 6 7			39 35 5	51 15 2			32 15 5	44 8 7			
		Rice	145 17 2	148 13 11			282 6 0	282 2 5			136 28 14	133 4 6			
		Maccai	269 32 0	338 2 8			233 32 0	292 4 0			...	...	36 0 0	45 14 8	
		Moong	2 4 0	4 7 0			5 0 0	10 0 1			2 36 0	5 9 1			
		China	4 21 0	5 1 9			4 0 0	8 0 0			...	...	...	...	
		Salez Khurda . . .	...	1,513 0 1			...	1,948 14 4			...	...	...	...	
		Miscellaneous . . .	...	...			...	702 8 0			...	702 8 0	0 21 0	2 1 9	
		Grazing tax . . .	...	948 2 6			...	12,633 7 1			...	11,685 4 7	...	164 1 9	
					2,060 11 2	4,746 0 2			2,960 17 15	18,229 0 1	...	...	...		
		Gross Receipts			41,278 30 6	58,302 15 7			42,494 2 7	71,709 11 4					
		Deduct—Lumbardari Allowance.	...	...	...	2,828 10 3	...	...	...	2,7 2 5		38 7 10			
		Miscellaneous.				55,474 5 4				68,919 8 11					
		Abkari and Makrat . .	...	234 0 0			...	180 0 0			...	180 0 0	...		
		Fines	...	...			...	523 13 3			...	289 13 3	...		
		Unclaimed property . .	...	...			...	...			...	...	...		
		License fees . . .	...	...			...	390 0 0			...	390 0 0	...		
		Court fees and other stamps	...	...			...	2,497 0 0			...	2,497 0 0	...		
		Registration . . .	...	...			...	7 8 0			...	7 8 0	...		
						234 0 0				3,593 5 3					
					...										
		Total .	...	...	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4	...	...	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	3,901 4 13	21,562 15 8	2,685 32 1	4,753 6 10	16,809 8 10

		Sundries.													
		Cattle Pound Receipt for the whole District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	518 1 10	...	518 1 10	...	...	+167 4 1
		Book transfers unclaimed .	...	...	...	685 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	685 5 11	

Abstract.

Kind of Grain.	1889-90.		1890-91.		Variations.		Remarks.
	Quantity.	Amount.	Quantity.	Amount.	Increase. Amount.	Decrease. Amount.	
	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	Mds. s. ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Sibi	32,807 6 0	1,02,982 6 1	29,716 36 10	1,04,362 1 5	1,379 11 4	.....	
Shahrig	17,484 31 9	37,771 3 1	22,964 38 7¾	51,194 14 10	13,423 11 9	.....	
Thal-Chotiali	41,278 30 6	55,708 5 4	42,494 2 7	72,517 14 2	16,809 8 10	.....	
Sundries by book transfer unclaimed	.....	685 5 11	.....	.....	.....	167 4 1	
Cattle Pound receipts of the whole District.	.....	.....	.....	518 1 10	.....		
Total .	91,570 27 15	1,97,147 4 5	95,175 37 8¾	2,28,593 3 3	31,612 15 11	167 4 1	+31,445 11 10

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

State

Statement showing actual monthly Drawings of

Month.	Salaries of Officers.	Travelling allowance of officers.	Pay of Clerical establishment.	Travelling allowance of clerical establishment.	Pay of Revenue establishment.	Travelling allowance of Revenue establishment.	Pay of Police force.	Travelling allowance of Police force.	Pay of Muneiff's establishment and Sibi Civil Court establishment.	Travelling allowance of Munsiff's Court establishment.	Pay of Sub-Treasury establishment.	Travelling allowance of Sub-Treasury establishment.
1890.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
April . .	2,350 0 0	256 8 0	993 11 4	231 5 0	825 9 8	...	5,632 9 10	119 14 6	316 0 0	5 4 0	238 0 0	...
May . .	2,590 0 0	384 0 0	955 13 0	70 14 0	756 0 0	47 13 0	5,973 3 1	103 12 0	328 9 7	36 15 6	238 0 0	...
June . .	2,350 0 0	747 0 8	1,839 10 11	134 9 0	1,092 9 3	25 13 0	5,973 3 1	.....	338 0 5	60 2 0	367 0 0	...
July . .	3,283 4 0	600 0 0	2,006 1 8	224 1 0	2,764 6 7	127 4 0	5,893 12 5	240 2 6	359 0 0	18 15 6	739 0 0	...
August . .	2,900 0 0	510 0 0	1,536 7 8	1 2 0	1,651 4 10	86 2 6	5,917 3 1	25 9 6	359 0 0	39 3 0	406 0 0	...
September .	3,300 0 0	510 0 0	1,501 2 10	73 2 6	1,520 6 6	125 10 6	5,767 6 7	.....	355 2 1	15 11 3	406 0 0	11 2 0
October . .	4,123 0 10	510 0 0	1,493 3 4	251 3 6	2,027 1 2	19 14 0	5,728 11 1	5 4 0	359 0 0	34 9 0	382 0 0	...
November .	3,969 0 6	510 0 0	1,408 8 0	288 14 0	1,048 14 10	21 4 6	5,743 4 3	300 1 6	359 0 0	14 3 9	350 0 0	...
December .	3,340 0 0	510 0 0	1,503 2 5	206 3 6	1,450 10 4	95 6 0	.....	108 4 3	359 0 0	67 0 6	519 15 10	12 10 0
1891.												
January . .	3,350 0 0	600 0 0	1,456 10 4	133 14 3	2,421 7 6	122 11 6	10,015 0 0	.....	374 0 0	10 9 3	406 0 0	...
February . .	4,226 10 8	600 0 0	1,402 4 11	105 3 6	1,485 11 4	137 3 6	4,900 1 0	269 7 9	373 8 0	13 8 6	405 3 7	18 9 0
March . .	3,350 0 0	661 3 0	1,346 4 0	107 4 5	1,766 10 3	120 11 6	4,776 0 0	91 6 0	374 0 0	5 8 6	371 7 0	60 11 6
Total .	39,132 0 9	6,398 11 8	17,443 0 5	1,827 12 8	18,810 12 3	929 14 0	66,350 6 5	1,263 14 0	4,254 4 1	321 10 9	4,828 10 5	103 0 6

ment E.

the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1890-91.

Pay of Mill establishment.	Travelling Allowance of Mill establishment.	Pay of Jail establishment.	Pay of Levy establishment.	Contingencies.	Commission on Stamps.	Registration to Tahsildars.	*Inams* to Sibi Zemindars.	Keep of Government Stallions.	Clothing Allowance of Police.	Equipment allowance of Police.	Maintenance of Dâk Bungalow.	TOTAL.
R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
166 0 0	131 6 11	246 15 4	23,650 4 4	2,203 0 0								
196 0 0	.....	219 15 4	19,936 6 2	1,312 3 7								
180 8 3	.....	259 15 4	20,093 0 0	963 3 9								
196 0 0	49 8 0	241 0 0	23,708 0 0	1,765 0 11								
243 8 3	.....	234 10 3	20,062 0 0	1,950 12 10								
247 3 7	.....	246 0 0	21,885 0 11	2,320 0 1	243 6 0	34 0 0	197 0 0					
196 0 0	.....	261 0	26,299 6 11	866 9 1	...	...	...	3,925 11 4	3,100 0 0	240 0 0	3,872 13 5	
.....	40 8 0	.....	21,670 8 0	716 10 2								
194 0 0	.....	393 2 6	21,581 13 11	1,815 5 9								
380 0 0	74 12 6	195 15 6	21,840 0 0	2,115 6 6								
195 8 0	.....	218 10 10	21,726 13 5	3,301 15 2								
195 12 0	29 4 0	247 0 0	21,487 11 6	2,435 12 5								
2,390 8 1	325 7 5	2,764 5 1	2,63,961 1 2	21,766 0 3	243 6 0	34 0 0	197 0 0	3,925 11 4	3,100 0 0	240 0 0	3,872 13 5	4,64,484 5 11

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner,
Thal-Chotiali.

Statement F.

Statement showing the Strength of Police Force on 1st April, 1890.

Stations.	Deputy Inspectors, Thanadars.	Moharrir.	Head Constables.			Constables.	Bhishtee.	Sweeper.	Mounted Head Constables.	Sowars.	Railway Jhatput to Sibi.			Foot Sergeant.	Foot Jemadar.	Barkandazes.	Footmen.	Shuttar Sowars.	Total.
			1st Grade.	2nd Grade.	3rd Grade.						Railway Jemadar.	Railway Daffadar.	Railway Sowars.						
Harnai District Police	...	...	...	...	1 Naik 4 Head Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	10	2	25
Sind-Pishin State Railway Police	1 Inspector 1 Dy. Inspector	...	2 2 Havildars	2	2 Naiks	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Loralai Police	1 Thanadar	...	1	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Treasure Guard with Executive Engineer, Sibi Division	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sub-Treasury Guard at Shahrig	...	...	...	1	1 Naik	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dukhi Police	...	...	...	1 Havildar	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sibi Police	2	2	2	5	13	90	1	1	4	17	1	1	26	...	...	...	...	...	165
Thal Police Force	1 Thanadar	...	1	1	...	15	...	...	1 Duffadar	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30
Total	1 Inspector 5 Dy. Inspectors	2	8	13	23	203	1	1	5	26	1	1	26	1	1	10	10	4	342

Statement G.

Statement showing the Strength of Police Force on 31st March, 1891.

District.	European Inspector.	Native Inspector.	Deputy Inspector, 1st Grade.	Deputy Inspector, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Inspector, 3rd Grade.	Sergeant, 1st Grade.	Sergeant, 2nd Grade.	Sergeant, 3rd Grade.	Constables, 1st Grade.	Constables, 2nd Grade	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Camel Sowars.	Farriers.	Umranis.			Total.	Remarks.
															Jemadar.	Duffadar.	Sowars.		
Thal-Chotiali District Police Force	1	1	2	2	2	8	11	22	100	77	5	26	2	2	1	1	26	289	

Statement H.

Statement showing the working of each Police Thana in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Stations.	Cases					Persons					Property.				Remarks.
											Value		Per cent. recovered.	Compensation.	
	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	Stolen.	Recovered.			
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Sibi	142	142	88	88	61·97	208	118	56·73	78	12	3,954 6 5	1,246 14 6	31 8 4	.....	
Harnai	43	43	18	18	41·86	36	21	58·33	9	6	1,272 7 0	190 2 0	14 15 1	.....	
Shahrig	129	129	61	61	47·98	143	99	69·23	44	...	3,640 12 3	832 7 6	22 13 10	104 0 0	
Loralai	52	52	23	23	44·23	31	20	64·51	9	2	4,112 8 6	95 3 0	2 5 0	.....	
Duki	19	19	11	11	57·89	66	11	16·66	6	49	2,272 7 0	1,184 7 0	52 1 11	48 0 0	
Total	385	385	201	201	52·20	484	269	55·57	146	69	15,252 9 2	3,549 2 0	23 4 3	152 0 0	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent, Deputy Commissioner, and Thal-Chotiali.

Statement I.

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890.

Number of Villages.	Names of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.													Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses.					Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.		Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.			

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March 1890—contd.

Number of Villages.	Names of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.												Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses.					Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.		Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.			
												Khojak.																		
6	Ismail Khan .	Pathan .	Kakar . .	Khojak .	606	593	344	247	1,790	422	316	436	1,174	58	9	11	78	780	268	1,048	30	218	441	...	12	1	454	56	153	
	Hindus . .	...	...	...	215	206	100	82	603	50	10	20	80	5	2	3	10	17	18	35	68	...	105	66	...	...	171	...	....	
					821	799	444	329	2,393	472	326	456	1,254	63	11	14	88	797	286	1,083	98	218	546	66	12	1	625	56	153	
												Dehpat.																		
7	Ishag Khan .	Pathan .	Pani . .	Bashadzai .	230	195	73	77	575	171	148	139	458	13	1	4	18	...	84	84	25	61	127	...	6	...	133	3	53	
	Mewa Khan .	Ditto .	Ditto . .	Ditto .	103	84	62	73	322	29	22	36	87	8	2	2	12	4	3	7	4	18	32	4	3	...	39	5	19	
	Hindus . .	...	...	...	19	15	8	5	47	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	10	...	10	15	...	...	25	...	...	
					352	294	143	155	944	204	172	175	551	21	3	6	30	4	91	95	39	79	169	19	9	...	197	8	72	
												Raza.																		
8	Ali Sher . .	Kahsani .	Chandia .	Chandia .	43	25	25	18	111	51	24	50	125	4	2	...	6	102	40	142	...	25	23	...	1	...	24	1	3	
												Sibi.																		
9	Mukhi . .	Hindus .	...	...	357	163	125	64	1,209	43	33	59	135	7	5	75	87	...	34	34	...	38	235	199	...	...	434	75	201	
	Pherumal . .	Mahummadans	...	...	986	374	218	157	1,735	47	24	18	89	10	...	4	14	3	190	193	57	...	268	20	4	...	329	80	38	
					1,343	537	343	221	2,944	90	57	77	224	17	5	77	101	3	224	227	57	38	503	219	4	...	726	155	239	
												Kaisar,																		
10	Janukhan . .	Birohi . .	Ghoramzai .	Bangulzai .	14	12	8	2	36	7	3	10	20	1	...	...	1	...	50	50	1	5	5	...	1	1	7	...	6	
												Kurk,																		
11	Mahummed Khan	Pathan .	Barozai .	Barozai .	35	42	16	24	117	10	4	23	37	16	2	5	23	4	14	18	...	4	15	...	1	...	16	6	6	
	Ismail Khan .	Ditto .	Pani .	Kurk . .	191	194	115	113	613	80	122	120	322	15	4	5	24	8	90	98	5	55	90	...	3	1	94	15	22	
	Bastan . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Margzani .	150	140	98	55	443	95	34	150	279	16	5	12	33	5	50	55	2	40	95	...	2	...	97	12	16	

	Abdul Wahab .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sáfi .	78	68	30	38	214	120	24	150	294	12	...	8	20	10	2	12	4	27	130	...	1	2	133	12	4
		Birhois .	...	Ditto .	224	228	130	98	680	90	100	50	240	7	1	5	13	6	6	12	5	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	64
		Hindus .	...	Ditto .	152	169	86	65	471	24	32	13	69	5	1	4	10	...	10	10	35	...	61	82	...	...	143	...	...
					830	841	475	392	2,538	419	316	506	1,241	71	13	39	123	33	172	205	51	126	466	82	7	3	558	45	112
													Khub.															
12	Akhtiar Khan .	Ditto .	Machi .	Mehruni .	65	55	39	46	205	79	33	67	179	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	32	31	2	2	...	35	1	1
													Gulu Shar															
13	Gulmahummed Khan.	Pathan .	Nodhani .	Guluzai .	215	195	90	84	584	147	80	145	372	12	7	...	19	2	25	2	...	78	139		4	...	143	3	11
		Hindus .	...	...	71	57	42	40	210	15	12	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	29	29	26	...	52	26	...		78	...	...
					286	252	132	124	794	162	92	145	399	12	7	...	19	2	54	56	26	78	191	26	4	...	221	3	11
													Luni,															
14	Aziz Khan .	Pathan .	Luni . .	Badozai .	112	91	64	49	316	108	114	72	294	10	4	...	14	49	11	60	1	30	74	3	1	1	78	14	26
													Mizri															
15	Baloch Khan .	Pathan .	Karkhail .	Mizri . .	71	69	61	38	239	66	72	60	198	5	1	5	11	9	5	62	15	37	63	5	1	4	70	3	11
													Mall.															
16	Hamir Khan .	Birohi .	Pirakzai .	Ghoramzai .	57	45	20	23	145	40	19	74	133	10	3	3	16	15	150	165	1	33	43	...	2	4	49	12	23
		Machis .	...	...	27	20	13	6	66	26	72	36	75	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	2	18	19	2	...	...	21	2	8
	Azmat Khan .	Biloch .	Dombki .	Gorgej .	65	64	30	24	183	63	22	78	163	4	...	2	6	2	...	2	1	41	39	...	1	...	40	6	18
		Sohrani .	Balochs .	...	33	25	16	11	85	41	16	42	99	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	18	18	1	...	...	19	3	10
	Raushan . .	Ditto .	Hara . .	...	85	20	15	18	77	25	21	27	73	2	1	...	3	83	187	270	11	11	15	...	...	...	15	3	6
	Nurmahummed .	Biloch .	Dombki .	Gishkori .	96	68	61	19	244	65	25	97	187	22	1	...	23	145	45	190	1	45	40	...	...	...	40	3	20
	Ditto . .	Ditto .	Gala . .	...	30	22	16	8	76	16	10	33	59	9	1	1	11	50	40	90	3	15	15	3	1	...	19	4	8
					333	264	170	109	876	276	126	387	789	54	7	6	67	295	422	717	20	182	189	6	4	4	203	33	93
													Abstract Mahummadans.															
					4,120	3,160	1,975	1,571	10,826	2,445	1,581	2,626	6,652	304	55	76	435	1,412	1,513	2,925	152	1,057	2,163	45	57	17	2,282	287	633
													Hindus.															
					1,338	616	364	257	2,575	136	89	101	326	18	8	82	108	17	95	112	151	138	463	405	...	...	868	75	201
				GRAND TOTAL .	5,458	3,776	2,339	1,828	13,401	2,581	1,670	2,727	6,978	322	63	158	543	1,429	1,608	3,037	309	1,195	2,623	450	57	17	3,150	362	844

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c, taken over in March, 1890—contd.

Number of villages.	Names of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.												Enumeration of Houses.							Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number swords.	
										The Mari Tuman Khan.																			
1	Nawali Mehurullah Khan.	Biloch	Gazni	Bhawla Nisazai.	30	25	15	8	78	100	40	80	220	15	4	...	19	...	100	100	20	40	40	30	3	6	79	15	30	
	Shahan Khan	Ditto	Ispani	Ispani	80	60	40	25	205	150	60	40	250	10	4	...	14	400	...	400	30	20	60	...	...	...	60	10	80	
	Hyat Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Margeani	80	60	40	25	205	150	80	40	270	15	5	...	20	400	...	400	50	20	60	...	...	...	60	5	80	
					190	145	95	58	488	400	180	160	740	40	13	...	53	800	100	900	100	80	160	30	3	6	199	30	190	
										Kohlu.																			
2	Mir Hazar Khan	Biloch	Nozhandgani	Nozhandgani	100	60	30	20	210	80	10	10	100	14	...	1	15	300	...	300	20	5	40	...	...	...	40	7	40	
	Mir Zean Khan	Ditto	Bijrani	Kundrani	140	100	60	50	350	400	40	60	500	60	20	...	80	1,000	500	1,500	40	30	140	10	4	6	160	50	140	
	Dewkhan	Ditto	Ditto	Pawadhi	200	140	60	30	430	500	100	100	700	40	8	...	48	1,500	1,000	2,500	80	50	80	...	4	...	84	40	120	
					440	300	150	100	990	980	150	170	1,300	114	28	1	143	2,800	1,500	4,300	140	85	260	10	8	6	284	97	300	
										Chamalang.																			
3	Mahummad Khan and Dadali.	Biloch	Mhadani	Mhadani	130	80	60	40	310	400	50	...	450	20	4	..	24	500	209	700	20	...	30	...	2	...	32	10	130	
	Pakar Vadero	Ditto	Mazarani	Mazarani	150	125	100	50	425	200	100	...	300	2	...	...	2	900	200	1,100	150	...	120	...	...	...	120	4	100	
	Jhanda and Dewa	Ditto	Lahrani	Mahammadani	300	200	100	100	700	400	140	200	740	100	20	10	130	1,000	400	1,400	60	100	60	...	20	...	80	40	100	
					580	405	260	190	1,435	1,000	290	200	1,490	122	24	10	156	2,400	800	3,200	230	100	210	...	22	...	232	54	330	
										Kadi.																			
4	Mahummad Dost and Mohbatan.	Biloch	Ispani	Mehkani Lari Kush.	100	60	40	30	230	100	20	20	140	...	...	...	....	200	100	300	20	10	25	...	2	...	27	40	100	
										Phur.																			
5	Tarkali and Gulmahummad.	Ditto	Ditto	Chilgari	120	80	60	40	300	100	40	20	160	10	2	...	12	100	80	180	20	10	40	-	2	...	44	10	80	

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Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—contd.

No. of Villages.	Names of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.												Enumeration of Houses.							Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.	Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	
											Thadri.																		
16	Lalkhan . .	Bijrani .	Phudadini .	Ramkani .	200	140	60	40	440	300	100	80	480	40	7	...	47	600	300	900	40	40	100	...	6	...	106	40	200	
											Mamand.																		
17	Shadian . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sumrani .	40	30	20	10	100	80	20	40	140	15	4	...	19	200	100	300	20	20	20	2	1	4	27	6	30	
											Mun dai.																		
18	Kaku . . .	Biloch . .	Bijrani .	Kahodani .	200	140	60	30	430	300	60	80	440	40	10	...	50	600	300	900	40	40	60	...	4	...	64	30	100	
											Shafeli.																		
19	Batil . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Shaheji .	80	50	20	10	160	100	20	40	160	20	5	...	25	500	300	800	40	20	50	...	4	...	54	15	60	
											Sham and Janat Ali.																		
20	Nehal Khan Mugadin and Wadera Sharhat.	Ditto .	Lahrani .	Khunaliani .	200	160	100	60	520	200	100	200	500	100	20	4	124	1,000	200	1,200	100	100	200	...	40	...	240	100	200	
	Jam Sher . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Gusrani .	100	60	60	40	260	400	200	200	800	100	20	10	130	1,000	400	1,400	60	100	60	...	20	...	80	40	100	
	Nasir . . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sumrani .	100	60	60	30	250	100	20	100	220	60	10	...	70	400	100	500	40	50	60	...	20	...	80	30	100	
					400	280	220	130	1,030	700	320	500	1,520	260	50	14	324	2,400	700	3,100	200	250	320	...	80	...	400	170	400	
											Bahi.																		
21	Tawakul . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Shahani ° .	60	40	40	20	160	100	20	40	160	...	4	...	14	200	100	300	20	20	30	...	10	...	40	40	60	
			Total .	...	4,090	2,830	1,605	1,053	9,578	6,790	1,925	2,160	10,875	937	202	27	1,166	16,700	7,360	24,060	1,455	1,080	2,385	49	210	20	2,664	954	3,510	

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Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—contd.

Number of Villages.	Name of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.												Number of houses.	Enumeration of Houses.					Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	Number of ploughs.		Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.	Number of guns.	Number of swords.	
													Gori di fal.																
9	Gohram Khan Muccadam.	Biloch	Danghi	Nahtani Chakrani.	30	25	20	10	85	40	10	10	60	2	...	...	2	100	150	250	20	5	20	...	2	...	22	15	30	
													Pir Koh.																
10	Jangian Khan Mukadum.	Ditto	Bhutani	Ditto	30	20	10	5	65	40	5	6	51	2	...	...	2	100	100	200	20	4	20	...	2	...	22	10	30	
	Ghazi Khan	Ditto	Mirakzai	Nathani Darak.	120	80	60	40	300	100	20	40	160	8	...	...	8	300	700	1,000	40	50	80	...	5	...	85	50	120	
													Abasi Samni.																
11	Nuhak Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Peshbur	Nathani Chakrani	80	70	40	30	220	100	20	20	140	6	...	...	6	300	400	700	30	10	70	...	4	4	78	30	80	
													Zinkah.																
12	Dost Ali Khan	Biloch	Peshbur	Nathani Chakrani.	40	30	15	10	95	60	20	10	90	3	...	...	3	200	200	400	20	6	30	...	4	...	34	20	40	
	Kaura Khan	Ditto	Kahli	Ditto	50	40	20	10	120	40	10	20	70	4	...	...	4	300	200	500	30	10	40	...	2	...	42	10	50	
	Jaurak Khan	Ditto	Chandarzai	Nathani Darak.	100	80	50	30	260	100	20	40	160	...	...	...	...	200	300	500	50	20	80	...	4	5	89	20	100	
													Gumbaz.																
13	Chakar Khan	Ditto	Niri	Nathani Darak Chakrani.	160	140	60	50	410	100	20	40	160	6	...	...	6	400	400	800	50	30	140	...	4	10	154	50	160	
													Kahan.																
14	Hijat	Ditto	Hechwani	Ditto	40	30	20	10	100	60	10	16	86	6	...	...	6	100	100	200	30	10	30	...	2	4	36	15	40	
													Lap Pati.																
15	1. Mewa Khan 2. Baksh 3. Paiman	Ditto	Zamkani	Nathani Darak.	160	140	80	40	420	200	40	120	360	50	10	...	60	600	600	1,200	60	80	140	...	4	5	149	50	160	
	Dauran Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Shabiani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	100	20	80	200	6	...	...	6	700	500	1,200	40	40	100	...	4	5	109	50	120	
	Kabir Khan	Ditto	Karamzai	Ditto	40	30	20	10	100	50	10	40	100	4	...	...	4	700	200	900	30	30	30	...		...	32			

	Allah Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Miranzai	Ditto	160	140	80	60	440	150	50	100	300	10	5	...	15	800	400	1,200	60	40	140	...	5	5	150	40	160
												Dac Thal.																	
16	Mobarik Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	60	40	20	200	100	20	60	180	6	2	...	8	500	300	800	40	20	60	...	2	5	67	20	80
												Lap Wakhlari.																	
17	Gaurahm Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	80	70	20	30	200	60	10	40	110	5	...	...	5	300	300	600	40	25	70	...	2	...	72	20	80
												Pha Lawagah.																	
18	Berakham	Ditto	Ranezai	Ditto	40	30	15	10	95	60	10	10	80	2	..	...	2	800	400	1,200	20	4	30	...	1	...	31	4	40
												Loti.																	
19	Sirdar Kechi Khan and Sahazal Khan.	Ditto	Khiazai	Shumbani Bugti.	200	150	80	40	470	150	30	60	240	20	5	...	25	800	400	1,200	60	40	150	2	5	...	157	50	200
												Lashkar and Merne.																	
20	Rahim Khan and and Gilakhan.	Biloch	Shumbani	Ditto	200	150	100	50	500	200	40	120	360	20	5	...	25	800	800	1,600	60	60	150	...	4	10	164	40	200
												Geandasi Salori.																	
21	Dalehu and Mitha Khan.	Ditto	Syedani	Ditto	160	120	80	40	400	200	40	80	320	10	5	...	15	100	100	200	80	40	120	...	4	10	134	40	160
												Phailawagh Murgah.																	
22	Ali Mahummad Khan Mukadam and Jalal Khan.	Ditto	Jafrani	Massori Bugti.	300	250	100	50	700	200	40	80	320	30	10	...	40	800	800	1,600	100	50	200	...	4	...	204	50	300
	Shahali Khan Hyat Khan Shahdi Khan	Ditto	Bukshwani	Ditto.	350	300	150	100	900	300	50	120	470	40	10	...	50	100	100	200	100	60	300	...	10	...	310	60	350
												Kharcha.																	
23	Sher Mahummad Khan, Miandad	Ditto	Kariani	Ditto	160	150	60	40	410	100	40	60	200	15	...	...	15	800	800	1,600	80	40	150	...	5	4	159	40	160
												Sham Kalchas.																	
24	Hasilan Khan and Kadir Baksh.	Ditto	Nuhkani	Ditto	160	140	80	50	430	100	40	60	200	10	...	...	10	500	500	1,000	60	40	120	...	2	...	122	50	160

Statement of Census of population and that of enumeration of animals, &c., &c., taken over in March, 1890—concld.

Number of Villages.	Names of Headmen or Maliks.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Animals.												Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses.					Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.	Number of cows.	Number of calves.	Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.		Number of houses.	Number of shops.	Number of masjids.	Number of towers.	Total.			
												Gajrakha.																		
25	Lalloo Khan Jalal Khan Jange Khan	Biloch	Jaskani	Massori Bugti	130	100	60	40	330	100	20	80	200	10	...	...	10	300	300	600	60	40	100	...	4	...	104	40	130	
												Mat Khandir.																		
26	Kaisar Khan Mukadam.	Ditto	Phadlani	Kalpur	250	200	150	100	700	200	50	100	350	30	10	...	40	600	600	1,200	120	60	200	...	10	...	210	50	250	
												Sui.																		
27	Duni Baksh	Ditto	Waneari	Ditto	160	120	80	60	420	100	20	80	200	10		...	10	200	600	800	80	40	120	...	4	...	124	40	160	
												Kuh Damt.																		
28	Udekhan, Amirkhan.	Ditto	Hothiani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	100	20	40	160	10	5	...	15	300	400	700	60	40	100	1	4	20	125	40	120	
												Shadin Asroli.																		
29	Rchilkhan	Biloch	Bakhlani	Kalpur	120	100	60	40	320	80	20	40	140	8	2	...	10	200	300	500	60	30	100	...	4	...	104	30	120	
												Gui.																		
30	Hydarkhan	Ditto	Hamzani	Ditto	120	100	60	40	320	60	20	40	120	8	...	...	8	300	300	600	60	30	100	...	2	...	102	20	120	
												Nae lag Zamurdan.																		
31	Jamolan Murid	Ditto	Pahak	Ditto	60	50	20	10	140	40	10	20	70	2	...	...	2	100	600	700	20	5	50	...	2	...	52	10	60	
												Bhui.																		
32	Hazuri Shahmiri	Ditto	Sandrani	Ditto	150	100	80	60	390	100	30	40	170	10	...	...	10	300	200	500	80	40	100	...	...		102	240	150	

											Mari.																			
33	Naskan Vakhan Shahali.	„	Nandrini	Ditto	160	150	80	60	450	60	20	80	160	25	5	...	30	300	700	1,000	80	50	150	...	4	...	154	50	160
											Landi.																		
34	Shahbaksh Allahyar and Dullah.	„	Pahi	Ditto	60	40	30	20	150	60	20	40	120	5	2	...	7	100	100	200	30	30	40	...	2	...	42	10	60
											Hadmar Panhan.																		
35	Gulzar	„	Baroni Dinari	Jat Bugti	100	80	60	30	270	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	80	10	20
											Dera Bugti.																		
36	Lakhira Jangi	Marhatta	Marhatta	Marhatta	60	40	20	10	130	50	10	...	60	5	...	...	5	50	50	100	30	40	40	...	1	...	41	10	60
											Whole Bugti Tuman.																		
37	Loung and Fattek.	Done	Done	Done	80	60	40	20	200	...	...	...	...	5	2	20	27	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	80
				TOTAL	5,325	4,264	2,520	1,600	13,709	4,450	1,020	2,142	7,612	504	105	25	634	16,390	16,460	32,350	2,180	1,345	4,100	33	175	140	4,448	1,383	5,205
				GRAND TOTAL	14,873	10,370	6,464	4,481	36,688	13,821	4,615	7,029	25,465	1,763	370	210	2,343	34,519	25,428	59,947	3,944	3,620	9,111	532	442	177	10,262	2,699	9,559

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major,*

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement J.

Statement showing the Number of Residents,

Number and Village.	Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-Section.	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS.					NUMBER			
										Cows.			
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks.	Total.
1 Sangan .	Taju Khan .	Barozai .	Musalman	Suni . .	436	309	214	218	1,177	142	97	154	393
				Hindu . .	10	4	3	5	22	...	...	...	...
2 Garmah Kallan .	.....	.....	Ditto .	Khamis .	77	72	75	59	283	38	12	25	75
3 Garmah Khurd .	.....	.....	.....	Mengal .	109	90	93	68	360	26	10	30	66
				Total .	632	475	385	350	1,842	206	119	209	534
4 Babar-Kach .	Doda . .	Quat Khel	Musalman	Panezai Khojak .	34	27	32	15	108	40	20	30	90
5 Kach .	Mahomed Khan . .	Vanechi .	Ditto .	Vanechi .	55	47	26	31	159	80	20	16	116
				Hindu . .	6	2	1	1	10	...	...	...	...
6 Mian Kach	Afzal Shah and Basul Shah .	Musalman	Syed .	Bakhari .	48	47	28	28	151	93	36	55	184
7 Indur .	.....	.....	.....	Hindu . .	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
8 Kot Ali Khan .	Rozai . .	Musalman	Vanechi .	Musalman .	41	32	18	9	100	40	23	28	91
9 Babian .	Bahadur .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	24	18	11	11	64	30	22	20	72
				Hindu . .	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
10 Tilo . .	Jalli . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Musalman .	26	22	8	26	82	54	22	39	115
11 Shahr Pir .	Zalla Khan .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Umrani .	45	30	23	16	114	65	24	55	144
12 Varikha .	Ismail . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	315	263	236	236	1,050	228	99	198	525
13 Sundri .	Sharbat . .	Ditto .	Mikhiani .	Barozai .	41	29	14	16	100	63	37	30	130
14 Belli .	Halil . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Kabal . .	26	21	20	22	89	62	23	29	114
15 Zahrol .	Lalloo . .	Ditto .	Vanechi .	Dadzai .	34	25	18	18	95	43	24	47	114
16 Dah . .	Gulistan . .	Ditto .	Marizai .	Dalamani .	34	35	19	17	105	56	44	34	134
17 Shafa .	Misri . .	Ditto .	Vanechi .	Umarani .	25	21	15	8	69	34	18	27	79
	Saadat . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	...	92	80	49	35	256	64	34	50	148
18 Hasein .	Malak Ali .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Umarani .	51	45	22	24	142	64	50	46	160
19 Gadh Driga . .	Ismail . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	24	20	13	15	72	45	27	33	105
20 Barataka .	Malak Shahin .	Ditto .	Mikhiani .	Aliani . .	43	36	32	15	128	56	40	32	128
21 Ditto .	Malak Adam .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	90	66	49	45	250	123	69	67	259
				Total .	1,060	866	634	588	3,148	1,240	632	836	2,708
22 Gurh Gaza	Malak Kakim .	Musalman	Mikhiaini .	Marizai .	49	38	28	25	139	71	47	37	155
23 Kam .	Mirak and Bagh . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Sarangani .	56	50	46	38	190	79	43	64	186
24 Killa Gasa	Samend . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Bazwani .	26	24	27	16	93	57	35	35	127
25 Kanoha (known as Basti Rahim) .	Mulla Aliff .	Ditto .	Khizrani .	Mullezai .	5	9	6	8	28	24	10	13	47
26 Hoki .	Sharif . .	Ditto .	Mikhiani .	Marizai .	18	15	14	9	56	32	13	7	52
27 Roga .	Zargoon . .	Ditto .	Abdullani .	Ditto .	21	16	10	10	57	27	14	23	64
28 Killa Gurmi	Toti . .	Ditto .	Mikhiani .	Abdullani .	25	40	30	26	148	69	37	46	152
29 Ditto .	Ditto . .	Hindu .	Chavilla .	Khatri .	5	1	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
30 Ghund .	Saadat . .	Musalman	Mikhiani .	Abdullani .	25	18	12	8	63	10	7	14	31
31 Tirur .	Shaik . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Miani . .	26	24	17	14	81	12	...	15	27
32 Asian .	Pista Khan .	Ditto .	Sheikh .	Jallani .	33	26	13	10	82	7	4	16	27
33 Raman .	Mulla . .	Ditto .	Mikhiani .	Abdulla and Miani .	66	62	48	27	203	51	22	75	148
	Hakim . .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Hindu . .	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
				Total .	382	323	252	192	1,149	440	232	345	1,017

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil.

OF ANIMALS.											NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.						Remarks.
Horses.				Camels.			Sheep and Goats.			Donkeys.	Ploughs.											
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camel.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goats.	Total.			Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Fort and Towers.	Total.	Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	
11	...	9	20	...	...	...	11	65	76	9	80½	139	5	8	17	169	1	11	2	56	...	103	Arsla Khan has one English pistol and one rifle, and Tajoo Khan one rifle.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	2	7	11	28	39	2,191	1,607	3,798	171	13½	8	...	1	1	10	...	3	...	31	...	21	
1	...	...	1	49	40	89	2,254	1,566	3,820	61	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	39	These men are not settled in one place.
17	...	11	28	60	68	128	4,456	3,238	7,694	241	122	147	5	9	18	179	1	14	2	111	...	163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	12	18	2	3	2	25	...	...	...	1	...	10	
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	24	24	27	8	16	2	1	4	23	...	...	...	11	...	32	The village is in Babian Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	200	240	3	22	35	3	2	2	42	...	...	...	4	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	122	212	4	4	13	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	3	This village is in Spintangi Illaqua.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	10	30	4	7	14	2	1	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	9	13	...	1	4	18	...	...	...	2	...	8	Ditto.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	51	128	179	12	9	20	...	1	6	27	...	...	...	7	...	11	Ditto.
4	...	3	7	...	...	...	5,152	3,419	8,571	338	90	10	...	...	1	11	...	1	1	42	1	35	Ditto Malik Hussain Shah has one English rifle.
1		...	1	...	...	...	265	133	398	7	10	13	...	2	2	17	...	1	...	3	...	5	This village is in Spintangi Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	13	92	...	8½	17	...	1	1	19	...	...	...	3	...	8	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	147	225	4	15	11	...	1	1	13	...	...	...	5	...	10	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	193	433	...	19	15	...	2	3	20	...	...	...	7	...	13	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	37	147	...	13½	7	...	1	5	13	4	...	...	5	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	109	209	6	19½	19	...	1	1	21	...	...	...	6	...	17	Ditto.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	105	134	239	3	20	18	...	1	3	22	...	...	...	4	...	13	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	141	156	...	7	10	...	1	3	14	...	...	...	6	1	12	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	66	41	107	9	15½	15	1	1	1	18	...	...	...	4	...	4	Ditto.
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	54	302	356	2	39	15	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	15	...	8	Ditto.
19	1	4	24	...	...	...	6,465	5,167	11,632	419	328	280	10	22	41	353	4	2	1	129	2	214	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	264	225	489	20	16	35	...	1	8	44	...	...	...	14	...	6	Gurni Illaqua.
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	55	78	133	9	23	41	...	1	8	50	...	...	...	15	...	14	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	88	118	3	17	26	...	1	2	29	...	...	...	5	...	4	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	6	10	1	3	5	...	1	2	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	1	5	10	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	27	77	6	10	15	...	1	1	17	...	...	...	3	...	2	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	17	34	...	1	2	37	...	...	...	8	...	7	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	35	115	5	7	8	...	1	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	5	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	39	134	...	7	10	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	38	91	3	9	9	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	59	145	10	46	51	...	3	4	58	...	...	...	6	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	Ditto.
4	1	...	5	...	1	1	718	623	1,341	64	160	244	5	13	30	292	...	...	...	57	...	57	

Statement showing the Number of Residents,

Number and Village.	Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Number of Residents.					Number			
										Cows.			
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks.	Total.
34 Garboz	Ismail	Musulman	Mikhiani	Aspani	14	15	7	13	49	28	19	15	62
35 Marpani	Zargoon	Ditto	Marpani	Ditto	28	25	23	23	99	47	35	36	118
36 Khidrani	Murad Ali	Ditto	Mikhiani	Umarzai	66	65	43	39	213	66	54	98	218
37 Tor	Ali Murad	Ditto	Ditto	Akozai	59	49	30	24	162	52	24	43	119
38 Pas Wahai	Walidad	Ditto	Ditto	Umaranzai	24	19	5	5	53	16	1	10	37
39 Aspani	Nubhoo	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	68	65	65	54	252	111	72	85	268
				Hindu	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
40 Londi	Mian Dad	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	12	10	9	8	39	21	12	24	57
41 Nazi	Sadik	Ditto	Ditto	Bazwani	28	25	23	10	86	24	15	22	61
42 Killa Pitta	Gullan	Ditto	Ditto	Marizai	24	25	19	18	86	53	23	41	117
43 Sheikhan	Abdul Wahah and Habib	Ditto	Sheikh Mikhiani	Jallan Naranjani	51	48	30	20	149	38	25	29	93
44 Lal Khan	Kazmat	Ditto	Sheikh	Jallani	14	15	22	10	61	21	16	18	55
45 Killa Mazra	Mazra	Ditto	Mikhiani	Akozai	16	22	15	6	59	21	15	17	53
				Total Harnai Illequa	406	383	291	230	1,310	409	321	438	1,258
46 Gachina	Mobia Alif, Jano, and Mian Khan	Musalman	Mikhiani	Khamis Abdullani Bazwani	152	120	69	66	407	112	62	101	275
47 Nasak	Aziz Ibrahim	Ditto	Ditto	Aspani	41	29	19	22	111	30	17	41	88
48 Chhiyoo	Azoorka	Ditto	Ditto	Abdullani	67	53	42	45	207	136	56	90	282
49 Dargi	Shaik	Ditto	Sarangzai Kakar.	Sezai	4	3	2	2	11	2	...	2	4
50 Kach	Alif	Ditto	Zhobi	Ditto	4	3	4	4	15	3	4	2	9
51 Ragni	Halim son of Yusuf	Musalman	Mikhiani	Bazwani	35	29	17	22	103	35	11	14	60
52 Punga	Latif and Rashid	Ditto	Ditto Sheikh	Akozai Jallani	29	21	18	9	77	14	5	12	31
53 Shahrig	Wasil and Mursil	Ditto	Mikhiani	Umranzai	61	46	23	17	147	33	25	56	114
54 Basti Sheikhan	Payo	Ditto	Sheikh	Jallani	25	20	15	12	72	24	20	25	69
55 Kaloo Tangi	Kaloo	Ditto	Mikhiani	Abdullani	9	7	3	3	22	8	6	5	19
56 Doran Tangi	Doran	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	12	11	3	4	30	8	5	12	25
57 Selas Tangi	Wahah	Ditto	Ditto	Selas	8	5	4	2	19	3	3	2	8
58 Chungi	Mouladad	Ditto	Ditto	Umranzai	18	12	6	5	41	9	14	12	35
59 Amboh	Musa	Ditto	Ditto	Abdullani	23	18	8	7	56	30	8	30	68
60 Shauliza	Basir	Ditto	Vanechi	Chatrizai	7	6	6	4	23	6	4	4	14
61 Khosh	Lalloo Umarshah, &c.	Ditto	Ditto Syad	Sezai Kadian	73	50	23	17	163	39	27	37	103
62 Ghundi and Goshki	Gani and Shaik	Ditto	Sarangzai	Sezai	166	100	56	40	362	30	20	50	100
63 Zarzi	Doran and Ali Mahomed	Ditto	Ditto	Timurzai	320	150	105	110	685	15	15	120	150
64 Ispin Zindi	Pir Mahomed and Baran	Ditto	Ditto	Brahimzai	260	125	50	45	480	25	20	111	156
65 Dizi	Bahlol Khan	Ditto	Panezai	Husain Khanzai	105	78	70	57	310	31	22	48	101
66 Mangi	Wahah Khan Payo Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	218	206	172	149	745	156	80	85	321
67 Mudgorge	Korang	Ditto	Kakor	.....	12	12	12	11	47	...	...	...	...
68 Zaudra	Khabil Khan	Ditto	Panezai	Hamanzai	167	139	122	90	518	2	3	71	76
69 Kowas	Nobin and others	Ditto	Tarin	Darpani Aspani	485	346	257	161	1,249	8	6	131	145
70 Basti Rahmat	Rahmat	Ditto	Panezai	Khwajazai	18	15	13	20	66	...	...	18	18
71 Warchum	Saifah Din	Ditto	Sarangzai	Brahimzai	39	34	27	16	116	5	2	22	29

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil,—contd.

OF ANIMALS.												NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.					Remarks.
Horses.				Camels.			Sheep and Goat.			Donkeys.	Ploughs.						Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camels.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.			Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Forts and Towers.	Total.							
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	8	17	...	1	2	20	...	...	...	5	...	7	Harnai Illaqua.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	80	232	10	15	32	...	1	2	35	...	...	...	11	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	3	35	5	39	54	...	1	14	69	...	...	...	11	...	19	Ditto.
3	...	3	6	...	...	...	2	36	38	3	25	41	4	1	4	50	...	...	...	3	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	4	1	3	15	...	...	...	2	...	5	Ditto.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	94	121	215	4	40	78	1	1	7	87	...	1	...	22	...	25	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	7	12	...	1	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	1	2	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	18	98	4	16	31	...	1	7	39	...	...	...	7	...	5	Ditto.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	66	20	86	5	16	24	...	2	7	33	...	1	...	7	...	9	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	17	...	1	3	21	...	...	...	2	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...	8	11	...	1	4	16	...	...	...	5	...	4	Ditto.
5	1	4	10	...	...	...	426	362	788	37	198	339	9	13	58	419	...	2	...	79	...	93	
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	185	81	266	...	55	69	2	3	8	82	...	1	...	25	...	32	Gachina.
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	120	30	150	6	...	25	...	2	6	33	...	...	...	7	...	4	Ditto.
4	...	...	4	...	...	...	60	70	130	4	45	46	...	1	15	62	...	...	...	15	...	14	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	44	2	1	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	120	3	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	100	50	150	2	7	17	...	2	3	22	...	...	...	6	...	6	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	30	...	6	10	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	4	...	3	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	120	40	160	1	28	35	4	3	2	33	...	...	...	11	1	3	Shahrig.
2	...	...	2	...	...	...	110	40	150	2	12	13	...	2	2	17	...	...	...	8	...	4	Ditto.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	62	...	62	...	4	4	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	Ditto.
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	20	10	30	...	6	9	...	1	2	12	...	...	...	3	...	1	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	...	1	5	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	...	6	8	...	2	3	13	...	...	...	2	...	3	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	40	...	15	12	...	1	1	14	...	...	...	5	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	2	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	154	416	6	19	33	...	4	7	44	...	...	...	10	...	9	Ditto.
5	...	1	6	...	...	...	2,500	4,700	7,200	100	5	70	...	...	1	71	...	...	2	50	...	3	Two rifles are with Sardar Halim Khan.
9	3	1	13	...	...	...	3,000	9,000	12,000	100	20	130	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	100	...	30	
8	1	2	11	...	...	...	2,100	5,300	7,400	55	18	102	...	...	...	102	1	2	...	150	...	20	One pistol is with Pir Muhammad.
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	1,187	499	1,686	18	24	63	...	2	8	73	...	...	...	19	...	4	
16	1	...	17	...	...	...	1,901	484	2,388	43	76	73	...	4	...	77	...	1	1	64	...	28	
2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	226	226	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	6	...	1	
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	962	379	1,341	19	35½	13	...	2	...	15	...	1	...	39	...	11	
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	6	146	65½	195	1	5	...	201	...	...	...	118	...	53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	75	175	...	4	7	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	
5	...	...	5	...	...	...	330	260	590	...	11	14	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	16	...	8	

Statement showing the Number of Residents

Number and Village.	Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS.					NUMBER
										Cows.			
					Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Cows.	Calves.	Bullocks	Total.
72 Khan	Allahdad	Musalman.	Sarangzai	Brahimzai	50	29	19	26	124	2	...	10	12
73 Wam	Mashal	Ditto	Isakhel	Balelzai	30	35	15	18	98	...	...	12	12
74 Garzi	Ikbal	Ditto	Sarangzai	Idamzai	114	86	108	84	392	...	...	57	57
75 Tanzi	Halim	Ditto	Ditto	Sezai	54	53	48	42	197	...	...	30	30
76 Ahmadan	Yasin and Wabah	Ditto	Ditto	Nasirzai	190	166	175	80	611	3	1	81	85
77 Kach	Ahmed	Ditto	Panezai	Brahimzai	42	35	52	29	158	...	...	26	26
78 Kach Zargoon	Sardar Rahimdad	Ditto	Dumar	Sarahzai Nasirzai	399	290	282	159	1,130	14	4	6	24
				Total	3,237	2,332	1,845	1,378	8,792	783	440	1,323	2,546

Persons belonging to Punjab, &c.,

Railway line from Station Fullers Camp to Station Babar Kach.	Musalman	.....	.....	4,651	50	35	3	4,739	...	...	...	...
	Hindu	.....	.....	988	105	46	31	1,170	51	42	...	93
	Europeans and Eurasians	.....	.....	51	16	18	12	97	...	...	...	...
			Total	5,690	171	99	46	6,006	51	42	...	93
			GRAND TOTAL	11,407	4,550	3,506	2,784	22,247	3,219	1,786	3,151	8,156

Cattle, Arms, &c., in the Shahrig Tahsil.

OF ANIMALS.												NUMBER OF HOUSES.					NUMBER OF ARMS.						REMARKS.
HORSES.				CAMELS.			SHEEP AND GOATS.																
Mares.	Colts.	Horses.	Total.	She Camels.	Camels.	Total.	Sheep.	Goat.	Total.	Donkeys.	Ploughs.	Houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Forts and Towers.	Total.	Pistols, English.	Pistols, Country.	Rifles, English.	Rifles, Country.	Swords, English.	Swords, Country.	
1	1	...	2	...	...	...	100	50	150	...	5	30	...	1	...	31	...	...	...	10	...	2	
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	200	100	300	...	6	23	...	2	...	25	...	...	...	10	...	2	
4	4	...	8	...	...	...	727	474	1,201	...	28½	84	...	3	...	87	...	1	...	29	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	600	1,200	...	15	40	...	2	...	42	...	...	...	30	...	14	
6	...	...	6	...	...	...	990	511	1,501	...	40½	100	2	4	...	106	...	...	...	35	...	24	
3	...	...	3	...	...	...	260	140	400	...	13	26	...	1	...	27	...	...	...	15	...	9	
6	...	1	7	...	...	...	2,676	2,650	5,225	530	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	
87	15	5	107	...	...	...	18,751	26,026	44,777	1,057	581	1,280	9	53	62	1,404	1	6	3	810	1	349	

and residing in Baluchistan.

...	...	11	11	...	405	405	...	81	81	1,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The camels belong to Darya Khan, Camel Jemadar, and others and are employed on Khattan Petroleum work.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41	130	...	61	262	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	11	11	...	405	405	...	122	122	1,812	...	81	262	...	...	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	
132	18	35	185	68	466	534	30,816	35,416	66,232	3,640	1,389	2,371	300	110	209	2,990	6	24	6	1,186	3	876	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement of Census of Population and that of Enumeration of

Number of Village.	Name of Malik.	Tribe.	Section.	Sub-section.	Census.					Number of cows.	Number of calves.
					Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Total.		
				Thal	Tahsil.						D
1	Usman and Kamal	Tarin	Umarzai	Umarzai	519	367	165	189	1,240	426	188
2	Mahummad Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzai	77	72	30	21	200	85	31
3	Jalal Khan	Dauranizai Luni	Luni	Shambozai	15	14	8	2	39	26	11
4	Umar Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14	12	10	11	47	33	13
5	Noor Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto and Mirzanzai	13	10	16	6	45	19	13
6	Fazil Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto and Umarzai	49	43	30	29	151	76	41
7	Bangan Sheikh	Ditte	Ditto	Sheikh Morozai	57	60	19	26	162	83	63
8	Khalel	Zarkoon	Zarkoon	Perozai	34	35	19	14	102	82	40
9	Daulalali	Dawrani Luni	Luni	Kana Khel Umarzai	9	7	9	4	29	19	12
10	Fazil Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Shadozai	19	16	16	8	59	32	19
11	Samaudar Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Shamozai	45	40	36	21	142	121	48
12	Nawab Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ghazni	116	92	70	28	306	123	38
13	Misri Khan	Luni	Ditto	Shadozai	47	44	36	28	155	109	54
14	Mir Khan	Dawrani Luni	Ditto	Damalo	64	79	35	38	216	72	53
15	Hassan Shah	Syad	Syad	Chishti	6	7	6	1	20	3	3
16	Azim	Daurani Luni	Luni	Daryozai	23	26	25	17	91	33	31
17	Asad	Zarkoon	Zarkoon	Jamalzai	47	38	21	19	125	68	47
18	Jamalan	Ditto	Ditto	Khedarzai	51	45	31	23	150	69	51
19	Doda Khan	Daurani Luni	Katakkhel, etc.	Katakkhel, etc.,	45	45	38	30	158	87	49
20	Habib Khan	Zarkoon	Zarkoon	Brahimzai	10	13	8	8	39	35	8
21	Shabaz Khan	Tarin	Chotiwal	Chotiwal	83	76	68	50	277	84	54
22	Mahi Khan	Zarkoon	Zarkoon	Brahimzai	28	29	22	8	87	28	21
23	Ghaisi Khan	Daurani Luni	Luni	Kakakkhel, etc.,	86	79	39	23	227	60	35
24	Dowlatali	Kakar	Shadozai	Alijanzai	35	28	20	20	103	43	22
25	Mulla Taju	Zarkoon	Zarkoon	Jamalzai	12	27	12	17	58	92	33
26	Kaim Khan	Dauranzai Luni	Luni	Isazai	181	158	113	104	556	172	132
27	Ismail	Tarin	Lasyani	Khudiani	104	87	69	71	331	81	73
28	Mouladad	Ditto	Ditto	Bahamani	213	165	118	128	624	114	98
29	Bazar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	Alyanzai	130	126	94	72	422	122	73
30	Khala Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	100	67	55	41	263	169	62
31	Mir Haji	Ditto	Ditto	Shahbazai	106	75	49	44	274	104	42
32	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	28	20	15	14	77	21	22
33	Alan Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	196	172	130	97	595	257	138
34	Wazir Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	22	28	18	16	84	17	10
35	Jalal Khan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	116	90	69	60	335	178	66
36	Amir Mahummad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	40	42	31	30	143	67	26
37	Syad Hussain Shah	Syad	Tarin	Chisti	9	13	9	8	39	48	9
				Duki Tahsil Establishment.	30*	5	2	1	38	...	...
				Total	2,779	2,342	1,561	1,327	8,009	3,258	1,729
				Loralai Bazaar	773	115	62	45	995	61	33
				GRAND TOTAL	3,552	2,457	1,623	1,372	9,004	3,319	

Animals, etc., etc., taken over in the Duki Tahsil in March, 1890.

Animals.										Number of ploughs.	Enumeration of Houses.					Number of guns.	Number of swords.	Remarks.
Number of bullocks.	Total.	Number of mares.	Number of fillies.	Number of horses.	Total.	Number of sheep.	Number of goat.	Total.	Donkeys.		Number of houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.			
u	k	i																
264	878	24	...	2	26	507	86	593	93	89	246	6	3	10	265	57	161	
68	184	3	...	...	3	130	20	150	17	23	31	...	...	1	32	5	35	
21	58	1	...	...	1	30	10	40	...	10	2	...	1	1	4	...	6	
12	58	1	...	...	1	20	1	21	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	3	11	
19	51	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	4	...	1	2	7	...	9	
51	168	3	...	...	3	140	60	200	...	25	53	...	1	4	58	11	32	
55	201	2	1	...	3	103	28	131	...	27	23	...	1	3	27	17	29	
15	137	1	...	1	2	2,215	199	2,405	41	7	1	...	1	...	2	1	18	
9	40	1	1	...	2	20	7	27	...	4	2	...	...	...	2		4	
23	74	...	...	...	...	120	24	144	...	11	3	...	1	...	4		7	
49	218	14	2	...	16	450	80	530	...	24	...	...	2	4	6	12	3	*Out of this three are breech-loading rifles.
146	307	4	...	1	5	150	33	183	...	73	10	...	10	3	23	1	84	
71	234	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	1	1	4	1	29	
92	217	4	1	...	5	58	15	73	2	46	30	2	2	3	37	1	46	
15	21	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	
36	100	2	...	...	2	71	8	79	...	18	6	...	1	5	12	3	17	
62	177	10	1	2	13	130	12	142	...	31	16	...	1	1	18	...	31	
78	198	8	1	1	10	110	20	130	...	39	...	...	2	...	2	1	18	
89	225	8	1	...	9	50	11	61	...	44	18	...	1	5	24	2	27	
9	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	3	7	3	4	
100	238	7	1	...	8	50	80	138	2	50	74	1	2	4	81	7	37	
43	92	4	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	21	18	...	1	5	24	1	15	
69	164	12	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	34	1	1	2	6	10	4	55	
60	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	42	...	1	2	45	4	13	
44	169	5	...	...	5	49	93	562	...	22	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	
197	501	12	1	1	14	270	25	295	14	93	149	9	1	5	164	12	84	
132	286	9	...	...	9	80	10	90	...	15	144	...	3	3	150	9	39	
200	412	16	3	1	20	405	129	534	28	100	197	11	3	9	220	31	85	
183	313	10	2	...	12	305	44	349	10	56	195	3	1	3	202	19	90	
79	310	8	...	...	8	200	20	220	2	28	94	2	1	1	98	15	40	
85	231	12	3	...	15	150	14	164	...	36	103	3	2	1	114	9	49	
43	86	3	...	...	3	80	3	83	...	16	19	...	1	...	20	2	12	
159	554	16	...	...	16	1,542	92	1,634	35	106	159	4	2	2	167	18	57	
22	49	3	...	...	3	30	1	31	...	10	16	...	1	...	17	3	13	
122	366	6	1	1	8	410	103	513	12	63	158	4	1	1	164	23	91	
52	145	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	35	41	...	1	1	43	8	40	
12	69	1	1	...	2	120	6	126	...	7	10	...	1	...	11	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	*Out of this ten are Hindus.
2,711	7,698	221	22	11	254	8,415	1,233	9,648	257	1,254	1,875	46	55	92	2,068	332	1,308	
3	79	12	...	2	14	20	176	196	187	2	122	205	...	2	329	6*	25	*Matchlocks.
2,714	7,795	233	22	13	268	8,435	1,409	9,844	444	1,256	1,997	251	55	94	2,397	333	1,328	

CHARLES E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement K.

Statement B showing the number of Murder cases in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1890-91.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CASES					PERSONS					
STATIONS.	Reported.	Admitted.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to admitted.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Per cent. convicted to arrested.	Discharged.	Pending.	REMARKS.
Sibi . . .	3	3	1	1	33·33	1	1	100	...	...	(One is a case of adultery. The accused killed his wife and took refuge under the house of his Sirdar. The Sirdar refused to hand him over to the police. The case will be decided by Jirga).
Harnai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shahrig . .	3	3	1	1	33·33	1	1	100	...	...	
Loralai . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Duki . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL .	7	7	2	2	28·57	2	2	100	...	...	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major,*
Political Agent and Deputy Commissionr, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement L.

List of Serious Crimes committed in the Agency during 1890-91.

No	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties and particulars of the case.	Remarks.
	1890.			
1	21st April .	Adultery and murder.	Mussamut Pango of the Hamzazai clan was suspected of adultery and was murdered by one Dalim, who was living in Kandahar.	The offender has made his way to Kandahar, and the case has been filed at present.
2	14th May .	Murder . .	One Allahditta, mason, was murdered at Mudgorge by some men, names unknown.	The murderers are at large, and no trace of them could be found.
3	19th May .	Unnatural crime and murder.	One Karam Mengal committed unnatural crime with a son of Hadi Mazarani, who saw him and killed the accused with sticks and stones.	The case was put up before the jirga according to the customs of the country, and it was decided that, as accused is dead his father should pay ₹200 to the complainant for the offence.
4	2nd June .	Adultery and murder.	One Sabzal Marri murdered his wife for committing adultery with one Ismail Mazarani Marri and Binatikhan.	The case was put up before the jirga according to the customs of the country, and it was awarded that the accused persons should pay to the complainant one girl in marriage, ₹200 in cash, 2 swords, and one girl, or ₹400 in cash respectively.
5	10th July .	Blood feud .	Badi Sherani was found murdered by the sons of Dost Muhammad, Muhammadani Marri, and some other muccadams owing to the old feud between the two sections. On 15th February, 1891, the Sheranis retaliated on the Muhammadanis by murdering Taghia Muhammadani Marri.	Both the cases were put up before the jirga and settled according to the customs of the country.
6	13th November.	Robbery and Murder.	A signaller, a bhistie, and a passenger were found dead with their throats cut at the Railway Station Kach. The almirah of tickets was also found open, and ₹38-10 in cash missing from it. Iron chain of Post Office door was likewise broken and ₹92 found short.	The Police arrested one Zard Muhammad, a mistri, and a few others on suspicion but released, as there was no proof against them. The Panezai Maliks of Kach have been held responsible and the case put up before jirga. Three months' grace has been granted to them, and if by that time they fail to trace the culprits, the case will be taken up by Jirga again at Ziarat, when the question of compensation will be discussed and decided.
7	7th December.	Ditto . .	Certain thieves committed housebreaking and effected an entrance into one Ramditta's house at Ahmadan, a village near Kach. The culprits shut up the mouths and eyes of Ramditta and his companion Tara, while they were asleep, and fastened them to a charpoy and kept two bags of jowari loaded over them. The men struggled hard to get rid of their loads, but the culprits stabbed Ramditta with a knife on his neck and Tara on his foot. The former died and the latter survived, although severely wounded.	The matter was investigated by Police but no trace of offenders found. The responsible Ahmadan Maliks were called to Sibi, and case put up before jirga. The Maliks applied for three months' grace; and in case of their failure to trace the culprits by this time, the case had to be put up again to jirga at Ziarat, when the question of compensation will be discussed and decided.
8	8th December.	Murder . .	One Ghani Afghan was murdered at a distance of half a mile near tahsil building, Harnai.	The suspected murderers in this case are Khorasani Afghans, who are still at large, and no trace of them yet found. Matter reported to Agent to the Governor General (*vide* this office No. 608 of 17th February, 1891).

List of Serious Crimes committed in the Agency during 1890-91—contd.

No.	Date.	Nature of offence.	Parties and particulars of the case.	Remarks.
9	18th December	Murder . .	Rursingh constable murdered one Amarsingh Constable, both attached to Political Agent's Treasure Guard.	The case was tried by First Class Magistrate, Sibi, and committed to the Sessions Court. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death on 29th December, 1890, but on his appealing the High Court altered the sentence of Sessions Judge to that of transportation for life. He was sent to Shikarpur Jail where he was found mad. He is now in the Lunatic Asylum at Hyderabad, Sindh.
10	28th „ .	Ditto . .	An Arya Samaj priest and one of his pupils were found murdered between the Cantonment limits of Loralai and hills called Sour Range.	The proceedings in this case were taken up by Zhob's officials, and Agent to the Governor General informed of the fact.
	1891.			
11	29th January .	Ditto . .	One Gulab, a coolie on the Railway Works near Harnai, killed another coolie by name Yasin.	The murderer was arrested and tried by First Class Magistrate. The prisoner having been found guilty the Sessions Judge sentenced him to death. He appealed to High Court; and as this was rejected, he was hanged to death on 4th April, 1891.
12	2nd February .	Ditto . .	Three Oryanis murdered on Meran Khetran of Kohlu.	The case was put up before jirga, who awarded that the accused should give to the heirs of deceased ₹500 in cash, one sword, and one gun with a girl in marriage. This award was agreed to by the parties concerned, and confirmed by Political Agent.
13	15th ditto .	Blood feud .	Doda Sherani Marri retaliated on the Muhammadanis by killing one Taghia Muhammadani.	This case is indentical with No. 5. It was put up before jirga, and case settled according to the custom of the country.
14	28th March .	Ditto . .	One Alihan, Sowar of the Lasianis, had been beaten by one Paindkhan Marpani. The Lasianis were thus on their watch to retaliate, when, on 28th March, 1891, one Kamalkhan Lasiani struck Paindkhan with a stone made him senseless. The Marpanis hearing, in their turn, rushed to the spot and retaliated upon the Lasianis with the result that thirty-seven men were wounded on both sides, and one Paindaw on the Lasianis side ultimately died of wounds.	Case was put up before jirga who decided that securities of ₹4,000 and ₹5,000 be taken from the Lasianis and Marpanis, respectively, to be forfeited if peace was broken by the parties.

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

Statement M.

Statement of Judicial work of the various Officers in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1890-91.

Officers.	Civil Suit.		Execution of decrees.	Criminal Trials.		Remarks.
	Original.	Appeal.		Original.	Appeals.	
Deputy Commissioner, District Judge, and Sessions Judge.	...	12	...	8	8	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai . .	2	2	...	3	...	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi . .	72	11	57	118	18	
Do. Do., Duki .	161	...	30	40	2	
Tahsildar, Sibi	199	...	108	108	...	
Do., Shahrig	219	...	56	118	...	
Munsiff, Sibi	587	...	177	88	...	
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	6	...	1	...	...	
Do., Duki	37	...	2	19	...	
Do., Sinjawi	7	...	...	3	...	
Total .	1,290	25	431	505	28	

Statement N.

Statement showing the number of Criminal and Civil Cases in the different Tahsils, decided according to the nationality of the accused or litigants during 1890-91.

Names.	Criminal.			Civil.				Remarks.
	Versus natives of India.	*Versus* natives of the country.	Total.	Between natives of India only.	Between natives of India and natives of country.	Between natives of the country only.	Total.	
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali (Original).	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	
Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali (Appeals).	7	1	8	8	...	4	12	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai (Original).	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai (Appeals).	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (Original).	102	34	136	47	9	16	72	*136 include original cases and appeals.
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi (Appeals).				11	...	...	11	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki (Original).	24	16	40	126	22	13	161	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki (Appeals).	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Tahsildar, Sibi . . .	59	49	108	152	15	32	199	
Do., Shahrig . .	88	30	118	178	17	24	219	
Munsiff, Sibi . . .	78	10	88	494	55	38	587	
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi . .	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	
Do., Duki . .	1	18	19	...	5	32	37	
Do., Sinjawi .	2	1	3	5	2	...	7	
Total .	370	163	533	1,028	126	161	1,351	

CHAS. E. YATE, *Major*,
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

APPENDIX C.

No. 2509, dated 2nd September 1891.

From—Captain H. M. TEMPLE, Political Agent, Kalat,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Administration Report for the year 1890-91 of this Agency.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1890-91.

1.—ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Captain H. M. Temple, B.S.C., held charge of the Agency throughout the year.

Appendix 1 shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

2. There were several changes in the subordinate administrative staff of the Agency during the year under report. Munshi Najaf Ali, Native Assistant, in the Bolan Pass, had been only three months in charge of his office, when he was appointed Native Attaché to the Political Agent, in charge of the Ex-Amir Muhamad Yakub Khan. He left for Dehra Dun on the 2nd July, 1890.

3. Khan Bahadur Aladad Khan was appointed to succeed him as Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass. He assumed charge of his duties on the 20th September, 1890.

4. From the 3rd July to the 9th September, 1891, the Head Clerk of the Bolan office remained in charge of the current duties. Lala Udho Das, Tahsildar on the Khan's lands, was transferred to the Bori Tahsil, and Lala Tola Ram was sent to the Khan's lands. The latter assumed charge of his duties on the 15th July, 1890. Lala Tola Ram was transferred to Sibi and Lala Khillu Ram succeeded him from Dera Ghazi Khan on the 7th October, 1890.

5. A list of the gazetted officers in this district is attached. (*Vide* Appendix II.)

2.—REVENUE.

(*a*).—*Receipts.*

6. The sum collected by this Agency during the year under report amounted to R69,285-14-9, as detailed below :—

.....	Water-rate.	Extra cess.	Total.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Kalat lands	52,770 10 2	1,673 12 7	54,444 6 9
.....	Excise.	Fines, &c.	Total.
Bolan	14,000 0 0	841 8 0	14,841 8 0
		TOTAL . .	69,285 14 9

7. The receipts on the Kalat lands have fallen from R96,525 in 1889-90, to R54,444-6-9 in 1890-91.

8. The decrease in the revenue was due chiefly to two causes. In the previous year the receipts were swelled by the collection of sums which were in arrears. Secondly, there was a want of water in the latter year in the Nur-wah and Sir-wah Canals. They are both subsidiaries of the Begari canal. During the year under report the water-rate assessment amounted to R63,746, while in the year 1890-91 the assessment amounted to R79,945. In the year 1889-90, all outstanding balances were realised, while a sum of R10,035-8 was remitted to the zemindars, chiefly owing to the failure of water in the desert and other canals.

9. The receipts in the Bolan have increased from R6,567 in the year 1889-90 to R14,841 in the year under report.

10. The excise contract in the Bolan was sold for R14,000, as it was expected that work on the Bolan Railway line would be undertaken during the year.

11. There is a slight decrease in receipts under the head of fines, etc. This decrease was due to there being no Magistrate in the Bolan for about three months.

(b).—Expenditure.

12. As explained in the last year's Administration Report, the pay of Political Agent and his establishment, etc., as well as the expenses incurred on the tribal, postal, and telegraph services were debited to the heading "Imperial."

13. The pay of the Native Assistant and his establisment, etc., was defrayed from the Quetta assigned revenues.

14. The moiety of the pay of the Tahsildar and his establishment was paid from the Baluchistan miscellaneous land revenue. Other expenses in connection with the collection of the revenues on the Kalat lands were borne by the Bombay Government.

3.—Sanitation and Health.

15. This subject will, no doubt, be separately dealt with, *in extenso*, in the General Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon at Quetta. However, speaking generally, the health in the district during the year under report was good. No epidemic disease appeared in the Agency.

16. The Assistant Surgeon, at Kalat, remained in camp with the Political Agent, Kala from the 1st April, 1890, to the 15th June, 1890, on his way back to Kalat. He was most in useful treating surgical cases among the native population of the country through which he marched, which is far distant from any other efficient medical aid. He travelled through Panjuk, Mishk, Nurgama and the Zehri country. From the 15th June, to the end of the year the Assistant Surgeon remained at Kalat.

17. A sum of R10 was paid monthly from the Bolan Bazaar municipal funds to the Railway Hospital Assistant at Hirokh, in return for the services he renders to the police and the levies in the Pass.

4.—Judicial.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass during the year under report—

Description of Cases.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending on 31st March, 1891.
Civil cases	204	189	15
Executions	23	23	...
Criminal	59	56	3
Miscellaneous civil and criminal cases	133	133	...
Total	419	401	18

19. There was a decrease in the number of the cases instituted during the year under report as compared with the last year, owing to the decrease of the population in the pass, and the delay in the appointment of an officer in the pass from 3rd July to 20th September, 1890. Munshi Najaf Ali exercised the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, and Khan Bahadur Aladad Khan those of a First Class Magistrate.

20. The Political Agent disposed of judicial cases relating to the Bolan as below—

Original side.	No.	Appellate side.	No.
Civil	4	Civil	1
Criminal	3	Criminal	*nil*

21. On the extension of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal and Civil Justice Law to the Bolan Pass, from the 19th April, 1890, the Political Agent, Kalat, was granted the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge in the Bolan Pass.

Heinous Crimes.

22. Four murder cases occurred during the year under report, as detailed below—

(*a*) In the beginning of April, 1890, a report was received to the effect that Murad Khan Chotai, of Kirta, had been murdered, together with the wife of Murad Ali Jalambani, on the ground that they had committed adultery. The murderers were relatives of the woman. As the occurrence had taken placewithin the limits of the Bolan Pass, where the Baluchistan regulations had been introduced, and as it was customary in the country to put persons discovered in adultery to death, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan directed that this

and similar cases should be dealt with by the Political Agent in accordance with the provisions of section 13 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation. The Agent to the Governor General further observed that in settling the punishment, if any, to be awarded, the Political Agent should give due weight to any extenuating circumstances, such as the custom of the country, the circumstances of the particular case, etc. In accordance with the instructions received from the Agent to the Governor General, the case was heard in the month of June, 1890, in the presence of a Council of Elders (Sardars Assad Khan, Yar Muhamad Kurd, and Sheikh Abdul Rahim). From the evidence produced for the prosecution it appeared that prior to the crime there had been previous suspicion on the part of Murad Ali, the husband of the murdered woman, as to her infidelity. On the night of the occurrence, Murad Ali was absent from his house on irrigation work and Khair Khatun, his wife, taking advantage of this, left her dwelling. Kutab Khan (one of the accused) was the first person who discovered that Khair Khatun was away. He gave information of this to Bakshi and Chutta, the other two accused persons. These men then went together and found the two murdered persons lying down in a wheat field at about midnight. On this, Chutta seized Murad Khan, and Bakshi killed him with a sword, while Kutab Khan tried to seize Khair Khatun, but she escaped. They then went to the house of Khair Khatun, but she was absent; she, however, came after a time and confessed her guilt. Bakshi then hanged her, the other two accused remaining outside the house at the time. The elders, after due consideration, gave an opinion to the effect that they thought that Murad Khan committed adultery with Khair Khatun, as he was found at night close to the house of the accused; that it was hardly conceivable that Bakshi would have killed his sister without good reason; that no enmity had been shown to have existed between the accused and the murdered persons, and that both Husaina, the father of Khair Khatun, and Murad Ali, her husband, thought that she was killed in accordance with local custom. The elders were of opinion that the three accused were equally guilty as to the murder of Murad Khan, and that Bakshi murdered Khair Khatun, the other two being close by at the time but not assisting. In the opinion of the Political Agents Bakshi was guilty, of two murders, and Chutta and Kutab Khan of aiding and abetting in one murder. In awarding punishment it was borne in mind that the murder of both parties in such cases is not looked upon as a reprehensible crime by the people of the country with whom such acts in the like case have always been and are now customary. The accused did not think that they had committed a crime at all, and they were supported in this opinion by the popular voice of the country. Under these circumstances, and with a view to gradually teaching the tribesmen to have more respect for human life without shocking their prejudices, the Political Agent sentenced Bakshi to two years' rigorous imprisonment, while Chutta and Kutab Khan were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under section 13 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.

(*b*) On the 5th August, 1890, a report was received from the Native Assistant, in the Bolan Pass, to the effect that Khuda Baksh, a Mengal, was found murdered near Dazan. He had been entrusted with the charge of some goat belonging to several men of the Hirokh bazaar. Mahim Khan, a Mengal, was suspected of the crime. Both he and the goat, 40 in number, were traced to Mastung, where he had sold the animals. Mahim Khan was arrested and brought back to the Bolan. Mahim Khan confessed before the Political Agent that he committed the murder by striking Khuda Baksh with a stone and a stick, as he thought that Khuda Bakhsh had taken a goat of his. As the murder took place near Dazan in the Bolan, the Agent to the Governor General directed that the case should be tried under sections 13 and 14 of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation. On the 8th October, 1890, the case was referred to the Council of Elders (Sardar Saleh Muhamad Mengal, Mir Afzal Khan, Kurd, and Bahawal Khan, Satakzai). The elders, after hearing the accused Mahim Khan, Mengal and the witnesses were of opinion that Mahim Khan was guilty of the murder of Khuda Bakhsh and of carrying off and selling 40 goats which were under the charge of Khuda Baksh. The Political Agent, agreeing with the opinion of the elders, found Mahim Khan guilty of the murder of Khuda Bakhsh as well as robbery, and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

(*c*) On the 8th of November, 1890, a report was received from the thanadar of Mach, to the effect that a murder had taken place at Mach. Gulaba, the murderer, had fired a pistol at Bhogan, a prostitute, who died on the spot. The offender was arrested by the police. On the 10th December, 1890, the First class Magistrate in the Bolan Pass committed Gulaba, the accused, to the Sessions Court. He confessed to the crime but pleaded, in extenuation of his guilt, that he had maintained Bhogan for several years past and had spent all he had on her; he had also abandoned his relatives for her sake, notwithstanding which, when his money failed, she not only would not admit him into her house, but abused him.

23. The cause for the crime was, in this case, unquestionably jealousy and anger occasioned by the infidelity of Bhogan. Gulaba was found guilty under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and in view of the extenuating circumstances, the accused was sentenced to transportation for life.

(*d*) During January, 1891, a report was received from the Native Assistant in the Bolan to the effect that one Abdul Rasul Muhamad-shahi of Mastung had murdered Jawahir, a mali at Mach, and wounded two other persons on the 22nd January, 1891. The accused was arrested on the spot by the police and levies. One of the wounded persons died shortly afterwards in the Hirokh hospital. The First Class Magistrate in the Bolan Pass committed Abdul Rasul, the accused, to the Sessions Court on the 12th February, 1891.

24. The case was under trial in the Sessions Court when the year closed. Further particulars, as regards this case, will be noted in the next Administration Report.

5.—Police.

25. The strength of the Police in the Bolan Pass was, when the year closed, as follows :—

	District.	*Railway.*
Deputy Inspector	1	...
Sergeants	2	2
Constables	12	12
Sowar	1	...

26. The supervision of the Police in the Pass was as usual entrusted to the District Superintendent of Police, Quetta District. The report as to the working of this force will be made by that officer in his report. The numbers of the district police in the Pass were reduced, during the year under report, by the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, on the recommendation of the Committee that assembled at Quetta on the 14th June, 1890, to consider the question of the redistribution of the police in the Quetta-Peshin and Bolan districts. One first class police thana was only sanctioned for the Bolan Pass.

6.—Tribal Levies.

27. Owing to the reduction in the strength of the Police in the Pass, the levies in the Pass were called upon to take up the duties of the Police, and, in consequence, a redistribution of this force was considered necessary. A proposal for the redistribution of the men in the Pass was submitted to, and sanctioned by, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. Speaking generally, the levies in the Pass behaved admirably during the year under report, assisting the police wherever their assistance was required. A levy clerk was sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General for the office of the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.

7.—Municipality.

28. The financial condition of the Bolan Municipality was little improved during the year under report. The total receipts amounted to R5,646-11-7, and the expenditure to R5,471-6-11. A balance of R4,546 was in hand when the year closed.

8.—Education.

29. An elementary school was opened at Rindli during the year 1889, when the average attendance of the boys was fair, but in the year under report the average attendance of the pupils decreased much owing to the removal of the shopkeepers, and, in consequence, the school was closed.

9.—Horse-breeding Operations.

30. A sum of ₹1,121-9-8 was spent for the keep and feed of 3 Government stallions, which covered 103 mares. The result from the coverings of 1888-89, was 19 colts and 12 fillies. Several mares were in foal when the year closed. New stables for the accommodation of the Government stallions were constructed at Jhal and Shoran. The cost of the buildings was borne by Sardars Kaisar Khan Magassi and Sirdar Khan Rind.

31. During the year under report 20 horses were castrated by the Government salutri.

10.—Political.

32. (*a*). The movements of the Khan of Kalat. The Khan was at Bhag till the 7th June 1890. On the 9th June 1890 the Khan arrived by rail *viâ* Harnai at Siriab, where he was met by Sir Robert Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor General, accompanied by the Political Agent, Kalat, Lieutenant Archer, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and the Sarawan and the Jhalawan Sardars. On the 10th the Khan proceeded to Mastung, where he remained up to the 6th November 1890. He left Mastung on the morning of the 7th November 1890 and arrived at Kolepur on the evening of 8th November 1890, whence he started by a special train for Rindli. The Khan remained encamped up to the 1st January 1891 at Dhadur, when he left this place for Gandawa, where he was when the year closed.

33. (*b*). As reported in paragraph 10 (*b*) of the last year's report this important case was finally settled by the Jirgah that sat at Ziarat on the 23rd August 1890. The decision which had been given by the Kazi of Humayun was upheld, and arrangements for the repayment of the sums due by the plaintiff to the defendant were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. After adjusting all the items of expenditure and receipts the members of the Jirgah were of opinion that a sum of ₹16,713 was due to the defendant from the plaintiff. Another sum of ₹8,730 was found to have been advanced by Sardar Yar-Muhamad Kurd to the plaintiff on the security of the Mir Bagh lands. Thus a total sum of ₹25,443 was due from the plaintiff to the defendant and Sardar Yar Muhamad Kurd. For the repayment of this sum the Jirgah proposed that the lands of Mir Bagh with 14 divisions of water should remain in charge of the Political Agent, Kalat, as heretofore. The Political Agent, it was settled, should pay ⅔rds of the gross income to Sardar Yar Muhamad Kurd, and ⅓rd to Mian Khan, in liquidation of their dues. It was also decided that, as soon as Sardar Yar Muhamad's loan of ₹8,730 had been liquidated, the total produce of the water and Mir Bagh lands should go to Mian Khan, and after the satisfaction of his claims the Mir Bagh property should be made over to the Shahwani Sardar. A settlement was at the same time made as regards some minor points in dispute. Since the decision the gross income of the Mir Bagh lands has been paid to Yar Muhamad and Mian Khan, as proposed by the Jirgah.

Sardar Muhamad Khan Shawani,
versus
Mian Khan Shawani.

34. In paragraph 10 (*j*) of the last year's report it was stated that the Khidranis had again disturbed the peace about the close of the year, in consequence of which the Khidrani Sardar was placed under surveillance at Quetta. On the 3rd September 1890 two letters from Mir Gauhar Khan Zarakzai and Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal were received, to the effect that the Khidranis had agreed to pay ₹6,000 as compensation for the murder of Murad Khan and Muhim Khan, Shahizai Mengals, and that they would give up two swords. It was requested that Sardar Kamal Khan might be allowed to proceed to Zehri in order to arrange for the payment of the money. As it was necessary to take such steps as were possible to ensure the *bona fides* of the settlement and to see that it was not merely an arrangement on paper, Sardar Kamal Khan, the Khidrani Sardar, was summoned and his case was discussed. He agreed that Muhamad Raza, his uncle, and Karim Baksh, his nephew, should remain as hostages if he were allowed to go and arrange for the execution of the Jirgah settlement. On the 27th November 1890 a letter was received from Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal to the effect that a Kafila of the Mengal tribe going towards Sind had been attacked by the Rahzanzais, a section of the Khidranis, who killed two Mengals and wounded one. The Mengals, it was added, had collected and intended to take revenge for their losses, but Sardar Shakar Khan had prevented them. The real offenders were Kupu, Dinu, and Juku, Rahzanzai Khidranis. As the suspected persons were respectable men of the tribe and could not be apprehended in the absence of the Sardar of the tribe, Kamal Khan, the Khidrani Sardar in custody at Quetta, was released on the 4th December 1890, and Muhamad Raza and Karim Baksh, the Sardar's uncle and nephew, were detained at Sibi as hostages.

(*c*) Dispute between the Khidranis and the Mengals.

35. On furnishing an agreement for the execution of the Jirgah settlement, and for the capture of the suspected persons of the Rahzanzai Khidranis, Kamal Khan was allowed to proceed to his home.

36. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan decided that the case should be heard by the Sibi Jirgah. The Jam of Las Beyla and Mirgauhar Khan had become, in the meantime, responsible for the attendance of the parties.

37. Mir Gauhar Khan Zarakzai, with the Khidrani Sardar and other headmen of the Khidranis, came to Sibi accordingly on the occasion of the Jirgah. Sardar Shakar Khan Mengal, with the headmen of the Mengal tribes, except Muhamad Khan Muhamadzai, Hasson Khan Pahlwanzai, Alam Khan, and Esa Khan, Shahizais, attended the Sibi Jirgah.

38. The Sibi Jirgah referred the case to the arbitration of Sardars Shakar Khan Mengal, Mirgauhar Khan Zarakzai, Mir Ibrahim Khan Mengal and Mir Esa Khan Mengal.

39. The arbitrators after discussion came to the conclusion that a decision had to be given on the following four points:—

(1) the blood-money payable by the Mengals;
(2) compensation for the blood of two Shahizais payable by the Khidranis;
(3) the return of the plundered property by both the parties;
(4) compensation for the blood of Kalandranis and the loss of property, which took place after the settlement of the Shahizai Mengal murder case.

40. The arbitrators decided as follows:—

(1). The sum of ₹5,500, on account of the blood-money of the Khidranis, should be deducted from the sum of ₹6,000 payable to the Shahizais by the Khidranis, on account of compensation for the murder of two Shahizais.

(2). The Khidrani Sardar should pay to the Shahizai Mengals the sum of ₹500 remaining payable by the Khidranis. He should also give up two swords to them.

(3). The sum of ₹2,100 deposited by the Mengals should be credited to the Government as a fine.

(4). The Mengal Sardar should pay the sum of ₹400, as a fine, being the balance of the fine imposed on the Mengals by Government, and ₹100 as compensation for the wound received by a Khidrani woman.

41. As regards the restoration of the property of the parties, it was borne in mind that if it be decided that the plundered property should be restored in kind to the respective owners, many difficulties would be experienced. First of all, some animals belonging to the Khidranis had been sold by the order of the Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency, and the sale proceeds had been deposited with the Political Agent, Kalat. It was impossible to restore this property in kind. Secondly, during the two years which had passed, some animals would have died and some would have been slaughtered. In the third place, the return of the property in kind to their respective owners could not possibly be effected unless some trustworthy Government official were specially deputed for some period to Wad or some other place to make restitution of the property on oath. There was no official who could be sent to Jhalawan then on this duty, which would have occupied months. It was, therefore, decided that compensation for the property and the wounds of the parties concerned, as shown in a statement prepared by Mir Dost Muhamad Kurd, should be awarded to the respective parties accordingly.

42. Compensation for the property and the wounds of the Mengals reached a total sum of ₹1,672-8, as per detail below—

	₹	a.	p.
Cost of plundered property together with cash	772	8	0
Compensation for the wounds of the two Mengals	900	0	0
TOTAL	1,672	8	0

43. The estimated value of the property and compensation for the wounds of the Khidranis amounted to ₹4,632, as detailed below:—

	₹	a.	p.
Value of the property plundered and cash	3,232	0	0
Compensation for the wounds of the four Khidranis	1,400	0	0
TOTAL	4,632	0	0

44. After the deduction of ₹1,672-8 from ₹4,632 due to the Khidranis, the remaining sum of ₹2,959-8 was to be paid by the Mengals to the Khidranis in the following instalments:—

	₹	a.	p.
At once	500	0	0
Within four months	2,459	8	0
TOTAL	2,959	8	0

45. The sum of ₹985, being the sale proceeds of the sheep sold at Karachi, was to be given to the Khidranis.

46. As regards the weapons of the parties, it was settled that Mir Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai, and Mir Ibrahim Khan should, on their return to the Jhalawan country, effect an interchange of the weapons between their respective owners.

47. The Mengal Sardar Shakar Khan was held responsible for the payment of both the value of the property of the Mengals and also the compensation for the blood of the Shahizai Mengals to the persons concerned. In the same manner, the Khidrani Sardar was made responsible for the satisfaction of those Khidranis who were subjected to loss and had received wounds. For the maintenance of the peace in their respective tribes, security was taken from each of the Sardars. For the settlement of the fourth point, *viz.*, compensation for the blood of certain Kalandranis, it was arranged that Mir Gauhar Khan, Zarakzai, and Mir Ibrahim Khan, Mengal, should be nominated as arbitrators. This outrage took place on the Sind-Kalat border, but in Kalat territory. Three of the Khosas were killed and two were wounded. Certain Jakranis who attacked them escaped. The cause of the feud was a dispute as to land. The police of the Upper Sind frontier district succeeded in the capture of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad and twelve other Jakranis, who were sent for trial to the Court of the first Class Magistrate, Jacobabad. This course was adopted in the first case, as the Sind Court would award far heavier punishments than could be given by any Jirgah; and it was desirable that a stop should be put, if possible, to violent crimes of this nature. After recording the proceedings in the case, the first Class Magistrate arrived at the conclusion, on the 8th July 1890, that the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution was sufficient to warrant his committing the case to the Sessions Court for trial, and he, therefore, recommended to the District Magistrate that the case should be referred to Elders under the Frontier Tribes Regulation of 1872. Meanwhile, the Jagir of Dadpura, which had been granted to Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan, Jakrani, was suspended by order of the Commissioner in Sind. As proposed by the first Class Magistrate at Jacobabad, Mr. Steele, the Deputy Commissioner, referred the case to a Jirgah of the Buluch Sardars. The following Sardars and heads of Baluch tribes assembled in Jacobabad on the 1st August 1890 to adjudicate on the feud between the Khosas and the Jakranis: (1) Wadera Sardar Khan, Rind, (2) Wadera Sohrab Khan, Dombki, (3) Nawab Shahbaz Khan, Bugti, (4) Mir Ali Murad, Sundrani, (5) Ghulam Ali, Burdi, (6) Lashkar Khan, Jamali, (7) Rahim Khan, Khosa, (8) Khan Bahadur Mehran Khan, Khosa, (9) Miro Khan, Dombki, and (10) Mahar Ali Khan, Khosa. Manjhi Khan, the principal person on the side of the Khosas did not attend personally at the Jirgah on account of illness nor would he consent to send any representative on his behalf. Finding Manjhi Khan inexorable the members of the Jirgah, with the assistance of the heads of the Khosa tribes living in the Jacobabad district, went through the various details of the feud and gave their decision on the 16th August. Out of thirteen members of the Jakrani tribes accused by the Khosas as having participated in the attack, the Sardar found only the following seven Jakranis guilty and acquitted the remaining six Jakranis:—

(d) Dispute between the Jakranis and the Khosas.

(1) Bagh Ali, son of Iso.
(2) Miran Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan.
(3) Rajo Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Dad Muhamad Khan.
(4) Baghlo, son of Yar Muhamad Khan.
(5) Phatu, son of Kher Muhamad.
(6) Tajo, son of Kher Muhamad.
(7) Barkhurdar, son of Tangai.

48. A fine of ₹4,950 was imposed on these seven Jakranis. Two girls, one a daughter of Muhamad Ali, son of Yar Muhamad Jakrani, and the other of Khan Muhamad, son of Kher Muhamad Jakrani, were to be given to the sons or nephews of the two murdered men in satisfaction for the murder of Kalati Khan, and Mir Muhamad, son of Manghi Khan.

49. Out of the fines imposed, the following amounts were to be given as compensation to the men stated below, for the injuries received by them:—

		₹
1	Maluk, son of Rindli Khosa	800
2	Umed Ali, son of Haibat Khosa	750
3	Manjhi Khan, son of Hadit Khosa	500
4	The son of KalatiKhan along with one maiden	500
5	The son of Mir Muhamad along with one maiden	500
6	Atur son of Shaho Khosa	200
	TOTAL	3,250

50. A sum of ₹300 was with the Khosas when they were attacked. This amount was also to be paid to the Khosas from the fine imposed, as it was alleged that it had been carried away by the Jakranis.

51. One gun, one sword, and one pistol belonging to the Khosas were carried away after the fight by the Jakranis, who were to restore the identical arms which they admitted that they had taken away.

52. To maintain the peace it was proposed that in future either party committing a breach of the peace would be liable to give two girls and ₹1,000 in cash as compensation for each murder, and every member of such party would also be liable to pay a fine of ₹500 as an additional penalty.

53. As the Jirgah's decision was given in the absence of the aggrieved party, the Khosas could not be got to agree to the settlement arrived at by the Jacobabad Jirgah. In order to prevent a breach of the peace the tahsildar was ordered to obtain security to the extent of ₹5,000 from Manjhi Khan Khosa, pending the final settlement of the feud. On the 25th September 1890 Manjhi Khan died at his village owing to the injuries he had received at the hands of the Jakranis when they attacked the Khosas. The Khosas then claimed compensation for the murder of Manjhi Khan, and to prevent a further outbreak, Ramon Khan, the nephew of Manjhi Khan, was asked to give security to the extent of ₹5,000, which he did. The Political Agent informed the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier District, that the Khosas had asked for compensation for the murder of Manjhi Khan, observing at the same time that the claim seemed to be a fair one. As to this claim the Deputy Commissioner replied that he did not propose to take any action, as Manjhi Khan had died some six months after the fight. In December 1890 another outbreak of this feud occurred, one Jakrani being killed, while one was wounded. The affair took place within Jacobabad limits. Three Khosas, residents of Gate Lukman in Kalat territory, were arrested, and they were committed to the Sessions Court at Shikarpur. No orders were passed by the Sessions Court before the year closed.

54. As reported in paragraph 10 (*m*) of the last Administration Report, another settlement of Zehri affairs was arrived at. In accordance with this settlement the Political Agent proceeded to Zehri, accompanied by the young Chief, Sardar Yusuf Khan, Assad Khan, the Chief of the Sarawans, Yar Muhamad Kurd, and Rasaldar Mir Sobbat Khan.

(*e*) Management of the estate of Yusuf Khan, a minor Sardar of Jhalawan.

55. The Political Agent left Jhatpat on the 1st April 1890 and reached Kotra, a village at the mouth of the Mulla Pass, on the 11th April 1890. Sardars Yusuf Khan, Assad Khan, Yar Muhamad Kurd and Rasaldar Mir Sohbat Khan joined him at Panjuk on the 7th April 1890. On the 14th April 1890, accompanied by the Sardars (except Sardar Assad Khan (who was dangerously ill), the Political Agent left Kotra for the Zehri country and arrived at Nurgama on the 22nd April 1890. All the Zehri Sardars were summoned there.

56. As no settlement could be arrived at Nurgama, the Jhalawan Sardars were brought in a body to Quetta on the 19th May 1890. After much discussion they requested that Gauhar Khan might be sent back as their Sardar, and might be handed over to them on their security and responsibility. Gauhar Khan agreed to refer all disputes to the Political Agent in future, and not to settle them by fighting and force, and he also agreed to appoint Muhamad Khan, son of Pasand Khan, his brother, as a vakil with Political Agent, to represent all cases calling for settlement. The matter was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General for final orders. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan then held a Darbar to which all the Jhalawan Sardars concerned, Gauhar Khan, Yusuf Khan, Pasand Khan, and the Sarawan Sardars, were summoned. At the request of the Jhalawan Sardars, and on the recommendation of the Sarawan Sardars, the following arrangements were made for the better settlement of Jhalawan affairs:—

(1), Gauhar Khan was allowed to go back to manage Jhalawan affairs until Sardar Yusuf Khan was of age.

(2), Mir Pasand Khan and his son Muhamad Khan were to remain with the Political Agent as hostages.

(3), Sardar Yusuf Khan was to be educated in the Aligarh College.

(4), Mir Pasand Khan and Muhamad Khan, while with the Political Agent as hostages, were to be paid ₹150 per mensem out of the ₹300 allowed by Government for the Jhalawan Sardar.

(5), The expenses of Sardar Yusuf Khan were to be defrayed out of the balance of ₹150 of the allowance sanctioned for the Jhalawan Sardar.

(6), Gulzar Khan, the tahsildar at Zehri, was to return to his substantive post in Duki.

(7), This arrangement was to stand for one year; if at the end of that time Mir Gauhar Khan had done well and the Jhalawan Sardars concurred, Mir Pasand Khan could be allowed to join him. If, on the contrary, Mir Gauhar Khan did not do well, the whole settlement of Jhalawan affairs would have to be reconsidered.

57. Mir Gauhar Khan, accompanied by the Jhalawan Sardars, proceeded to Zehri at the end of June 1890, and Mir Pasand Khan and Muhamad Khan remained at Quetta with the Political Agent, Kalat.

58. At the end of the month of October 1890, Sardar Yusuf Khan, accompanied by two servants, was sent to the Aligarh College, where he is still. He has passed the examination of his class with credit, and is reported to have made satisfactory progress in his studies. The Principal of the College is much pleased with his conduct.

59. In March, 1891, Mir Pasand Khan was allowed to join Mir Gauhar Khan on the request of Gauhar Khan made while at Sibi.

60. Besides the abovementioned important cases many minor political cases were disposed of during the year under report. A list of the cases is enclosed (*vide* Appendix III).

11.—Miscellaneous.

61. During the week ending the 16th May, 1890, information was received of the death of Syad Aurang Shah. The death of the Syad is much regretted. He was one of the most reliable and influential men in Baluchistan. The present head of the Syads is Chiragh Shah, but Bahar Shah the eldest son of the late Aurang Shah, now sits in Jirgahs as one of the leading Sardars. Chiragh Shah seldom appears anywhere.

62. An establishment of four tapedars had been formerly sanctioned for measuring the lands belonging to the Khan in Kalat territory watered by the Sind canals. This establishment was found in practice to be altogether insufficient for the efficient performance of the measuring work. As the revenue on the Kalat side of the border depends entirely on the timely measurement of the crops, the sanction of Government was obtained for the entertainment of an additional establishment of five tapedars, *i.e.* an establishment of nine tapedars in all. The pay of these men was consolidated and increased to ₹28 each per mensem inclusive of travelling allowance and contingent expenses, with a view to the securing of an accurate record of the areas irrigated in Kalat territory.

12.—Railway.

63. The Bolan Railway line was completed during the year under review. It was proposed to open the line for traffic between Rindli and Quetta when rain floods appeared and most seriously damaged the line in the upper part of the Pass. The line had been made on a permanent basis between Hirokh and the Kotal. It had, however, been laid either in or very close to the bed of the stream. In parts it was entirely washed away by the floods and has not since been thoroughly repaired. With a view to discovering a line which should possess easy gradients and be safe from floods, and which should be short as well, a survey party was sent into the Mashkaf Valley; and it is said that a line has been found as far as Hirokh, which would, if constructed, meet all requirements.

The Bolan Military road was also much damaged by the floods between Mach and Kolepur. The repairs were pushed on vigorously.

13.—Taccavi Advances.

64. A taccavi advance of ₹1,000, made to certain Kurds to improve the Allahdina karez at Marv on the 10th May, 1889, from the Quetta treasury, was refunded into the treasury on the 28th January, 1891, together with interest amounting to ₹86-5-7 at the rate of 5 per cent.

65. A taccavi advance of ₹800, sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department in October, 1889, for the improvement of a karez at Mungachar belonging to certain Mengals in Government service, in the Bolan Pass, was drawn from the Quetta treasury

on the 28th May, 1890. The Mengals agreed to repay the advance within one year. Measures will be adopted to recover the amount by the 29th May, 1891.

14.—Forests.

66. There are no reserved forests in the Bolan Pass or in the Kalat Agency. The Pass is very thinly wooded. Near Dazan, however, a considerable amount of wood grows within easy reach, and a large supply of firewood could be obtained in the vicinity of Bibinani.

15.—Public Gardens, etc.

67. The floods caused by the heavy rains during the months of July, and August, 1890 did great damage to the fruit trees. A number of trees which had been growing at Mach for many years past, and which had attained a considerable size, were uprooted and carried away by the stream. During the year under report every possible endeavour was made to improve the state of the gardens. Mango trees and plantains were sent for from the Punjab and planted in the Rindli Garden, where they are flourishing. Arrangements have been made to send for some fruit trees obtained from Ranikhet by the Forest Officer at Quetta. Great attention has been given to the improvement of the gardens. Many Malta oranges were successfully grafted. They are doing well, especially at Rindli. During the year a sum of ₹1,691-6-6 was spent under the head Public Gardens out of the Bolan Bazaar fund. Efforts have been made to raise forest trees at Bibinani and Kirta, besides Mach and Rindli.

16.—Post Offices.

68. There are now only three post offices altogether in the Pass—

1. Hirokh. | 2. Mach.
3. Rindli.

69. The Hirokh Post Office delivers letters as far as Sperzand, and the Mach Post Office delivers letters at Lalaj. The Rindli Post Office delivers letters from Ibrahim Baran to Lalaj. The post is despatched from the post offices in the Bolan Pass on alternate days.

70. During the year under report the mail which left Quetta on the 27th August, 1890, for Kalat, and which was due on 29th August, 1890, at Kalat, and the mail which left Kalat on the same day, *i.e.*, 29th August, 1890, for Quetta, were both robbed near Laghani, a hill between Mungachar and Kalat, at 6 A.M., and at noon on the 29th August, 1890, respectively. The mails on search were subsequently found, but the bags had been cut open and a parcel for Kalat containing four pieces of Kanawez (silk) worth ₹200 was missing. A robbery of the mail containing ordinary letters due at Kalat on the 8th November, 1890, took place near Purdoo, between Mungachar and Kalat, on the 7th November, 1890. Endeavours were made to arrest the offenders. Safar Khan Langoo, the uncle of Sardar Khan Muhamad, was suspected of complicity in the robbery of the mail containing the parcel of Kanawez silk. He was consequently summoned to Mastung and called upon to indicate the offenders or to pay the value of the robbed parcel. He asked for six months' grace to search for and arrest the offenders, on the ground that all the Brohis had left for Kachhi and consequently he was unable to find out the robbers. His request was granted and a written bond was taken to the effect that, if within the period fixed he failed to produce the robbers, he would pay ₹200 to Government as the value of the Kanawez. Mir Rasul Bakhsh Raisani gave security for Safar Khan and agreed that, if Safar Khan failed to produce the robbers within the period fixed or to pay ₹200 in default, he would forfeit a sum of ₹200 to Government.

71. Since the robberies took place, Jemadar Abdul Karim has been doing all he could to arrest Bingo, a Jatak, who is supposed to have committed the robberies. A telegram was received on the 22nd March, 1891, from Abdul Karim, to the effect that he had at last arrested Bingo's brother, Khair Muhamad. Bingo's brother was kept in custody at Kalat. Instructions were issued to the postal Jemadar to send the prisoner under proper guard to Mach, where he would be most carefully kept. The year closed while endeavours were being made to arrest the thieves and to arrange to bring the prisoner in question to Mach.

Telegraph Service.

72. There were several railway telegraph offices in the Pass when the year commenced, but in the month of October, 1890, some of the offices were abolished. At present there are five telegraph offices in the Bolan in the following places :—

Kolepur. | New-bank.
Hirokh. | Kirta.
Rindli.

73. The Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, whose headquarters are at Mach, has to send telegrams for despatch to Hirokh, where the nearest office is, a distance of six miles.

74. The telegraph arrangements between Quetta and Kalat were most satisfactory during the year, as no reports were received regarding the interruption of the line or any damage done to it.

18.—Geological Survey.

75. On the 16th April, 1890, while marching from Sariab to Darwaza, a specimen of mineral bitumen was brought to Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India. On his testing the specimen given to him as far as his resources allowed, he declared that it resembled precisely the dried up petroleum residues of Khatton. Babu Kishan Singh, Sub-Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, was deputed to survey the country west and south from Darwaza to Robdar. A show of oil was brought to notice during the progress of the survey, near Robdar. This locality is too inaccessible to give much promise of profitable working, but is important when taken in conjunction with Kirta. As a place to make a preliminary trial boring, it is much less favourable than Kirta.

76. The Agent to the Governor General deemed it advisable to get a scientific opinion on the value of a coal seam found at Digari, and Mr. Oldham, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, was deputed to give his opinion as to the value of the find. The Political Agent enquired from the Superintendent if there was any prospect that Government would take up the working of the seam. In reply, he stated, that the amount of coal available did not seem to him sufficient to justify the large capital outlay which would be required if the coal was to be worked by Eurepean methods, and he expressed an opinion that he did not think there would be any objection to allowing Bahawal Khan Satakzai, who first pointed out the existence of the coal, to work it on his own account, though he did not anticipate that Bahawal Khan would be able to do so at a profit.

77. Bahawal Khan was recommended to the Agent to the Governor General by the Political Agent, Kalat, for the grant of permission to excavate the coal on his own account. The recommendation met with approval, and Bahawal Khan commenced mining operations accordingly.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

ANNEXURE I.

Movements of the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Year 1890-91.

April, 1890.

1st	Khanpur to Jacobabad.
2nd	Halt at Jacobabad.
3rd	Jacobabad to Rohjan.
4th	Rohjan to Khanpur.
5th	Khanpur to Tambu.
6th	Tambu to Panjuk.
7th to 10th	Halt at Panjuk.
11th	Panjuk to Kotra.
12th and 13th	Halt at Kotra.
14th	Kotra to Pir Chatta.
15th	Halt at Pir Chatta
16th	Pir Chatta to Paniwand.
17th	Paniwand to Hatachi.
18th	Hatachi to Hasoi.
19th	Hasoi to Pashta Khan.
20th	Pashta Khan to Mishk.
21st	Halt at Mishk.
22nd	Mishk to Nurgama.
23rd to 30th	Halt at Nurgama.

May 1890.

1st to 12th	Halt at Nurgama.
13th	Nurgama to Pindran.
14th	Pindran to Kapota.
15th	Kapota to Kalat.
16th	Kalat to Manguchar.
17th	Manguchar to Amanulla.
18th	Amanulla to Paringabad.
19th	Paringabad to Quetta.
20th to 31st	Halt at Quetta.

June 1890.

1st to 7th	Halt at Quetta.
8th	Quetta to Bostan, and from Bostan to Siriab.
9th	Halt at Siriab.
10th	Siriab to Quetta.
11th to 30th	Halt at Quetta.

July 1890.

1st to 31st	Halt at Quetta.

August 1890.

1st to 20th	Halt at Quetta.
21st	Quetta to Dasht.
22nd	Halt at Dasht.
23rd	Dasht to Mastung.
24th	Halt at Mastung.
25th	Mastung to Quetta.
26th	Quetta to Ziarat.
27th to 31st	Halt at Ziarat.

September 1890.

1st to 11th	Halt at Ziarat.
12th	Ziarat to Tangi.
13th and 14th	Halt at Tangi.
15th	Tangi to Quetta.
16th to 30th	Halt at Quetta.

October 1890.

1st	Halt at Quetta.
2nd	Quetta to Mastung.
3rd to 31st	Halt at Mastung.

November 1890.

1st to 6th	Halt at Mastung.
7th	Mastung to Dasht.
8th	Dasht to Hirokh.
9th	Hirokh to Mach.
10th	Halt at Mach.
11th	Mach to Bibinani.
12th	Bibinani to Kirta.
13th	Kirta to Rindli.
14th to 22nd	Halt at Rindli.
23rd	Rindli to Sibi.
24th	Sibi to Quetta.
25th to 29th	Halt at Quetta.
30th	Quetta to Sibi.

December 1890.

1st and 2nd	Halt at Sibi.
3rd	Sibi to Rindli.
4th and 5th	Halt at Rindli.
6th	Rindli to Sibi.
7th	Sibi to Jacobabad.
8th	Halt at Jacobabad.
9th	Jacobabad to Rindli.
10th to 31st	Halt at Rindli.

January 1891.

1st	Rindli to Sibi.
2nd	Sibi to Jacobabad.
3rd	Jacobabad to Jhatpat.
4th to 13th	Halt at Jhatpat.
14th	Jhatpat to Ahmedpur.
15th to 31st	Halt at Ahmedpur.

February 1891.

1st to 23rd	Halt at Ahmedpur.
24th	Ahmedpur to Jacobabad.
25th	Jacobabad to Sibi.
26th to 28th	Halt at Sibi.

March 1891.

1st to 31st	Halt at Sibi.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX II.

List of the Gazetted Officers in the Kalat Agency.

No.	Name, with Designation.		Pay.	Special or Local allowance.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Total.	Remarks.
			₹	₹	₹	₹	
1	Captain H. M. Temple	Political Agent ...	1,200	100	180	1,480	
2	K. B. Aladad Khan ...	Native Assistant, Bolan	250	...	90	340	Took charge on the 20th September, 1890.
3	Lala Khillu Ram ...	Tahsildar, Khans Lands	150	...	...	150	Took charge on the 7th October, 1890.

H. M. TEMPLE, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX III.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	194	Mahammad Khan, son of Wadha, caste Hodwar.	Hason, caste Shejee, of Khair Mahammad Gola.	Claim for ₹50 on bond .	Dismissed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
2	171	Dost Mahammad, son of Sher Mahammad, caste Airi.	Jafar Khan Jemadar and Esa Jai-Nashin, of the Khan of Kalat.	Assault . . .	A compromise was effected.
3	179	Rahimdad, son of Mahmud, caste Dehwar.	Guldad and Jumma, caste of Haranli.	Public safety . .	Dismissed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
4	187	Badal Khan, through Zarin.	Dur Mahammad Khan and Khan Mahammad Khan, sons of Faiz Mahammad, Kurd.	Ditto . . .	A compromise was arranged.
5	162	Musa and Khushhal, of Dasht Pingo.	Balif Khan, Kurd . .	Possession of a plot of land situated at Pingo.	At the request of the plaintiff the case was filed.
6	135	Ali Khan, son of Umar, Umrani.	Jamal Khan and others, of Nasirabad.	Claim for the payment of the value of the trees damaged.	A compromise was effected.
7	203	Bazari Mal, Shop-keeper .	Ruchal Mal . . .	Claim for the satisfaction of ₹244.	The plaintiff was directed to sue the defendant in the Court of the Naib of Nasirabad.
8	193	Taj Muhammad . .	Laungo and Fakir Mahammad, Shoranzai.	Claim for ₹70, being the wages of the clearance of the Zangi Karez.	The case was decided through the arbitration of Nawab Batejan, the Khan's Vakil, who awarded ₹50 to the plaintiff.
9	213	Miskan, son of Sahib Khan Khosa.	Faqir Baksh, son of Babar Khan Khosa.	Claim for the possession of a land at Mammal.	A compromise was arranged.
10	33	Jumma Jamali . .	Safar Khan Jai-Nashin .	Assault . . .	The Naib of Nasirabad reported that a compromise was effected.
11	3	Ismail Khan, Chutai .	Abdul Rahim . .	Compensation for the breaking of teeth.	A compromise was effected.
12	140	Mehr Ali, son of Edu Lehri.	Taj Mahammad, son of Aladad Lehri.	Claim for the damage done to the band of land situated at Narmok.	Sardar Dost Mahammad decided the case as follows:— The plaintiff agreed to forego two-thirds of the loss suffered by him, and the defendant agreed to pay for one-third of the loss from his wheat crop.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91—continued.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	11	Shiran Kambrani . .	Muhammad Khan Shahwani.	Claim for a mare . .	The case was filed on receipt of a report from the Tahsildar of the Jhalawan country to the effect that the plaintiff had received back his mare from the defendant.
14	106	Mir Wali Muhammad Mirazai.	Dad Muhammad, Gulam Balok.	Claim for the possession of a plot of land.	Sardar Khan Rind decided the case in favour of the plaintiff.
15	131	Murad Muhammad and Malik Zarif Shamazai.	Naukar, son of Hussain Khan Muhammad Shahi.	Claim for the damage done to standing crops.	A compromise was effected through the exertion of Mir Murad Khan, Raisani.
16	56	China Khan, Shawani .	Muhmamad Baksh, Shawani	Claim for payment of R50 paid in mortgaging a plot of land in the Deh of Rustam in Kachhi.	A compromise was effected.
17	154	Rohan Khan, through Sardar Muhammad Khan, Shawani.	Shero Khan, Shawani .	Dispute as regards a plot of land.	A compromise was effected.
18	268	Shahdad, son of Khan Dauran.	Haji Khan, son of Alayar Khan, Rodanzai.	Possession of land in Deh Godi.	A compromise was effected.
19	...	Muhammad Azim Khan, Raisani.	Mian Khan, Saidzai Bangulzai.	Possession of land situated at Deh Dandur.	Sardar Assad Khan gave up his claim to the land as Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, withdrew his claim as regards pre-emption of the land.
20	155	Mir Sobbat Khan, Risaldar, Bangulzai.	Sardar Assad Khan, Raisani.	Claim of pre-emption to land situated at Lehri.	Sardar Assad Khan gave up his claim to the land as Mir Sohbat Khan, Bangulzai, withdrew his claim as regards pre-emption of the land.
21	49	Bogra Khan, etc., Rinds .	Rahim Khan, etc., Rinds.	Possession of land . .	The case was filed owing to the non-appearance of the plaintiff.
22	38	Ali Sher Rind . .	Shah Murad Lehri . .	Claim for the possession of land situated at Drinjai.	The case was filed owing to the non-appearance of the parties in the suit.
23	52	Mussamat Jhanwar Kuloi	Malikdad, etc., Kulois .	Wrongfully restraining the plaintiff.	The defendants produced a written agreement to the effect that they would not in future interfere with the plaintiff. The case was filed accordingly.
24	54	Arz Muhammad, Shawani.	Umed Khan, Raisani .	Claim for the possession of land situated at Dandur.	The case was dismissed as the plaintiff failed to produce any proof in support of his claim.
25	...	Ala Baksh, son of Said Khan, Kurd.	Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd, and Mehr Dil, son of Faiz Muhammad, Kurd, of Dasht.	Claim for prevention from cultivating a plot of land at Dasht.	A compromise was effected.
26	252	Mehr Dil and Jam Sher, Kurd.	Sardar Yar Muhammad, Kurd.	Claim for the possession of a plot of land at Pingo.	A compromise was effected.
27	250	Shahbaz Khan, Kurd .	Afzal Khan and Khair Baksh, Kurd.	Claim for the destruction of grain.	A compromise was effected.
28	254	Qardar Baksh, Kurd .	Haji Brat, Kurd . .	Claim for a plot of land at Dasht.	A compromise was effected.
29	102	Dholu Mal . . .	Bana Mal . . .	Claim for R2,200 given on loan.	The Munsiffs gave their award for R2,008-14-6 in favour of the plaintiff.
30	222	Jamok, son of Ibrahim, Gojani.	Rahmat, son of Umed, Gajani.	Compensation for the murder of the plaintiff's wife.	As the plaintiff killed his wife owing to her illegal intimacy with the defendant, the jirgah, in accordance with local custom, awarded R250 and one sword as compensation for the murder in favour of the plaintiff.
31	123	Mian Khan, Shawani .	Mir Azim Khan, Shawani.	Claim for R6,000 paid for the ½ share of the lands of Bagai and Ogi in Kachhi.	It was decided that the defendant should pay R6,000 to the plaintiff.
32	80	The Khan of Kalat .	Sardar Saleh Muhammad, Mengal.	Claim for Zari-Kalang .	The case was dismissed on account of non-production of the proof by the plaintiff in support of his claim. The case had been decided at the Mastung settlement.

List of Political Cases disposed of during the year 1890-91—concluded.

Serial No.	Register No.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Claims and offences, etc.	Decision.
1	2	3	4	5	6
33	153	Abdul Hakim Sasuli .	Naib Mulla Faiz Muhammad.	Claim for Zari-Kalang .	As the plaintiff had purchased two shabanas of water of the Dattu Karez from Shakar Khan, Pindrani, on which, in accordance with the settlement arrived at the Mastung settlement, the Zari-Kalang had been remitted, it was decided that nothing could be done contrary to the Mastung settlement, and that the Khan's Naib has no claim against the plaintiff for the Zari-Kalang.
34	130	Rasul Gajani . .	Mando Gajani . .	Claim for the possession of 100 bigahs of land.	Twenty-five bigahs of land was decreed in favour of the plaintiff against the defendant.
35	95	Alimurad and Pir Bakhsh Gola.	Hosan Khosa . .	Claim for the possession of the land, situated at Nasirabad.	The decision of the Kazi of Humaon was upheld.
36	102	Jagan and Mir of Shari .	Manjhi Khan, Khosa .	Claim for the possession of the land, *situated* at Deh Shori.	The Khan had given the land to the defendant, and it was settled that the plaintiffs, if they had any claim, should sue the defendant before the Khan.
37	29	Baksha Bajkani . .	Baland, etc., Bajkanis .	Claim for the possession of 40 bands of land *situated* at Sanari.	The claim was dismissed, as the plaintiff failed to produce any proof in support of his claim.
38	5	Tharo Khosa . .	Ishaq Khosa . . .	Claim for the possession of a plot of land at Mammal.	The decision of the Kazi was upheld. For the prevention of the breach of peace, the parties were ordered to furnish securities to the extent of ₹200 each.
39	...	Dost Muhammad, Shahizai	Ata Mahammad, Shahizai	Claim for the possession of the estate of Nur Mahammad, deceased.	The parties were directed to divide in equal shares the estate of deceased between themselves.
40	60	Rasul Baksh, Raisani .	The Naib of Dhadar .	Claim for the wood used in building houses.	The jirgah upheld the right of the plaintiff to the wood used in building houses, and settled that the defendant should restore it to the plaintiff.
41	147	Syad Aurang Shah .	Abdul Wahab and Mir Aziz Khan, Shawani.	Claim for the land at Airi .	At the request of the parties the case was transferred for disposal to the Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass.
42	18	Taus Khan, Sarpara .	Sardar Imam Bakhsh and Sardar Yar Mahammad, Kurd.	Claim for pre-emption to the land *situated* at Deh Gogra.	The parties agreed, in writing, to abide by the decision of the Kazi of Katpura.
43	25	Shakar Khan, Awan .	Mian Khan, Saidzai .	Claim for the possession of a plot of land, called Jakri.	Rasaldar Sabbat Khan, Bungalzai, was nominated as a Munsiff in this case.
44	48	Nur Mahummad, Gazki .	Fazal Khan, Jatak . .	Compensation for the murder of two persons.	A compromise was arranged.

H M. TEMPLE, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX D.

No. 484, dated Camp Kej, the 23rd November 1891.

From—Lieutenant F. W. P. MACDONALD, Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

With reference to your letter No. 4990, dated 30th July 1891, and subsequent reminders, I have the honour to submit herewith the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1890-91.

I regret the delay in the submission. It was caused firstly by the division of this office between Karachi and Mekran, and secondly by my constant movements since I have myself been in Mekran.

Administration Report of the South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1890-91.

CHARGE OF THE AGENCY.

Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Bombay Staff Corps, held charge of the Agency from the 1st to the 8th April 1890; on the 9th he was relieved by Major A. M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, who held charge throughout the remainder of the year.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

2. No change was made in the limits of the Agency during the year under review.

LAS BEYLA.

3. In September 1890 the Political Agent visited Beyla. No special report was made on the tour, but the cases settled were separately submitted to the Agent to the Governor General.

This year swarms of locusts again invaded the country and did great damage to the crops.

The late Jam's widow resided at Karachi during the year under review, and the Jam's son and half-brothers remained at the Aitchison College, Lahore, where they appear to continue doing well.

Reference was made in last year's report to the appointment, as Wazir, of Munshi Ghulam Nabi *vice* Lalla Tola Ram. To all appearances this arrangement worked well until the beginning of the calenda year 1891, when a quarrel between the Jam, his Vakil, Mir Kamal Khan (the Jam's eldest son and the Wazir was brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor General, who was then touring in Mekran. It is unnecessary to refer to this matter in detail, and it suffices to say that, while at the end of March 1891 the Wazir resigned office, it was decided at the express desire of the Jam and his headmen that no new Wazir should be appointed. The Vakil was removed and the Jam appointed Mir Kamal Khan in his stead.

FRONTIER LEVIES.

4. I regret that I am unable to give in this report any account of the working of this force for the year under review, as, owing to some misunderstanding, the files bearing on all matters pertaining to the Levies were returned to Karachi before my arrival at Panjgur. But I would invite attention to Colonel Reynolds' remarks under this heading in the Administration Report for the year 1889-90. The substitution of proper buildings for the so-called thanas in which the Levies are now housed is very desirable, and the suggestion that the men should be given some sort of uniform is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration.

WESTERN BALUCHISTAN.

5. On the 16th December 1890 the Political Agent accompanied the Agent to the Governor General on tour to Panjgur and Mekran. The results of the tour have already been laid before the Government of India by Sir Robert Sandeman and need not, therefore, be referred to here in detail. It is, however, worthy of note that the long-standing dispute between Mirs Mehrab Khan and Sher Muhammad Gitchkis was settled by the Political Agent. Nor will it be out of place (though this has been reported in detail) to refer briefly to the attack made upon Major Muir, while he was enquiring into the complaint of Mir Saka of Pasni against

Sarfaraz Khan Naushirwani and Mir Shahdad Gitchki. In this attack (made by Shahdad and an attendant) Major Muir was severely wounded and a Levy footman who came to his help was killed. Sarfaraz Khan Shahdad and his accomplice escaped to Persia and with them Mir Mehrab Khan Naushirwani, who, prior to the attack on Major Muir, had given security for the two chiefs.

Major Muir having thus been incapacitated for work, the Government of India sanctioned the deputation to Mekran (for a period of six months) of Mr. Tate, of the Survey of India.

This arrangement was announced to the Jam of Las Beyla and to the chiefs of Mekran by Sir Robert Sandeman at Pasni towards the end of March 1891. Any further reference to Mekran affairs belongs therefore to the year 1891-92.

Muhammad Hassan Gitchki, who was for so long the scourge of Panjgur, was placed in confinement by the Agent to the Governor General and removed to Sibi. His re-appearance in Mekran politics is eminently undesirable.

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Political Agent, South-Eastern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX E.

No. 907, dated Fort Sandeman, the 15th March 1892.

From—Captain I. MACIVOR, Political Agent, Zhob,

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward herewith the first Administration Report of the Zhob District for the fifteen months ending 31st March 1891.

Administration Report of the Zhob District for the year 1890-91.

Before entering into the details of the working of the district during the year under review, it will be convenient to give a brief account of Zhob affairs during late years and the events connected therewith, which led to the valley being brought under British protection and to the formation of the Zhob Agency.

2. From the outbreak of the Afghan War in the year 1878, when the attitude of the Kakars of Zhob first became a matter of any importance to us, to the year 1884, the chief authority over the Kakars of the Zhob and Bori Valleys and the adjoining districts of Kach and Khowas was exercised by the Jogezai Family of Zhob Kakars. The most notable member of this family was Shah Jehan, and in his hands rested almost the whole power, though his cousin, once removed, Dost Mahomed, constantly endeavoured to head a separate faction. Shah Jehan by means of his natural strength of character and his great reputation as a sainted fakir and miracle-worker not only obtained the chief authority over all the numerous sections of the Sanjai Khel Kakars, but also succeeded in extending his influence among the Sanettia Kakar tribes, such as the Saungzais and Panezais, so that he could count upon their support in any line of policy he adopted.

3. It became known very early in the course of the Afghan War that Shah Jehan was hostile towards the British as not being a Muhammandan power, and would no doubt give trouble on our line of communication when opportunity offered. This was proved by the occasional hostile demonstrations made by small bands of Pathans towards the first of the columns that were ordered to return to India by the Thal Chotiali route in the year 1879, though no serious opposition was encountered until the column reached Bagao, a place about 10 miles from Sinjawi on the Duki road. Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied this column, and here the news reached him that Shah Jehan was advancing to attack the column with a following of about 4,500 men; half the troops went out to meet the advancing force and an action ensued in which Shah Jehan was defeated with heavy loss. This sharp lesson checked the fanaticism of the Kakars for some little time, and Shah Jehan tendered his written submission, but he failed to come in to offer it in person. The murder of the British Envoy at Kabul, however, and the abdication of Yakub Khan gave rise to further excitement among the Kakars, and early in 1880, Captain Showers, Superintendent of Levies, was murdered on the Uzdapazha Pass, the perpetrators belonging to the Panezai Section of Sanettias. Some 200 Pathans also attacked and looted the camp of Lieutenant Fuller near Ghurkai. This was followed in the autumn of the same year by an attack on the military post at Kach by Zhobis, Sarangzais and Panezais, instigated by Shah Jehan in which they were defeated.

4. The termination of the Afghan war brought the district of Thal Chotiali under our rule in accordance with the terms of the Gandâmak treaty with Amir Yakub Khan. But as this part of the country was only separated from the Bori Valley by a low range of hills Shah Jehan and his Bori friends, the Hamzazais, Utmankhels, Kibzais, etc., found it very easy to harass the district by outrages on employés of the Government. A series of these outrages ensued culminating in the attack upon a large number of coolies employed in building at Duki. It was felt that the frontier could never be safe and the railway and other works never free from danger until Shah Jehan was finally settled with and hostages taken from him for his and the Boriwals' future good behaviour. The matter was referred to the Government of India and their sanction obtained to send a Military expedition into Zhob against Shah Jehan. The news of the proposed advance caused a great sensation amongst the people of Zhob and several of them contemplated coming in and making their submission to Sir Robert Sandeman. Dost Mahomed, who was not on good terms with Shah Jehan, is said to have actually started from his house with the above object, but was pursued and brought back by Shah Jehan's orders.

5. The expedition under the personal command of Sir O. V. Tanner, K.C.B., Brigadier-General, Commanding the Quetta District, marched from Quetta on the 19th September 1884, and Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied it. The story of the operations of the expedition need not be given here in detail. The expedition was entirely successful. On the advance of the force most of the Bori maliks came in and submitted. Shah Jehan fled into the northern hills and one of the sections of Zhob Kakars, the Doulatzais, who had assembled in the hills bordering the Zhob plain on the north and had assumed a threatening attitude, was easily dispersed with considerable loss. Shah Jehan's cousin Shahbaz Khan, who was by descent the head of the Jogezai Family, but whose authority was over-shadowed by the superior influence of Shah Jehan, came in and made his submission. With the sanction of the Government of India, Shahbaz Khan was then nominated as the Sardar and Ruler of Zhob, and all the leading men, with the exception of the fugitive Shah Jehan and his family and one or two other Motibirs, promised to assist him in his work and to put a stop to further raids on the Thal Chotiali District, and hostages were given to secure this object.

6. The expeditionary force, after blowing up the Fort of Shah Jehan and Bisharat Khoidadzai, marched to Mina Bazar, the principal village in the Lower Zhob Valley, and returned through the Musakhel country. The settlement come to with the Kakars, besides imposing a heavy fine, included an agreement that the Government of India should be at liberty to occupy the Bori Valley, should it deem this advisable, and the following year, when it was decided that a frontier road should be constructed from Dera Ghazi Khan to Pishin, it was also decided that the Bori Valley should be occupied, and the cantonment from Duki accordingly was moved forward in 1886 to Loralai and a military post was stationed at Sanjawi.

7. Before this had taken place a private quarrel broke out among the Jogizais, which eventually led to the formal submission of Shah Jehan and his family and to their conversion from enemies into friends of the British Government. In the month of August 1885 Shahmar Khan, the brother of Shahbaz Khan, who, with Bungal Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, were among the hostages given by the Jogizai Sardars, was sent with Bungal to Sanjawi in connection with some tribal case. Here Bungal Khan, looking upon Shahmar as the only strong man on the side of Shahbaz Khan, as indeed he was, took the opportunity to murder him during the night and fled to Zhob intending to murder Shahbaz Khan also, and then usurp the chief power in Zhob. Fortunately the Duki Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan, succeeded in warning Sardar Shahbaz Khan in time, and Bungal Khan's plot was frustrated and he was obliged to flee to the hills north of Zhob. Sardar Shahbaz Khan seized this opportunity to make overtures to Shah Jehan and his son Shingul Khan, who were hostile to Dost Mahomed and Bungal, and shortly afterwards Shingul Khan came in and tendered his submission to the Agent to the Governor General at Quetta, and Shah Jehan, himself paid his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman at Sibi and promised to act for the future as a loyal ally of the British Government. Ever since this date Shahbaz Khan, Shah Jehan, and his son Shingul Khan have worked in friendly concert, but as Shahbaz Khan is a weak man of very delicate health and Shah Jehan is extremely old, the actual working man has been Shingul Khan.

8. In the meantime Dost Mahomed, a dissipated and violent-tempered man, succeeded in collecting a band of followers both from Zhob and Bori, and commenced a life of plunder and outrage. At first Dost Mahomed's attacks were confined chiefly to Zhob, but afterwards with the assistance of Sultan Muhammad, one of the maliks of Mina Bazar, he established himself in Mina Bazar and was thus enabled to extend his operations into the Bori Valley, and even beyond it. Young men of fanatical spirit, or those who fancied they had grievances against their maliks, etc., left their homes and joined the robber band, and the well-disposed people of Zhob were unable to impose any check upon their unlawful proceedings. The construction of the frontier road through the Bori Valley and the consequent influx of Hindustani and Punjabi coolies gave opportunities to the followers of Dost Mahomed, and many outrages were committed. Towards the close of the year 1887 Dost Mahomed commenced plundering the Mandokhels and tribes in the neighbourhood of Mina Bazar. They appealed to Umar Khan, the chief malik of the large Abdullazai Section of Kakars and the most influential man in Lower Zhob, and he assembled a force and compelled the Pakhezais of Mina Bazar to turn Dost Mahomed out of their place. Dost Mahomed accordingly retired to the hills to the north, where his son Bungal had remained ever since his flight. Sultan Muhammad, however, remained in Mina Bazar with his followers, and the outrages in Bori continued, Umar Khan not concerning himself with anything but the protection of his own interests. Sultan Muhammad venturing into Murgha was seized by the Kibzai chiefs there and handed over to the authorities at Loralai. Even this, however, did not put a stop to the bad conduct of

the Mina Bazar people, and it was determined to pay the place a visit to punish those guilty and obtain security for good conduct in future.

9. Accordingly Sir Robert Sandeman, after accompanying His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India along the new frontier road in 1888, marched, with his escort slightly strengthened, towards Murgha through the Musakhel country, and thence to Mina Bazar, when all the Abdullazai and Pakhezai maliks tendered their submission with the single exception of the Chief, Umar Khan, who, whether on account of his fears or desirous of making himself looked upon as an important person, held aloof. Packing up all his goods, Umar Khan started to flee towards the northern hills, but was pursued by the Political Agent and captured with all his family after an exciting chase. With this capture the success of the Mission was secured.

10. While at Mina Bazar, settling the various cases against the delinquents the Mandokhel chief, Malik Khanan Khan, came in to the Agent to the Governor General's camp to pay his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman and invited him to visit one of their chief villages, Apozai. The camp accordingly moved to Apozai, about 25 miles from Mina Bazar, and halted there for three days, when the country about the Zhob River was explored to within 25 miles of its junction with the Gumal River. Sir Robert Sandeman held a Darbar at Apozai, in which he explained the objects of the Mission and announced the penalty which it had been decided to inflict upon the guilty. This included a fine on those sections of the tribes that had been hostile, which was awarded as compensation for losses sustained by sufferers from the raids from Mina Bazar. The Mandokhels here presented a petition to be taken under British protection and offered to pay any revenue in return, which might be decided upon. The objects of the Mission having been attained, Sir Robert Sandeman returned by the Central Zhob route and was met at Gwal Haiderzai by his old enemy and friend Shah Jehan with all his family. Here Shah Jehan and the leading maliks also presented him with a petition, praying that as they were unable to manage to keep peace and maintain order, the British Government might be pleased to take them under its protection and that they were willing to pay revenue in return. Throughout this march the people behaved themselves in a praiseworthy manner, bringing in all supplies required, etc.

11. Hitherto our dealings with the Zhobis had been carried out entirely with the desire of keeping order on the frontier, but the visit to Apozai convinced the authorities of the great importance of possessing the Zhob Valley from a military and strategic point of view. It was clear that it not only turned the whole of the difficult country about the Takht-i-Suleiman and dominated the tribes occupying this range and the numerous passes through it to the south, but also flanked the great Gomal Caravan route to Ghazni and Kandahar. Moreover, it was becoming more and more evident that, even with a view to the tranquillity of our frontier, the half measures hitherto adopted were insufficient.

12. In the summer of 1889 an old quarrel broke out afresh between two of the most important tribes of Upper Zhob, and if left to itself would have led to fresh complications. The Officiating Agent to the Governor General, Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, himself marched to the spot, and after considerable trouble arrangements were made to settle the feud.

13. It had now become evident that without some central authority on the spot to enforce obedience to law the quarrels of the Zhobis would lead to perpetual disturbances, which must injuriously affect our frontier district and the military communications, such as the Frontier Road. It was therefore decided by the Government of India to accept the offer of the people and occupy Zhob, and at the same time to open the Gomal route, which had so long defied the efforts of the Derajat officials, so as to render it practicable for communication with Afghanistan.

14. Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, was placed under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General for the purpose of dealing with the tribes having connection with the Punjab, namely, the Sheranis and Waziris, and he joined the Agent to the Governor General at Loralai on the 18th December 1889.

The expedition marched from Loralai on the 19th December and reached Apozai on the 26th, making the following marches :—

19th—Loralai to Dirgi.	23rd—Murgha to Lakaband.
20th—Dirgi to Marra.	24th— Halt.
21st—Marra to Humai.	25th—Lakaband to Babar.
22nd—Humai to Murgha.	26th—Babar to Apozai.

Some distance short of Apozai the expedition was met by Umar Khan, the chief of the Abdullazais, and a little further on by a deputation of the Mandokhel maliks, headed by Akhtar Khan and Akram Khan, the nephew and son of Khanan Khan. They gave the sad news of Khanan Khan's death, which happened two days previously, and Akhtar Khan pre-

sented a small written document addressed to Sir Robert Sandeman in which Khanan Khan had expressed his pleasure at his coming to occupy Zhob, his regret at having no hopes of seeing the Agent to the Governor General, and recommending to Sir Robert Sandeman's care his sons and family, who would be entirely at his service and disposal.

15. A Darbar was held at Apozai, which was attended by Sardar Shingul Khan and all the chief maliks of Zhob, including the Abdulazais and Mandokhels, in which the object of our coming was explained, namely, that Government had listened to their request that we should come to Zhob and establish the same reign of peace and order as elsewhere in Baluchistan, and that we should guard them from being raided as they had been in the past by their neighbours, the Sheranis and Waziris. Khillats were distributed to certain headmen and maliks, who had assisted in the collection of the supplies for the expedition.

16. The troops that accompanied the Mission were as follo ws—

500 Bayonets, 23rd Pioneers.
470 Sabres, 6th Bengal Cavalry.
No. 3 Mountain Battery (Peshawar).

17. During the next few days of our halt a site was selected for the station, work was undertaken to improve the water-supply, and the Superintending Engineer, who had accompanied the Mission, commenced the laying out of a road to the Gumal. A portion of the Pioneers were employed on this work and the remainder on various improvements at the site of the new station near the village of Apozai, which has since been appropriately christened "Fort Sandeman." In the meantime the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, had sent messengers to summon in the jirgahs of the Sheranis, Haripal, Mahsud, and Zallikhel, Waziris and the Dotanis, and Captain MacIvor, who had been appointed the First Political Agent of Zhob, was directed to distribute the service of ₹25,000 per annum, which had been sanctioned by the Government of India for the Mandokhels. The details of this service will be given in its proper place in the report, and it is sufficient to note here that the tribes seemed pleased, and the levies entertained have been doing excellent work.

18. As there was some delay in the coming in of the jirgahs summoned by Mr. Bruce and discussing the situation with them, the opportunity was taken by the Political Agent to make a reconnaissance of the country to the north-west towards the Kunder River. This was the more desirable as the country was unknown, and the Survey Officers were anxious to extend their work in that direction. The Political Agent was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich, R.E., and Lieutenant Mackenzie, R.E., of the Survey Department, and succeeded in reaching the Kunder at the spot where the Gustoi stream joins that river. At this point he was met by Shahibuddin Khan, the chief of the Khoidadkhel Section of the Suleimankhel, who insisted upon accompanying the Political Agent back to camp to pay his respects to Sir Robert Sandeman and to declare his readiness to serve the British Government, should they desire his services. He was entertained and given a khillat by the Agent to the Governor General, but no encouragement was given him to consider himself as in any way attached to the British Government.

19. In the meantime the jirgahs of Mahsuds, etc., had come in, and matters were arranged with them successfully. The only tribe that did not come in was the Largha Division of the Sheranis, who live on the eastern slopes of the Suleiman Range nearest the Punjab. It was decided, therefore, to leave them alone for the present, concluding a separate settlement with the Bargha Division, who were made over to the charge of the Political Agent, Zhob, by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The details of the service distributed to them by Mr. Bruce will be given under the head "Levies" in the report. All these arrangements being complete, the Political Agent, Zhob, with a small garrison, was left at Apozai, and the Agent to the Governor General, with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, started for the Gomal with the remainder of the troops, on the 22nd January 1890. After the departure of the Agent to the Governor General, the camp was moved to the new site at Fort Sandeman, about two miles from the village of Apozai. Most of the Sardars and Levies that had accompanied the Mission accompanied the Agent to the Governor General through the Gomal, and nearly all those that remained behind were allowed to return to their respective posts.

20. The work of organising establishments, etc., for the administration of the new district then commenced, and the following detailed report will shew the working of the district under all the heads up to the 31st of March 1891.

EXTENT AND LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

21. Upon the formation of the Zhob Political Agency it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that the two newest tahsils of the Thal Chotiali Agency, namely, Bori,

including Baghao, Sanjawi, Smallan, etc., and Barkhan, which did not form a portion of British Baluchistan, should be transferred from the Thal Chotiali to the new Zhob Agency. As first constituted, therefore, the Agency included Bori, Barkhan, the Zhob country proper, including the Mandokhels, and the Kibzai and Musakhel countries. The Bargha, Sherani and Haripal country, that of the Jaffir Pathans and Kharsins at Drug, and the Zmarai (or Mizrai), Isot, Murgzan and Bulfarez countries were subsequently added to the district. The boundaries of these several countries have not yet been very clearly defined and in some places are disputed, but approximately they are as follows:—

On the north, from near Tirwah to the Kundil River, and thence along the Kundar and Gomal Rivers to the meeting of the latter river with the Zhob at Khajuri Kach. On the west, from Khajuri Kach to the Zao Pass not yet determined; from the Zao Pass the boundary follows roughly the main Suleiman ridge as far as the slopes of the Mizri Koh, south of the Chuherkhel Dhana; it then descends the eastern slopes of the Suleiman to the tract owned by the Usteranas, and thence runs nearly due south along these eastern slopes to a point south of Drug, when it again ascends to the main ridge until near the Khetran country, where it runs south near the foot of the western slopes to Mat. On the south, the line runs west from Mat to the hills, bounding Kohlu, and thence north along the hills separating the Chamalong Valley from Baghao to near Kingri; here the line again turns west and runs along the hills, bounding the Bori Valley on the south and then those on the south of Baghao, Sanjawi and Chouter to the Ziarat Kotal; here it turns north and along the Chari Momand Kotal to the hills on the south of Zhob, along which it runs west to the Khan Mehterzai Kotal. On the west the boundary runs somewhere on the high watershed, dividing the rivers flowing to the west towards Kandahar and those flowing to the east towards the Indus from Kan Mehterzai to near Tirwah.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS AND DIVISION OF THE AGENCY INTO TAHSILS, ETC.

22. For the administration of this large tract of country, the Political Agent was granted an Assistant Political Agent and two Native Assistants or Extra Assistant Commissioners with the necessary office establishments, which are given in Appendix A. Though some of the tahsils would be very extensive, it was decided for the present to divide the Agency into four tahsils only, namely, the Bori, Barkhan, Upper Zhob and Lower Zhob Tahsils. The Bori and Barkhan Tahsils were already existing, but subsequently, for facility of administration, a second Naib Tahsildar was sanctioned for the Dumar District of Baghao, Smallan, etc., and it was placed under the orders of the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, whose new head-quarters had been fixed at Loralai. Zhob was divided into two tahsils, the Upper Zhob containing the Hindubagh District, and the greater portion of the main Zhob Valley inhabited by the Kakar tribes descended from Alidoun to Mina Bazar; and the Lower Zhob Tahsil containing all the Abdullazai section of Kakars and the Mandokhels from Mina Bazar, inclusive, to Khajuri Kach with the Kibzai and Khwostai Ghosa and Murgha, the Babar and Musakhel country, and subsequently the Bargha, Sherani, Zmarai, Isot and Jaffir Pathan countries. These tahsils are too large and unmanageable, but the Zhob revenues having been provincialised, it was necessary to study economy in establishments, especially while the amount of revenue, which could be realised, was uncertain. The strength of the tahsil establishments are also given in Appendix A.

23. The Assistant Political Agent's head-quarters are at Fort Sandeman, and besides assisting the Political Agent generally and taking charge of the office, when the Political Agent is away, he is in responsible charge of all the levies and police of the district.

It was at first intended that the First Extra Assistant Commissioner should have his head-quarters at Fort Sandeman, but subsequently it was found more expedient to fix his head-quarters at Saifulla Killa, close to the homes of the influential Jogizai Family, and the Upper Zhob Tahsil and Bori Tahsil were placed in his immediate charge.

The head-quarters of the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner are at Fort Sandeman.

PERSONEL.

24. The charge of the Zhob Agency from its establishment in January 1890, up to the 3rd December 1890, was held by Captain I. MacIvor, I. S. C. From the 4th December 1890 to the end of the year, *i.e.*, the 31st March 1891, Lieutenant A. H. McMahon held charge of the Agency, Captain MacIvor having proceeded on three months' privilege leave to England, and on his return having been deputed on special duty to Dera Ismail Khan in connection with the settlement of certain cases pending against the Sheranis. In addition to the Zhob Agency, Captain MacIvor held charge of the Thal Chotiali Agency from the 1st January to the 6th April 1890.

The post of Assistant Political Agent was held successively by Lieutenants Godfrey, Cubitt, McMahon and Beville.

Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan was appointed First Extra Assistant Commissioner and held charge of that office up to the 9th March, when he proceeded on three months' and 20 days' sick-leave, the Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, Munshi Mohamed Agha Jan Khan, officiating in the appointment up to the end of the year.

The post of Second Extra Assistant Commissioner was held by Ahmed Yar Khan, Inspector of Queta Police, from the 1st May to the 4th March, when he was relieved by Moulvi Abdul Rohim, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General at the Khojack.

In Statement B is given a list of all the gazetted officers of the Agency during the fifteen months, with the respective pay and allowances of each.

Statement C shows the movements of the Political Agent during the year.

POLICE.

25. The following Police force has been sanctioned for the district:—

		R	a.	p.
1	Deputy Inspector	80	0	0
2	Deputy Inspectors, at R60 each	120	0	0
1	Deputy Inspector	40	0	0
6	Sergeants, 1st grade, at R25 each	150	0	0
12	Sergeants, 2nd grade, at R18 „	216	0	0
13	Sergeants, 3rd grade, at R15 „	195	0	0
26	Constables, 1st grade, at R12 „	312	0	0
26	Constables, 2nd grade, at R11 „	286	0	0
24	Constables, 3rd grade, at R10 „	240	0	0
2	Duffadars at R35 „	70	0	0
7	Sowars, 1st grade, at R31 „	217	0	0
21	Sowars, 2nd grade, at R28 „	588	0	0
	TOTAL	2,514	0	0

The sanction for the entertainment of this establishment was received towards the end of July 1890, but the force had to be enlisted by degrees. One Deputy Inspector and 50 men of all ranks were received from the Thal-Chotiali, and 22 men from the Quetta and Pishin Districts on transfer owing to reductions in the forces of those districts, and the remainder were enlisted locally, bringing the establishment almost up to its sanctioned strength towards the close of the year.

26. As there were no regular thanas in the district during the year no regular police returns of the work done by the force are given. There was no doubt a considerable amount of crime, and crime of serious nature, in the district during the year under review. But this was unavoidable, and having regard to the very exceptional difficulties with which the new force had to contend, its recent and incomplete formation, the difficulty of obtaining recruits, the nature of the country and climate, the number of coolies employed on the public works and roads and the lawless habits and antagonistic character of the tribes which supplied the majority of the coolies for the works, and, most important of all, the ready facilities for escape after the commission of an offence—having regard to all these and other difficulties, such as insufficient or no shelter at all for the members of the force during a greater part of the year, ill health and defective training, the force has done much useful work as far as they could under the circumstances.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

27. The following tribal services were transferred with the Bori and Barkhan Tahsils from the Thal Chotiali District:—

		R	a.	p.
1.	Additional Levies	1,200	0	0
2.	Khetran Service	975	0	0
3.	Zhob Kakars	910	0	0
4.	Telegraph Service	200	0	0
5.	Postal service	256	0	0
6.	Frontier Road Levies	200	0	0
7.	Ghilzais	375	0	0
8.	Ex. Sipah Salar and Wali Mahomed	300	0	0
9.	Bori Levies	1,150	0	0
10.	New Khetran Service	820	0	0
	TOTAL	6,386	0	0

and the following were sanctioned and entertained during the year:—

	R	a.	p.
Mandokhel Service	2,083	5	4
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	2,083	5	4
Sinjawi Levies	280	0	0
Murgha and Hindubagh Postal Service	80	0	0
TOTAL	4,526	10	8

In addition to the above the service called the "Bargha Sherani Service," costing R640 per month, was transferred to this district from the Derajat, when the Bargha section of the Sheranis was placed under the jurisdiction of the Political Agent, Zhob.

Thus, the total cost of the levies in the district amounts to R11,552-10-8. Out of this R2,963-5-4, as per detail in the margin, are paid from the Imperial Revenues of the Government of India, R4133-5-4 on account of the services, also detailed in the margin, from the Zhob Revenues, and the balance R4,456-0-0 from the Provincial Grant for Levies and Police sanctioned for the Province of Baluchistan.

	R	a.	p.
Ex. Sipah Salar	240	0	0
Mandokhel Service	2,083	5	4
Bargha Service	640	0	3
TOTAL	2963	5	4
Central and Upper Zhob Levies	2,083	5	4
Bori Levies	1,150	0	0
New Khetran Service	820	0	0
Murgha Hindubagh Postal Service	80	0	0
TOTAL	4,133	5	4

The Statement marked D appended to this report shows the distribution of the services amongst the different tribes of the district and the places where they are stationed. They have all done good work at their respective posts during the year. During the Kundar and Khidderzai Expeditions, the dâk for all the different columns and detached reconnoitring parties was carried from Loralai entirely by these newly-entertained levies, who did their work in a remarkably satisfactory manner. Not a single post bag was lost or missed its destination and the letters never reached the columns, even when at the most out-of-the-way places, later than three or four days from the rail at Hurnai.

28. A portion, R500, of the service, known as the Mandokhel Service, was allotted to the Zallikhels of Wana under the Punjab Frontier, but the Zallikhels never came to Fort Sandeman, and one, Nurkhan Miani, Duffadar and 22 sowars were sent as their 'bazgirs' on the 4th April 1890. This was reported to Mr. Bruce, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, who telegraphed to say that Zallikhels were afraid to serve at Fort Sandeman until Mogalkot was occupied, and that the Mianis would be more useful than Zallikhels. The Mianis getting only R15 per month each were discontented, and most of them took the first opportunity to desert, and subsequently the remainder were permitted to return to their homes.

Efforts were made to induce the Zallikhels to send other men in place of these Mianis for the Mogalkot post, but they refused to do so, saying they could not induce any of their men to serve in this part of the country. The sum of R500 allotted to the Zallikhels for Mogalkot being thus available, the entertainment of the following establishment for this post was recommended and sanctioned:—

	R	a.	p.
1 Thanadar	60	0	0
2 Duffadars, at 30 each	60	0	0
19 Sowars, at 20 each	380	0	0
TOTAL	500	0	0

REVENUES.

29. The total receipts from all sources of revenue for the district were estimated at R1,85,000, and the total expenditure at R1,84,296, and the year was thus anticipated to close with a balance of Rs. 704 in hand on the 31st March 1891.

But the total actual receipts amounted to R2,35,520-8-5, or an increase of R50,520-8-5 over the original estimate. The actual expenditure for the year amounted to R1,40,296-2-9, showing a decrease of R43,999-13-3 over the estimated expenditure. The year thus closed, excluding Public Works Department accounts, with a balance of R95,224-5-8.

A.—Receipts.

Land Revenue.

30. The total Land Revenue of the district was estimated at R1,73,000, whereas the actual receipts under this head have amounted to R2,09,531-12-6, showing an increase of R36,531-12-6 over the original estimate. As this was the first year the district was formed, and as the estimates were framed only a short time after the occupation of the country, the estimates were naturally very rough, and hence the considerable difference between the estimates and the actuals of the year.

Other Heads.

31. The receipts from all the other sources of revenue were estimated to amount to R12,000, but the actual accounts show the receipts under these heads at R25,988-11-11, or an increase of R13,988-11-11 over the estimated figures. The receipts of R25,988-11-11 are distributed under the several sub-heads as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Stamps	4,147	8	0
Excise	15,960	0	0
Law and Justice	5,572	1	6
Miscellaneous	309	2	5
Total	25,988	11	11

B.—Expenditure.

Land Revenue.

32. The expenditure under the head Land Revenue was estimated to amount to to R49,634, but the actual expenditure under this head has been R28,378-13-6, showing a decrease of R21,255-2-6 over the estimated figures. This decrease is chiefly due to the establishments sanctioned for the different tahsils not having been entertained from the commencement of the year and to several of the posts remaining vacant for a considerable portion of the year.

Stamps.

33. Nothing was shown in the original estimates under this head, but the actual expenditure on account of the discount paid on the sale of stamps has been R66-5-6.

Law and Justice.

34. *Courts of Law.*—No provision was made in the original estimates for any expenditure under this head. The actual accounts show an expenditure of R51-14-3 on account of the Criminal Court contingencies.

35. *Jails.*—The actual expenditure under this head on account of the Jail contingencies has amounted to R2,141-8-3, for which no provision was made in the original estimates.

36. *Police.*—The estimated expenditure under this head was R32,278, whereas the actual expenditure has been R21,466-1-1, showing a decrease of R10,811-14-11. This decrease is also due to several posts of the sanctioned Police establishment having remained vacant for a greater part of the year.

Medical.

37. At the time the Budget Estimates for the year were prepared, there was no dispensary in the district and nothing was provided under this head. A dispensary establishment was sanctioned for Fort Sandeman during the latter part of the year and the total expenditure on this account amounted to R808-4-3.

Political.

38. The actual expenditure under this head has been R87,286-0-5 as compared with R1,02,384-0-0 provided for in the Budget Estimates, or a decrease of R15,097-15-7. This decrease is also due to the establishments sanctioned for the different offices not having been recruited up to full strength until some time after their sanction.

Miscellaneous

39. The actual expenditure under this head has been R34-0-6, but nothing was entered on this account in the Budget.

40. The Statement marked E attached to this report shows the Budget estimates and actual receipts from all sources of Revenue of the district for the year under report.

The figures given in this statement do not of course show the loan of R1,00,000, granted by the Government of India for the construction of Public Works in the district, nor the expenditure, R1,28,707-13-7, incurred on this account by the Public Works Department, which will no doubt appear in the report of that department.

If both these figures were added to both sides respectively of the account, the result will be as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Receipts	3,35,520	8	5
Expenditure	2,69,004	0	4
Balance	66,516	8	1

and this sum, *i.e.*, R66,516-8-1, is the amount which has been shown as the closing balance for the year 1890-91 in the Account Registers of this and the Revenue Commissioner's Offices.

JUDICIAL.

41. The following statement shows the amount of regular Judicial work, Civil or Criminal, performed by the several Courts during the year:—

Court.	Civil Suits.		Execution of decree cases.	Criminal Cases.		Total.
	Original.	Appeals.		Original.	Appeals.	
Political Agent, Zhob	...	...	...	5	3	8
Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	6	3	9
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Ditto Ditto Fort Sandeman	65	3	17	66	...	151
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	156	...	28	24	...	208
Tahsildar, Bori	38	...	8	29	...	75
Tahsildar, Barkhan	12	...	1	24	...	37
Tahsildar, Hindubagh	5	...	...	6	...	11
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Ditto „ Bori	6	...	...	1	...	7
„ Ditto „ Barkhan	3	...	...	...	...	3
„ Ditto „ Hindubagh	5	...	...	7	...	12

This statement only shows the regular Judicial cases brought on the registers and tried judicially. It does not represent the total amount of work performed by the several Courts. The country being only lately occupied and quite unaccustomed to our exact methods of law, it has been deemed expedient to scale the great bulk of the disputes, which occur more according to the customs of the people or, as they call it, 'politically.' The number of cases thus disposed of would be very much larger than those enumerated in the above statement.

42. In the following statement the various cases are decided according as they affect natives of the country or other natives of India:—

Court.	Criminal.			Civil.			Total.
	Versus Natives of India.	*Versus* Natives of the country.	Total.	Between Natives of India.	Between Natives of India and the Natives of the country.	Between Natives of the country.	
Political Agent	...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Assistant Political Agent	1	5	6	...	...	...	...
1st Extra Assistant Commissioner, Saifulla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman	26	40	66	64	1	...	65
Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	21	3	24	118	20	18	156
Ditto, Bori	1	28	29	4	11	23	38
Ditto, Barkhan	1	23	24	...	1	11	12
Ditto, Hindubagh	...	6	6	...	...	5	5
Naib Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Bori	...	1	1	...	1	5	6
Ditto Barkhan	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Ditto Hindubagh	...	7	7	..	1	4	5

JAILS.

43. There are no regular jails in the district, and the prisoners are confined in the Police lock-ups at Fort Sandeman and Loralai.

The total number of meals supplied to the prisoners during the year was 22,248 at a total cost of R2,036-0-8, including the cost of their clothing and bedding, etc., the average cost of feed, etc., of each prisoner per day being two annas and eleven pies. The prisoners are usually employed on extra-mural labour. There being no house accommodation for the prisoners at Fort Sandeman during the greater part of the year, they were kept in tents under double Police guards. Only one prisoner escaped from custody during the year. There were no fetters available, and the man being without any leg irons managed to escape from the tent in the dark.

SERIOUS OFFENCES.

44. It was inevitable that coming into a new district, never previously subject to any kind of law or authority and looked upon by every one as 'Yagistan' a large amount of crime was sure to occur. The list therefore of these offences for the year is a long one. They may be divided roughly into three classes: (1) those due to fanaticism, (2) those attributable to love of plunder, and (3) those due to other causes. Though many of the offences are noted as not traced, sufficient is nearly always known so as to point out the probable tribe or class of men who have been the culprits. Notwithstanding the long list therefore, it is satisfactory to note that the offences known to have been committed by men of the new tribes brought under our rule are not many in number and are almost entirely those coming under the (1) class, *i.e.*, they have been committed by isolated individuals acting under the spirit of ignorant fanaticism to which the Kakar tribes seem especially prone. Offences coming under the other two classes have been almost certainly committed by others than Kakars, *i.e.*, by Sheranis, Waziris, Suleimankhels, Peshawaris, etc. These people, especially the *badmashes* of the Sherani-Waziri and Suliemankhel tribes resent most strongly having their regular hunting grounds brought under law and order, and the majority of the offences have been committed by these men, sometimes with the hope of plunder or securing fire-arms, but often for pure *badmashi*. The proximity of the frontier and across that frontier being also practically "no man's land" affords these *badmashes* every facility for escape, leaving little trace behind. Until the frontier is occupied by posts it will be almost impossible to put an efficient stop to these outrages. If it were possible to open negotiations with the tribes across the frontier some check could be put upon these men, but this might be difficult without wounding the Amir's susceptibilities, so that gradually strengthening our line of posts along the frontier would seem to be the best plan to be adopted.

45. The following is a list of the serious offences that have been committed in the district since our arrival and occupation of the country in January 1890:—

(1) A transport syce, while cutting grass in the hills, was shot at and slightly wounded in the arm. One of the Khidderzai Sheranis of Largha was said to have been the perpetrator of this outrage.

(2) A man rode into the camp of the Agent to the Governor General at Fort Sandeman on the 16th January 1890 and, when challenged by a Police sentry, fired his rifle at him. He missed the policeman, but hit a camel. The man was apprehended and brought in by his father and made over to the Political Agent on the 27th idem. He was a Kibzai of Torakhulla, son of Malik Dadu. He was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act on the 21st April 1890 and sentenced to transportation for life. He died in the Shikarpore Jail on the 3rd September 1890.

(3) A Jemadar of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, while obeying a call of nature on the evening of the 7th February 1890 in the jungle, at a little distance from the camp, was attacked by a Pathan and cut about the head with a sword. He recovered afterwards, but the would-be-murderer was never traced.

(4) A Punjabi coolie, working on the road, was shot dead by a Kibzai near Lakaband on the 19th April 1890. The Ghazi was captured by eight Waziri coolies, who were given a reward of R150. The man was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and sentenced to death on the 21st April. He was hanged and his body afterwards burnt on the 22nd.

(5) Two shots were fired near the Political Agent's camp at Safi on the 22nd April at dusk. No clue of the offenders was found.

(6) Two Khetrans murdered another Khetran on the 24th March at Barkhan. The case was tried by Mr. Cubitt, the Assistant Political Agent, who committed the accused to the Sessions. Both men died in the Havalat before the case could be disposed of.

(7) Five Pathans attacked three grass-cutters of the detachment of the 18th Bengal Lancers at Murgha on the 11th April, killed one, and wounded another. Several persons were arrested on suspicion, but the offence could not be brought home to any of them, and they were released.

(8) One Shah Mahammad Ghilzai, proceeding from Loralai towards Gwal Haiderzai *en route* for Fort Sandeman, was attacked and wounded on the road. No clue of the would-be-murderer was found.

(9) A fight took place between the Chacha Khetrans and Durkani Gurchanis, in which nine men of the former were wounded. This case is noticed at length in the Derajat Frontier cases.

(10) A sepoy of the 34th Pioneers, stationed at Fort Sandeman, while with the goats of the regiment out grazing on the 12th June, did not return to camp and was found murdered on the 13th, about 1,000 yards from the camp of the regiment. The murderer carried off his rifle and ammunition, etc. No trace of the murderer was found.

(11) One Kalandar Khan, Utmankhel, was murdered by some person or persons unknown while looking after his sheep out grazing. The murderers in this case were traced to be two Mirzais, who fled into the Amir's territory.

(12) One Batezai was killed and another severely wounded about the 30th July. Case tried by jirgah, who fined the culprits.

(13) One Kishen Dass, a Punjabi contractor of the Public Works Department, while going to Babar on the 9th August, was attacked by three Pathans (Peshawaris or Kabulis) about three miles from Babar and slightly wounded. He was robbed of R300 in cash, which he had with him. No clue of the offenders was found.

(14) Eight donkeys while out grazing near Mir Alikhel on the 9th August were carried off by some person or persons unknown and the man in charge murdered. The perpetrators of this outrage were believed to be Waziris. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was communicated with, but the murderers could not be traced.

(15) Two coolies working at the Gwal Haiderzai post were attacked and wounded by four Pathans on the 2nd September. Two Mardanzais were arrested in connection with this outrage and the case referred to a jirgah at Sibi in March. The crime could not be proved against the accused. Both the accused and their security have since died.

(16) A Kibzai fired a shot at a cavalry sowar of Lieutenant Godfrey's escort on the road between Babar and Lakab, on the 14th September, while that officer was proceeding to Karachi and having missed the sowar ran towards him (Lieutenant Godfrey), Mr. Godfrey fired and wounded the man in his thigh, and thus disabled him. The accused was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act on the 25th October and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the 27th and his body afterwards burnt.

(17) Four Nasirs were attacked by a band of 20 Waziris on the 27th September between Mir Alikhel and Safi, one of whom was wounded. The Waziris carried off nine of their camels. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was informed of this. The culprits have not yet been traced.

(18) On the 6th October one Lance Duffadar and one sowar of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, while on duty out in the hills near Babar, with the grass-cutters of the regiment, were cut up. The offence was traced to three outlaws, two Musakhels and one Usterana, and three Sheranis. This is the case No. 3 referred to in the printed report of the expedition against the Khidderzais.

(19) Three Herat traders coming to Fort Sandeman from Loralai were attacked by three Sheranis, about five miles below Babar, where they had camped for the night on the 7th October. Two of them were severely wounded. The offence was brought home to three Sheranis, the question of whose punishment is still pending, as the Baluchistan and the Derajat officials could not agree as to the amount of punishment that should be awarded. This case is No. 4 referred to in the Sherani Expedition Report.

(20) A Ghazi from Ghorezai cut up a sweeper within 800 yards of the Fort Sandeman Police Station and Bazar on the morning of the 10th October. Some of the men of the 12th Bengal Cavalry and Zhob Levy Corps ran to the spot. Three cavalry sowars fired three shots at the man who was running after other people, but missed him. A plucky Levy Corps sowar, with the assistance of Resaldar Yusuf Khan, also of the Levy Corps, arrested him. The Ghazi was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act and sentenced to death. He was hanged on the morning of the 21st October, and his body burnt. The sowar was given a cash reward of R25 and was promoted by his Commanding Officer to the rank of a Duffadar. The Agent

to the Governor General also was pleased to give both the sowar and Resaldar Yusuf Khan suitable khillats in the Sibi Darbar in March 1891.

(21) A grass-cutter of the Kundar Expeditionary Troops was cut up by some *badmashes* near Hussen Killa on the 23rd October, but no trace of the culprits was found.

(22) A camelman with the relieved force from Mir Alikhel, while proceeding to Dera Ismail Khan was murdered on the road. No trace of murderers found.

(23) A gang of robbers, believed to be Suleimankhels, attacked the Public Works Department coolies employed on the Brunj Rest-house on the night of the 28th November, killed five coolies and wounded four others. The tracks were followed, when they disappeared in the Suleimankhel country. The murderers were not traced.

(24) Three men belonging to the camp of Mr. Cleghorn, Irrigation Engineer, were attacked by two Ghazis near Gwal Ismailzai on the 2nd December. One of them was killed and the others escaped. Two men were arrested, but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the charge home to them if tried by the regular Courts. The case was referred to jirga and the two men sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(25) Two Ghazis, named Tor and Battul, from Ghorezai, attacked two mistries of the Public Works Department working at the Rest-house at Mussafirpur on the 6th December and wounded them; one of them died shortly after. The Officiating Political Agent went out with 100 cavalry, but the Ghazis had absconded before his arrival. He brought in the headmen of the village and bound them to capture and hand over the Ghazis to him, which the villagers promised to do.

(26) One of the Ghazis named Battul arrived at Fort Sandeman on the morning of the 12th December and ran into the cavalry lines. He wounded three sowars, one of whom died two days after. Battul was knocked down and despatched on the spot by other sowars. His body was burnt on the spot. According to their agreement the maliks apprehended Tor and gave him up to the Political Agent on the 29th December. Tor was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged on the morning of the 14th January.

The villagers were fined R250, and relations of Tor and Battul bound over to keep the peace in future.

(27) One Hindu priest, with two followers, while proceeding from Duki to Loralai was attacked on the 27th December, about two miles from Loralai. The priest and one follower were murdered and the other wounded severely. No clue of the murderers found.

(28) One Ghazi named Sher of Daduzai cut up a coolie near the brickfields about 100 yards from the Apozai village on the 2nd January. Sardar Khan, Resaldar-Major of the Levies hearing an outcry ran to the spot. Sharbat, sowar, fired and killed the Ghazi when a few paces from him and the Resaldar. The sowar was given a cash reward of R25, and the Resaldar-Major was presented with a khillat in the Sibi Darbar.

The village of Dadozai was fined R200, and the maliks bound over to check their men in future.

(29) There was a quarrel amongst the Safis and the Mandokhels on the 2nd January 1891, in which one Mandokhel was killed. Jirgah decided that the Safis should pay R700 (Kabuli) to the Mandokhels as blood-money.

(30) A sentry of the 3rd Baluch Regiment, while on duty at Mir Alikhel on the night of the 8th January, within 30 yards of the Fort, was shot dead. The murderer took away his rifle and escaped.

(31) Two *badmashes* crept up under cover to near the Military camp at Gulkach on the night of the 7th January and fired one shot into the camp, which wounded a sentry in the right arm. The tracks were followed the following morning, but no trace of the would-be murderers found.

(32) A man went out at night at Gulkach on the 14th January. He did not answer the challenge of the sentry, who took him for a thief and fired. The man was severely wounded.

(33) One Chet Ram, the servant of a contractor, was murdered at Kazzha on the 13th January 1891. Two men were arrested in this case, but they both died in the lock-up before the case could be decided.

(34) A party of armed men attacked the Public Works Department coolie encampment near Safi on the night of the 24th January. They killed one contractor, plundered his property, and wounded three men. No clue of the offenders was found.

(35) A sentry of the 2nd Sikhs, while on duty with the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, at Mogalkot, was fired at and wounded in the left arm on the night of the 6th February. No clue of the would-be murderer was found.

(36) A Commissariat driver attached to the party of the Executive Engineer, Zhob Division, was murdered about half a mile from camp at Mogalkot on the 16th February 1891. No trace of the offender, who took away a camel also, was found.

(37) Tahsildar Barkhan reported that certain Mahomdani Marris severely wounded a Sherani Marri in his *illaka* on the 18th February. The case was referred to a jirga at Sibi and has been postponed till the settlement of some other cases between the parties.

(38) A *khalasee* of the First Division, Zhob Valley Railway Survey, was cut up about four miles from Mir Ali Khel in the Saratoi River on the 4th March. No clue of the offenders was found.

(39) Shahmir Khetran killed his wife for misconduct on the 30th January 1891. The murderer was fined ₹600 by a jirga; ₹300 credited to Government as fine, and the balance paid to the heirs of the woman.

(40) A coolie working on the road near Safi, who went out for collecting firewood was found murdered on the 10th January 1891; no clue of the murderers found.

(41) The body of one Lakhmi Dass, Public Works Department contractor, was found murdered near Brunj on the 29th January 1891. No clue of murderers found.

(42) A Ghazi attacked a Levy sowar on duty with camels out grazing on the 21st March near the Apozai village, and was wounded and arrested by the latter with the assistance of another camelman. The case is still pending.

TREASURY ARRANGEMENTS.

46. From the time of our occupation of the country and the formation of the Zhob Agency up to the 19th July 1890, there was no treasury or sub-treasury in the district and considerable extra work and responsibility was thrown in consequence upon the Political Agent and his office establishment. The Agent to the Governor General, when leaving Fort Sandeman after the establishment of the Agency, left ₹1,45,750 in charge of the Political Agent for current expenditure, and the Post Master, Fort Sandeman, paid into the Political Agent's Office ₹47,130 on account of his collections from April to July, making a total of ₹1,92,880 to be accounted for by the Political Agent. This amount was placed under the quarter guard of the Infantry Regiment at Fort Sandeman, and the Political Agent's Office acted as a sort of informal local treasury. The cheques of the Commissariat, Military, and the Public Works Department officers were cashed and subsequently adjusted with the Treasury Officer, Quetta. The final accounts were submitted to the Agent to the Governor General with the Political Agent's Office letter No. 2237, dated the 18th November 1890, and the accounts closed. The Postal authorities wanted their money refunded at once to their credit into the sub-treasury, when it was formed in July 1890, but this could not be done, as the cash had been paid out to other departments. It was, however, adjusted in the general accounts of the Political Agent's Office, rendered to the Agent to the Governor General. The Comptroller, India Treasuries, also objected to this procedure, but the matter was explained to him. It was impossible to remit the postal collections to any treasury, as there was none within 100 miles of this place, and there was no alternative but to stop the issue of money-orders to the public or use the money in meeting other charges. The first course would have caused great inconvenience to the public, and therefore the latter alternative was adopted.

47. A sub-treasury was opened at Fort Sandeman on the 19th July 1891. But great inconvenience was still felt as the pay bills of all the establishments and levies, etc., had to be sent to the head Treasury at Quetta for payment, and great delay occurred in the receipt of pay. An application for the establishment of a head Treasury at Fort Sandeman was then made to the Government of India, but sanction was refused unless the charge could be met from the Zhob Revenues; as this was not possible the matter was dropped. The Government, however, directed that the sub-treasury should be authorised to cash pay bills of the several establishments without previous reference to the head Treasury at Quetta. In accordance with those orders the sub-treasury was ordered to cash pay bills, etc., in future, and this is being done for the establishments located at Fort Sandeman, and the system appears to work well.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

48. The general health throughout the district has been fair during the year, but at Fort Sandeman itself it has been anything but good; fever being rampant during the autumn months and a good deal of dysentery throughout the year. Scarcely any one at Fort Sandeman, European or native, has escaped sickness. Mr. Godfrey, the First Assistant Political Agent, was obliged to go away on sick certificate, the Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ahmed Yar Khan, also reverted to his original appointment in Quetta, chiefly owing to inability to stand the wear and tear at Fort Sandeman. The place has been only newly occupied;

no shelter except tents were available at first, and every one was exposed to the rapid alternations of heat and cold. The stirring up of the soil in making bricks for new buildings seems always to have a tendency to make a place unhealthy for the time. The water-supply also is not all that is to be desired at present, as the water before reaching Fort Sandeman is utilised in irrigating fields in its course and arrives at the station laden with mud and other impurities. At its source the water is beautifully clean and good, and the question of bringing a sufficient supply for drinking purposes in pipes is under consideration.

49. There would appear to be no possible reason why the station should not eventually be a very healthy one. It is situated in a fine open plain some 15 miles broad by 15 or 16 long. The soil is shabby and porous, and the drainage perfect. The altitude is about 4,500 feet above the sea.

DISPENSARY.

50. There is only one dispensary at present in the district, namely at Fort Sandeman and this was only established late in the year. At first an Assistant Surgeon, with an hospital assistant, was sanctioned, and he remained in charge to the end of the year. Rooms were given for the dispensary in the tahsil, but a regular hospital and dispensary will have to be built as soon as funds are available.

TACCAVI.

51. Taccavi advances to the extent of ₹3,500 have been made to cultivators during the year; ₹1,850 also, which had been advanced to Bori cultivators by the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, in previous years were transferred as a debit to this Agency. Out of this total amount of ₹5,350, ₹675 were recovered during the year, leaving the amount outstanding at the close of the year ₹4,675.

A Statement, marked F, is attached showing the persons to whom the advances have been made, the recoveries made, and the balance due from each. All these advances were made without interest.

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

52. The troops at Fort Sandeman have been given free rations by the Commissariat Department during the year. Arrangements for the supply of such articles as are produced locally were made by the Political Department. This threw a considerable amount of extra work on officials of this Department. The Commissariat Officers who took over the supplies passed receipts for the quantities taken, and bills were then prepared in the Political Agent's Office and forwarded to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta, for payment regularly every month. The following quantities were supplied by the Political Department to the Commissariat during the year—

Bhoosa	14,750	maunds.
Atta	10,530	do.
Grass	6,078	do.
Firewood	1,580	do.
Barley	2,807	do.
Gram	828	do.
Jowari	578	do.
Tobacco	3	do.
Vegetables	10	do.
Ghi	107	do.
Indian Corn	109	do.
Oil	2	do.
Dall	19	do.
Salt	18	do.
Sheep and Goats	283	do.

Besides these, supplies had to be provided for all parties passing through the district at the several stages; 7,405 maunds of barley were crushed for the Commissariat Department in the Bazar mills.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

53. Colonel Holdich, R.E., and Captain Mackenzie, R.E., of the Survey Department, accompanied the Mission to Zhob in the month of December 1889, and the subsequent expeditions to the Kundar, and through the Sherani hills, and much important work was carried out by these officers and their subordinates, the reports regarding which have already been submitted by Colonel Holdich.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

54. Major General Sir James Browne, R.E., Quarter Master General in India, visited the district shortly after its occupation in the month of April and inspected the country with a view to ascertain its practicability for a railway through the Gomal Pass and the Zhob Valley. The survey of the proposed line having been sanctioned by the Government of India, three Survey divisions under the direction of Major B. Scott, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief arrived in the district in the beginning of October 1890 and completed their surveys from Khanai to Khajuri Kach by the end of March. The survey work having been completed, the Engineers retired to Dalhousie to prepare their plans and estimates. The arrival of these parties in the district threw a great deal of work on the officials of the Political Department, such as arranging supplies for the large number of followers with each division, sowars for their dak arrangements, etc., etc. This work was carried out to the complete satisfaction of Major Scott, and the officers under him.

HORSE-BREEDING DEPARTMENT.

55. There were three Horse Stallions in the district during a part of the year. They were stationed at Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla, and Barkhan as follows—

Rajab—19th April to 4th November 1891, at Fort Sandeman.

Duncan—27th June 1891 to 6th January 1892, at Killa Saifulla.

Reliance—20th April to 24th December 1891, at Barkhan.

They covered a total number of 54 mares during their stay in the Zhob District as follows:—

Rajab	16
Duncan	4
Reliance	34

The total expenditure in connection with the feed and keep of the stallions for the time they were in the district amounted to R670-1-7. The bills on account of the charges in this connection were paid by the Thal Chotial District as no allotment had been made to the Political Agent, Zhob, for these charges.

There being no stables, the stallions were accommodated in temporary sheds put up for the purpose.

PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—Buildings.

56. The only buildings in the new Agency at its formation, besides certain rest-houses on the Hurnai, Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin roads, were :—

1. Tahsil and Thana at Loralai.
2. Fort for troops at Marra Tangi.
3. Ditto Murgha.
4. Ditto Khan Mohamed Kot.
5. Ditto Sanjawi.

During the 15 months under review the following buildings were commenced and some of them brought to completion—

1. Tahsil and Thana at Fort Sandeman.
2. Ditto Hindubagh.
3. Ditto Barkhan.
4. Political Agent's House.
5. Ditto Kutchery.
6. Ditto Clerks' quarters.
7. Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps House,
8. 2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's house.
9. Executive Engineer's house.
10. Military Lines, Officers' quarters and Mess-house at Fort Sandeman.
11. Fort and quarters at Mir Ali Khel.
12. Zhob Levy Corps lines at Fort Sandeman.
13. Post and Telegraph Office at Fort Sandeman.
14. Levy posts at Loralai, Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Kazzha, Gwal Haiderzai and Gwal Ismailzai.
15. Rest-houses at Babar, Brunj and Safi : at first the Public Works Department had only a Sub-divisional Officer and establishment at Fort Sandeman, but it was found necessary to establish it as a Division during the year.

2.—Communications.

57. When the Agency was formed on the 1st January 1890, the only roads in the district were—

(1) The Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin Frontier Road, running through this district from Bowatta at the foot of the Suleiman Range below Fort Munro to the Chari Momand Kotal;

(2) the Hurnai-Loralai Road, running through this district from the Kotal south of Razgai to Loralai;

(3) a narrow pack road from Loralai to the Raosin Valley; and

(4) a road from Bhagao through Smallan to the Ziarat Kotal.

During the 15 months under review the following roads were commenced and completed:—

(1) A road from the railway line at Khani in the Pishin District to Hindubag.

(2) A road from the frontier road near Shabozai, through Marra Tangi, Murgha and Babar, to Fort Sandeman.

(3) Fort Sandeman to Mir Ali Khel.

The last-mentioned road is intended to be carried on to Khajuri Kach, to which place a road is under construction by the Punjab Government through the Gumal Pass from Murtaza. The distance from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan by this road, when it is completed, will be 162 miles. If a road be constructed through the Chuher Khel Dhana, the distance by it from Fort Sandeman to Dera Ismail Khan would be only about 100 miles, while any heavy ascent like the Gwaleri Kotal would be entirely avoided. The construction of a high level road through the Dhanai itself, a distance of three miles, less 40 feet, would however be expensive.

POLITICAL.

Attitude of Tribes.

Expeditions, etc.

58. The attitude and conduct of the tribes, brought more immediately under our protection on the occupation of the Zhob Valley, has been on the whole satisfactory. It is true there have been a certain number of *ghaza* cases, but this is inevitable when a country inhabited by ignorant tribes given to religious fanaticism is first occcupied. These cases of fanaticism, however, were entirely confined to individuals, sometimes of evidently weak intellect, who met with little encouragement or sympathy from their own tribesmen. In one case indeed the culprit was handed over a prisoner to the Political Agent by his own father.

When it is remembered that these tribes, many of them numerous and powerful, such as the Musakhels, Kilzais, and various sections of the Zhob Kakars, hitherto independent, were called upon to pay revenue to Government for the first time in their history,—indeed many of them had never even seen the face of an official, much more a white man before,—it may be fairly claimed that their behaviour has been wonderfully good.

Dost Mahummad and Bungal.

59. The only exception to this good conduct has been in the case of the outlaws Dost Mahomed and his son Bungal and the portions of the Jelalzai and Mardanzai sections of the Kakars they were able to influence.

Bungal, with his band of discontents and criminals, had taken up a strong position on a peak over Jhanishpa, while his father Dost Mahomed had settled on the Kundar. From these positions they harried all those sections of Kakars who were too weak to resist them and extended their depredations into the main Zhob Valley itself. Shortly after the Agent to the Governor General had marched down to Dera Ismail Khan, through the Gumal Pass, leaving the Political Agent with a few troops at Apozai, Bungal and Dost Mahomed conceived the idea of making a regular attack upon the Apozai position. They managed, chiefly by terrorism, to collect a following of some three or four hundred men and marched in the Apozai direction as far as Chukhan, but failing to get any promise of assistance from the Suleimankhels across the Kundar, the gathering dispersed.

Their action, however, had considerably alarmed the Mandokhels and the day the *laskhar* was expected to reach Walla, the residence of the chiefs of the Mandokhels, the Officer Commanding at Apozai, with the Political Agent, marched out with all the available troops to

that place to meet the enemy and protect the Mandokhels. As stated however, the enemy had thought discretion the better part of valour.

The Apozai Scare.

Shortly after this, in the second week of March, occurred what has been called "the Apozai Scare." The Political Agent had been obliged to go to Sibi in connection with the Sibi Fair and the annual jirgahs held on that occasion, he being in charge of the Thal Chotiali Agency also at that time. Taking advantage of his absence, and apparently out of a pure spirit of mischief, false reports were brought to the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, who was left in political charge at Apozai that a very large number (several thousands) of Suleimankhels had assembled with the object of attacking the camp at Apozai. Telegrams were despatched to the General Officer Commanding at Quetta, the Agent to the Governor General, who was at Kattan, the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, etc. The Baluch Regiment started at once by forced marches from Loralai and the 34th Pioneers, who had reached Khajuri Kach, hurried up from that place. Fortunately, the falseness of the reports was discovered before the Baluchis had passed Murgha and that regiment returned to Loralai. There appears to have been no foundation whatever for the reported gathering.

The Kundar and Khiddarzai Expeditions.

61. When arrangements were concluded with the Mahsud Waziris and the Bargha section of Sheranis, it was found impossible to come to a satisfactory settlement with the Largha section of the latter tribe, which occupies the country between the Takht-i-Suleimani and the Punjab frontier. This was owing chiefly to the contumacious conduct of the small Khidderzai section of the tribe, whose headmen refused to have any dealings with the Government officials and who gave asylum to all outlaws and *badmashes*, who committed outrages on British subjects. The headmen of the other section of Larghawals promised to endeavour by pressure to bring the Khidderzais to reason, and some grace was allowed them for this purpose. It is more than doubtful if these men made any such attempt, but, however that may be, the tribe continued in the same frame of mind, and it was at last decided to send a military expedition to thoroughly explore the country, exact redress for the depredations of the tribe, and enable the Political Officer to make satisfactory arrangements to ensure the peace of the country and put a stop to outrages for the future. It was arranged that troops should move into the country simultaneously from the Quetta side and from Dera Ismail Khan, and the troops for the expedition were placed under the command of Major-General Sir George White, K.C.S.I., V.C., Commanding the Quetta District. It was further determined to take advantage of the troops moving from Quetta to explore the Kakar country lying north of the Main Zhob Valley and endeavour to capture Dost Mahomed Khan and his son Bungal with the rest of the robbers and murderers collected with them.

62. Major-General Sir George White, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, arrived with the Quetta troops at the Khan Mekhterzai Kotal on the 1st October, where they were met by the Political Agent. The latter officer recommended that a small column should move up the Rod Valley, and thence towards Palezgir and the Lowana country, so as to cut off the escape of the outlaws to the north or west, while the main column should march to Thanishpa by the Toi route straight from Zhob. The Agent to the Governor General, however, had recently received a letter from the Government of India, directing that operations should be confined to the south of the Kundar River, as they were in doubt as to how far the Kakar country extended to the north. This, of course, precluded the adoption of the Political Agent's recommendation and also prevented much chance of effecting the capture of the outlaws unless in the very improbable event of their showing fight.

63. It was then decided that the Agent to the Governor General, with the Political Agent and a small column, should march from Kazzha *viâ* the Baraksheza Pass into the Khaisor Valley, while the General Officer Commanding with the main column marched down Zhob and then by the Toi route to the same valley. On the Agent to the Governor General's reaching Rod Jogizai in the Khaisor Valley, it was ascertained that Bungal Khan was still at Thanishpa with 40 or 50 desperadoes, where he had taken up a position on an almost inaccessible peak. A message was sent to summon him to submit, but no satisfactory reply being received a portion of the troops advanced on the 10th and occupied Thanishpa, when it was found that Bungal had deserted his stronghold and fled the same morning. A pursuit, organised by the Political Agent, with levies and an escort of 25 cavalry, proved a failure, although a considerable amount of plunder, which was being being carried off, was recovered. The force halted at Thanishpa and in the Khaisor Valley from the 11th to the 16th October, when an understanding was come to with the Shahizai and other sections of Jelalzais inhabiting the Khaisor Valley and Thanishpa and the Nomad Mardanzais. They engaged not

to permit the outlaws to return to Thanishpa and furnished hostages from their headmen for the fulfilment of their engagement. From Thanishpa the force again divided into two main columns, the General Officer, Commanding, with the Political Agent, Zhob, as his Political Officer, marching down along the Kundar River as marginally noted to Gustoi War, where he was again joined by the Agent to the Governor General, who, with the other column, had marched through the Chukhan Valley, and then by a somewhat difficult pass down the Sharanna stream to Gustoi War. From Gustoi War the General Officer Commanding marched to Hussen Ziarat, Domandai and Gul Kach, and then across the Gardao to Mir Alikhel and up the Zhob River to Fort Sandeman; while the Agent to the Governor General marched from Hussen Ziarat by Shinbaza to Mir Alikhel and then to Fort Sandeman. This brought the first portion of the expedition to a conclusion.

Kundar Ngange.
Kamul Khan Kach.
Nakhal (Spelai Lowaru).
Sara Darga.
Gastoi War.

Khidderzai Expedition.

64. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, had joined the Agent to the Governor General's camp at Mir Alikhel, and accompanied him to Fort Sandeman. At Fort Sandeman, an ultimatum was despatched to Murteza Khan and the Khidderzai Maliks to which an unsatisfactory reply was subsequently received. The Quetta force again broke into two columns, while the Punjab force was also directed to advance in two columns from Chowdwan and Draband respectively. From Fort Sandeman, the Agent to the Governor General, with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, proceeded with the first column to the Chuharkhel Dhana Pass, where work was commenced to make the pass practicable for troops. The General Officer Commanding, with the Political Agent, assisted by Mr. Donald, Extra Assistant Commissioner, as Political Officer, marched with the second column to Walla, and thence over the lofty Murmajh Mountain into Anmar Kalan, the Khidderzai head quarters, which was occupied without opposition on the 6th November. Here it was found that Murteza Khan had taken himself to some hiding place in the hills, but most of the other maliks had come in to the several columns. The Punjab troops, on first entering the Sherani limits, had been fired at, and again while moving in to Nishpa above Kurram Hezai. Colonel Ross' column had some shots fired at them and one Sikh sepoy was killed. No further opposition was offered. After negotiating the Dhana the Agent to the Governor General marched to Mogal kot, and thence to Kurram Hezai. Here, from the 11th to the 16th November, a tribal court was held to consider the several cases against the Khidderzais, and its recommendations were subsequently discussed by a Committee of Political Officers under the Agent to the Governor General as President, and the following orders passed:—

(1) The portions of the Sherani tribe inhabiting the Largha District to pay a fine of ₹5,000 and the various individuals concerned in the cases to pay a fine of ₹1,000.

(2) The whole of the Khidderzai maliks to remain in confinement until the surrender of Murteza Khan and the other outlaw refugees, or until further orders.

(3) A few of the ringleaders in offences against the Government, who were also notorious bad characters, to be sent to Quetta and confined there as political prisoners until further orders.

(4) Should Murteza be surrendered, his case to be considered by the Agent to the Governor General and orders passed upon it, in accordance with the facts elicited.

65. The Khidderzai maliks were sent off under escort towards Dera Ismail Khan, which they reached on the 21st. A Darbar was held at Kurram Hezai by the Agent to the Governor General on the 18th, and the above terms were announced to the assembled headmen, and khillats were distributed to those who had assisted in the march, etc.

The troops comprising the expeditionary force then marched to their respective stations, and Messrs. King and McMahon, with the 3rd Baluch Regiment, were left in the country to carry out the awards of the jirga and collect the fines imposed on the tribe. This they did with such success that in spite of hindrances caused by rain, etc., the whole of the fine was realised by the 29th November.

66. No sooner had the troops left the country than Murteza Khan emerged from his hiding-place and gave himself up to the authorities at Dera Ismail Khan. As there was some difference of opinion between the Derajat and the Baluchistan officials as to the manner in which the several cases against the tribe should be settled and the punishment awarded, Captain MacIvor, on return from privilege leave in March, was deputed to Dera Ismail Khan on special duty to meet the Derajat officials and represent Baluchistan in the trial of the case against Murteza Khan and certain others, and the matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

67. During the expedition, and while the Agent to the Governor General and Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, were halted at Kurram Hezai, the whole country was thoroughly reconnoitred. The Political Agent, with a small force, proceeded up the Khidderzai Dhana over the Kotal into the Bargha country and back again, while the General Officer Commanding, with a few men, climbed to the very crest of the Takht-i-Suleiman. Subsequently, the 3rd Baluchis, with the Officiating Political Agent, returned through the Zao Pass, where a road had to be made, and thence along the Kuriawasta Valley back to Fort Sandeman. During the whole time the conduct of the Bargha section of Sheranis, who had been placed under the Political Agent, Zhob, was quite exemplary, and they exerted themselves to afford every assistance in their power to the Political Officers and to the troops.

Isots, Jaffirs, etc.

68. The tribes of Isots, Jaffirs, Kharsins, Bulfaraz, Murgzans and Zmarit were transferred from under the political control of the Derajat officials to that of this Agency towards the close of the year. The headmen of these tribes were summoned to Sibi, when the Political Agent went there in the month of March, and they were granted khillats by the Agent to the Governor General in Darbar.

Political cases between the tribes of this and the Derajat Districts.

69. The Statement marked G, attached to this report, is a complete list of the cases received in transfer from the Thal Chotiali Office on the formation of this Agency and instituted during the year between the tribes of this district and those of the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. There were 184 cases in all, out of which 121 were against the tribes of the Dera Ghazi Khan, 13 against the tribes of Dera Ismail Khan, 46 against the tribes of the Zhob Districts, and 4 against miscellaneous tribes, as follows:—

Tribes of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Bozdars	36
Gurchanis	31
Tibbi Lunds	6
Khosas	3
Kasranis	7
Legharis	38

Tribes of Dera Ismail Khan.

Waziris	12
Largha Sheranis	1

Tribes of Zhob.

Khetrans	35
Musakhels	4
Jaffirs, Isots, and Kharsins	7

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous tribes	4
TOTAL	184

The statement attached gives detailed particulars of each, and the action taken. Captain MacIvor, while on special duty at Dera Ismail Khan, found it possible to run down to Dera Ghazi Khan in March 1891, where most of the cases pending between the Zhob and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts were settled by him in conjunction with the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

MILITARY.

70. The garrison of Fort Sandeman consists of—

1 Native Infantry Regiment (the 34th Pioneers);
Wing of Cavalry (12th Bengal Cavalry);
2 Guns, Mountain Battery (No. 5, Bombay);

and the head-quarters of the Zhob Levy Corps, which is in process of being raised. Ever since the railway survey work commenced towards the close of the year, this garrison has furnished a military outpost at a place between Naya Obo and Walla. To further protect these survey operations, the 3rd Baluchis, on their return from the Khidderzai Expedition, were sent with a detachment of the 12th Bengal Cavalry from Fort Sandeman to occupy Gul Kach on the

southern bank of the Gumal River, some 10 miles below its junction with the Kundar at Domandai. The 3rd Baluchis also furnished a strong outpost at Mogalkot on the Zhob River, 20 miles south of Khajuri Kach.

71. In addition to the Fort Sandeman garrison a military post, occupied during the year by the Punjab Frontier Force, has been established at Mir Alikhel on the Zhob River, 36 miles north of Fort Sandeman. From the end of May to the 10th December 1890, Hindubagh, the head-quarters of the Upper Zhob Tahsil, was occupied by troops from Quetta. These troops were withdrawn on the latter date, and their place taken by a detachment of the Zhob Levy Corps. Between Hindubagh and Fort Sandeman, a distance of 130 miles by road, there has been no military post during the year. Besides the above troops in Zhob Proper the following posts in the Agency have been held by troops during the year—

1. Rakhni.	4. Murgha.
2. Kingri.	5. Marra Tangi.
3. Khan Muhammad Kot.	6. Sanjawi.

The three first were garrisoned by Punjab troops from the Dera Ghazi Khan District, and the three latter by troops from Loralai. The post at Sanjawi was withdrawn on the 13th September 1890, and the fort there is now held by a Thanadar, and 25 local Levy footmen.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

72. Before the occupation of Zhob, a daily postal line ran from Harnai to Loralai, with post offices at Sanjawi and Loralai. To serve the troops stationed along the Frontier Road a dâk every second day was run between Loralai and the Dera Ghazi Khan District at Kharr, with post offices at Mekhtar, Kingri and Rakhni, and on the transfer of the military post from Mekhtar to Murgha, extra sowars were entertained to take the post from Mekhtar to Murgha, and a post office was opened at the latter place.

73. On the occupation of Fort Sandeman the route selected for the post was that up the Zhob Valley as far as Gwal Haiderzai, and thence through the hills to Loralai, this being the shortest route between Loralai and Fort Sandeman. Sowars were engaged from the local tribes along this route and their pay was met, as a temporary measure, from the grant sanctioned by Government for the Mandokhel service. In addition to the sowars thus entertained, some of the ordinary local levies were told off for a time to assist in carrying this dâk. This arrangement was only intended to be a temporary one, as it was expected that a regular postal service would be sanctioned and the cost debited to the Postal Department. This, however, has not been done and the arrangement first made still continues.

74. To run the post to the Military detachments at Mir Alikhel and Mogalkot, the ordinary Levy sowars were again requisitioned, and the post to these places is carried by them.

75. To serve Hindubagh a post was run from the railway at Khanai, the Quetta-Pishin District finding the sowars as far as Murgha, while four sowars are found by this Agency to carry it thence to Hindubagh.

76. Ordinary Levy sowars also carry a post every second day from Rakhni to the Barkhan Tahsil, near Hajikot.

77. Parcel posts have been carried weekly from the rail at Harnai to Loralai, but the arrangements for forwarding them from that place to Fort Sandeman have not been satisfactory, and it is hoped that better arrangements will be made by the postal authorities for the future.

78. The postal sowars along the lines noted above have done their work very satisfactorily during the year.

TELEGRAPHS.

79. Before the occupation of Zhob a telegraphic line ran from Harnai to Loralai and thence along the Frontier Road to Dera Ghazi Khan, with Telegraph Offices at Loralai, Mekhtar, and Kingri.

80. A branch line was run from Mekhtar to Murgha, and a Telegraph Office opened on the 1st October 1889, and this line was again pushed on, at first as a temporary line, and subsequently as a permanent line, to Fort Sandeman, where a Telegraph Office was opened on the 1st April 1890. When the permanent line was made, the Government sanctioned the temporary line being utilised to run a line to Mir Alikhel, where an office was opened on the 6th December 1890.

All the offices are combined Post and Telegraph Offices.

81. A few cases of malicious cutting or injury to the wires occurred during the year, but on the whole there was very little injury done, and this species of outrage was rare.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

82. To furnish garrisons for the various posts required throughout the Zhob District to maintain order, the formation of the Zhob Levy Corps was sanctioned by the Government of India. It was to consist of some 900 men, 400 being mounted and 500 unmounted. Captain W. A. D. O'Mealy was selected as the First Commandant and that officer arrived at Fort Sandeman in February 1890. The details of the composition, pay, etc., of the corps was not, however, decided upon just at first, and the month of June was reached before Captain O'Mealy was in a position to commence recruiting in earnest and to begin purchasing horses.

83. The Commandant's report on the corps is attached to this report (Appendix H). It will be seen that from June to the end of the year in all 412 men were enrolled, but many of these were again dismissed or permitted to resign, so that the number of effectives on the 31st March was 291.

84. The Commandant succeeded in purchasing 188 remounts of an excellent stamp and 74 transport animals.

85. The total expenditure on the corps amounted to ₹1,50,508-10-9, out of a total sanction of ₹1,64,290.

86. The Commandant and the men of his corps took part in the Kundar Expedition mentioned in paragraphs 61 to 63 of this report.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement A.

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. ₹	a.	p.	Total. ₹	a.	p.
	Political Agent's Office.						
1.	Head Clerk, ₹160—220	205	0	0			
2.	Second Clerk, ₹125—150	143	12	0			
3.	Accountant	100	0	0			
4.	Record-keeper	70	0	0			
5.	Assistant Accountant	60	0	0			
6.	First Copyist	55	0	0			
7.	Second Copyist	45	0	0			
8.	Serishtedar ₹100—125	118	12	0			
9.	Nazir	60	0	0			
10.	Mohafiz Daftar	50	0	0			
11.	Mohurrir	45	0	0			
12.	Daftri	30	0	0			
13.	Jemadar	18	0	0			
14.	4 Orderlies, at ₹13-8 each	54	0	0			
15.	2 Peons, at ₹12 each	24	0	0			
16.	2 Khalassis at ₹14 each	28	0	0			
17.	1 Sweeper	10	0	0			
18.	1 Bhistee	10	0	0			
					1,126	8	0
	Assistant Political Agent's Office.						
1.	Serishtedar	70	0	0			
2.	Nazir	40	0	0			
3.	2 Orderlies, at ₹13-8 each	27	0	0			
4.	1 Khalassi	14	0	0			
5.	1 Peon	12	0	0			
					163	0	
	Carried over	...			1,289	8	0

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District—contd.

No.	Name of post.	Pay. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.
	1st Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.						
	Brought forward .	...			1,289	8	0
1.	First Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob . . .	400	0	0			
	Fixed travelling allowance	90	0	0			
2.	Clerk	50	0	0			
3.	Peshkar	40	0	0			
4.	Mohurrir	30	0	0			
5.	Nazir	25	0	0			
6.	1 Peon	12	0	0			
					647	0	0
	2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner's Office.						
1.	2nd Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob . . .	300	0	0			
	Fixed travelling allowance	90	0	0			
2.	Peshkar	40	0	0			
3.	Mohurrir	30	0	0			
4.	Nazir	25	0	0			
5.	1 Peon	12	0	0			
					497	0	0
	Bori Tahsil.						
1.	Tahsildar	150	0	0			
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0			
3.	Mohasib	50	0	0			
4.	Kanoongo	40	0	0			
5.	Mohurrir	35	0	0			
6.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90	0	0			
7.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75	0	0			
8.	Jemadar	15	0	0			
9.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48	0	0			
10.	1 Bhistee	12	0	0			
11.	1 Sweeper	12	0	0			
					597	0	0
	Barkhan Tahsil.						
1.	Tahsildar	150	0	0			
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0			
3.	Mohasib	50	0	0			
4.	Kanoongo	40	0	0			
5.	Mohurrir	35	0	0			
6.	Fotedar	30	0	0			
7.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90	0	0			
8.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75	0	0			
9.	Jemadar	15	0	0			
10.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48	0	0			
11.	1 Sweeper	12	0	0			
12.	1 Bhistee	12	0	0			
					627	0	0
	Lower Zhob Tahsil.						
1.	Tahsildar	150	0	0			
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0			
3.	Treasurer	70	0	0			
4.	Mohasib	50	0	0			
5.	Siah Nawis	40	0	0			
6.	Kanoongo	40	0	0			
7.	Mohurrir	35	0	0			
8.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90	0	0			
9.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75	0	0			
10.	Jemadar	15	0	0			
11.	6 Peons, at R12 each	72	0	0			
12.	1 Sweeper	12	0	0			
13.	1 Bhistee	12	0	0			
					731	0	0
	Carried over .	...			4,388	8	0

List of Establishments sanctioned for the Zhob District—concld.

No.	Name of post.	Pay.			Total.		
	Upper Zhob Tahsil.						
		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
	Brought forward .	...			4,388	8	0
1.	Tahsildar	150	0	0			
2.	Naib Tahsildar	70	0	0			
3.	Mohasib	50	0	0			
4.	Kanoongo	40	0	0			
5.	Mohurrir	35	0	0			
6.	Fotedar	30	0	0			
7.	3 Patwaris, at R30 each	90	0	0			
8.	3 Patwaris, at R25 each	75	0	0			
9.	Jemadar	15	0	0			
10.	4 Peons, at R12 each	48	0	0			
11.	1 Sweeper	12	0	0			
12.	1 Bhistee	12	0	0			
					627	0	0
	GRAND TOTAL .	...			5,015	8	0

Statement B.

List of Gazetted Officers.

No.	Rank.	Name.	Pay.	Fixed travelling allowance.	Local allowance.	Pushto allowance.	Total.
			R	R	R	R	R
1	Political Agent . .	Captain I. MacIvor, B.S.C. .	1,000	180	400	...	1,580
2	Ditto . .	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, B.S.C.	800	180	400	100	1,480
3	Assistant ditto . .	Lieutenant F. H. Godfrey, Bo.S.C.	500	150	...	...	650
4	Ditto . .	Lieutenant W. W. Cubitt, B.S.C.	700	150	...	...	850
5	Ditto . .	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon .	700	150	...	100	950
6	Ditto . .	Lieutenant F. G. Beville, Bo.S.C.	400	150	...	...	550
7	First Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan.	400	90	...	...	490
8	Ditto . .	Munshi Agha Jan . . .	...	...	...	...	...
9	Second Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Ahmed Yar Khan . . .	300	90	...	...	390
10	Ditto . .	Moulvi Abdul Rahim . .	300	90	...	...	390
11	Tahsildar, Bori . .	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan.	150	...	...	...	150
12	Ditto . .	Lala Udhoo Dass . . .	200	...	...	...	200
13	Tahsildar, Barkhan .	Munshi Amer Singh . .	150	...	...	...	150
14	Tahsildar, Lower Zhob .	Kazi Muzaffar Khan . .	150	...	...	...	150
15	Ditto . .	Lala Govind Dass . .	150	...	...	...	150
16	Tahsildar, Upper Zhob .	Munshi Agha Jan . .	150	...	...	...	150
17	Ditto . .	LalaUdhe Bhan . . .	150	...	...	...	150

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement C.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91.

Date.	Name of Stage.
	CAPTAIN MACIVOR.
	April.
1st to 4th	Fort Sandeman.
5th	Badinzai.
6th	Akhtarzai (to meet the Agent to the Governor-General).
7th	Gwal Haiderzai.
8th	Gwal Ismailzai.
9th	Badinzai.
10th	Fort Sandeman.
11th to 15th	Halt.
16th	Babar Ghar and back.
17th to 20th	Halt Fort Sandeman.
21st	Baranj (with Major-General Sir J. Brown, R.E.).
22nd	Safi.
23rd	Saratoi.
24th	Halt.
25th	Mogalkot.
26th	Khajuri Kach.
27th to 29th	Halt.
30th	Mogalkot.
	May.
1st	Saratoi.
2nd	Fort Sandeman.
3rd to 15th	Halt.
16th	Girda Babar.
17th	Radzanna.
18th	Toi Musakhel.
19th	Halt.
20th	Radzanna.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd	Halt.
23rd	Badenzai.
24th	Gwal Ismailzai.
25th	Toada.
26th	Gwal Haiderzai.
27th	Halt.
28th	Akhtarzai.
29th	Halt.
30th	Killa Saifulla.
31st	Halt.
	June.
1st	Kazzha.
2nd	Halt.
3rd	Khan Bilawa.
4th	Murgha *vid* Babu China.
5th	Hindubagh *vid* Andarabej and Kahan.
6th to 8th	Halt at Hindubagh.
9th	Khanozai.
10th	Quetta.
11th to 26th	Halt.
27th	Khanai.
28th	Khanozai.
29th	Hindubagh.
30th	Halt.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
July.	
1st	Shina Khola.
2nd	Khazzha.
3rd	Saifulla Killa.
4th	Halt.
5th	Nishpa.
6th	Loralai.
7th and 8th	Halt.
9th	Zirra.
10th	Murgha.
11th	Lakaband.
12th	Fort Sandeman.
13th to 31st	Halt.
August.	
1st to 31st	Halt.
September.	
1st to 4th	Halt.
5th	Mina Bazar.
6th	Gwal Ismailzai.
7th	Gwal Haiderzai.
8th	Mina Bazar.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th to 20th	Halt.
21st	Badinzai.
22nd	Gwal Ismailzai.
23rd	Gwal Haiderzai.
24th	Toi Khulla (Batozai).
25th	Ziaba.
26th	Khushnob.
27th	Kazzha.
28th	Halt.
29th	Shina Khulla.
30th	Hindubagh.
October.	
1st	Murgha (to meet Agent to the Governor-General).
2nd	Hindubagh.
3rd	Shina Khulla.
4th	Halt.
5th	Maidan Kach.
6th	Baraksheza.
7th	Howdak.
8th	Rod Jogezai.
9th	Halt.
10th	Thanishpa.
11th to 16th	Halt.
17th	Kunder Nigangi.
18th	Mulla Kamal.
19th	Nakhal.
20th	Sara Darga.
21st	Gastoi.
22nd	Halt.
23rd	Hussein Nikka.
24th	Domandi.
25th	Kurram Khulla (Gul Kach).
26th	Gardani.
27th	Brunj.
28th	Fort Sandeman.
29th to 31st	Halt.

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—contd.

Date.	Name of Stage.
November.	
1st	Kapip Kach.
2nd	Mani Khwah.
3rd	Walla.
4th	Mara Muzh and back to Walla.
5th	Ghaura-gara.
6th	Anwar Kalan.
7th	Halt.
8th	Nishpa Atal Khan.
9th	Gharezhai.
10th	Mogalkot.
11th	Anwar Kalan.
12th	Kurram Haizai.
13th	Halt at Kurram Haizai.
14th	Obosir.
15th	Karim Kach.
16th	Kurram Haizai.
17th	Halt.
18th	Mogalkot.
19th	Dhana Sir.
20th	Mani Khwah.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd to 26th	Halt.
27th	Mina Bazar.
28th	Gwal Haiderzai.
29th	Loralai.
30th	Razgai.
December.	
1st to 3rd	Harnai to Karachi (with Agent to the Governor-General).

LIEUTENANT A. H. MCMAHON.

4th	Koria Wasta.
5th	Top of Shinghar Hill and back.
6th	Barkhurdar Killa.
7th	Fort Sandeman.
8th	Mina Bazar and back to Badinzai.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th and 11th	Halt.
12th	Nawa Obo.
13th	Bank of Saratoi.
14th	Gul Katch.
15th to 19th	Halt.
20th	Gumal River, 14 miles towards Khajuri Kach and back to Gul Kach.
21st to 27th	Halt at Gul Kach.
28th	Gumal River 12 miles towards Kundar as far as Domandi and back to Gul Kach.
29th to 31st	Halt at Gul Kach.
January.	
1st and 2nd	Halt at Gul Kach.
3rd	Shahidan.
4th	Halt.
5th	Mogalkot *vid* Khajuri Kach.
6th	Mir Alikhel.
7th	Halt.
8th	Brunj.
9th	Fort Sandeman.
10th to 26th	Halt.
27th	Mir Alikhel.
28th	Gul Kach.
29th	Halt.
30th	Mir Alikhel.
31st	Fort Sandeman

Movements of the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91—concld.

Date.	Name of Stage.
February.	
1st to 5th	Halt at Fort Sandeman.
6th	Lakaband.
7th	Moorga.
8th	Zirrah.
9th	Marra Tangi.
10th	Loralai.
11th to 14th	Halt.
15th	Razgai.
16th	Torkhan.
17th	Harnai, and thence to Quetta by rail.
18th to 20th	Halt.
21st	Sibi.
22nd to 28th	Halt.
March.	
1st to 11th	Halt.
12th	Harnai by rail and thence to Torkhan.
13th	Smallan Bungalow.
14th	Loralai.
15th and 16th	Halt.
17th	Marra Tangi.
18th	Murgha.
19th	Halt.
20th	Lakaband.
21st	Fort Sandeman.
22nd to 29th	Halt.
30th	Mir Alikhel.
31st	Halt.

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

Statement D.

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Additional Levies.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Hamzazais—			
Wahar	1 Sowar at R20	20 0 0	20 0 0	
Marra Tangi	4 Sowars, at R20 each	80 0 0		
	Munshi	10 0 0	90 0 0	
Zarra	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each	100 0 0	150 0 0	
Mekhtar	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0	50 0 0	
	Malezais—			
Tor	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	
	Khibzais—			
Sara Daka	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each	40 0 0	70 0 0	
Moorgha	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	5 Sowarsat, R20 each	100 0 0		
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
	1 Munshi	20 0 0	180 0 0	
	Carried over	...	630 0 0	...

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward .	...	630 0 0	...
	Additional Levies—*contd.*			
Lakaband . . .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	160 0 0		
			190 0 0	
	Lunis—			
Gandera . . .	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			40 0 0	
	Musakhels—			
Khan Mohamad Kote .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	120 0 0		
	Munshi	30 0 0		
			180 0 0	
Chapa Daka . .	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
	Inspector Levies	120 0 0		
			160 0 0	
	Khetran Service.			1,200 0 0
Haji Kote . .	Sardar Mehrab Khan . . .	50 0 0		
	Bakhtiyar Khan	35 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	160 0 0		
	Contingencies	3 0 0		
			268 0 0	
Rakhni . . .	Jemadar Misri Khan . . .	50 0 0		
	Munshi	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	120 0 0		
	Contingencies	2 0 0		
			202 0 0	
Mithi Koi . .	Jemadar Kadar Bux . . .	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	100 0 0		
	6 Footmen	60 0 0		
			235 0 0	
Nahar Kot . .	Hirani Khan	35 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			115 0 0	
Isani Kot . .	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			40 0 0	
Bagao . . .	Miran Khan	35 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			115 0 0	
	Telegraph Service.			975 0 0
	Kudezais and Utmankhels—			
Loralai . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	Hamzazais—			
Mekhtar . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	Musakhels—			
Kingri . . .	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
	Khetrans—			
Chapa Daka . .	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			80 0 0	
	Postal Service.			200 0 0
	Utmankhels—			
Loralai . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	Hamzazais—			
Mekhtar . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
Wahar . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	Musakhels—			
Kingri . . .	3 Footmen, at R12 each . . .	36 0 0		
	Inspector	40 0 0		
			76 0 0	
	Frontier Road Levies.			256 0 0
	Frontier road establishment .	200 0 0		
			200 0 0	200 0 0
	Carried over .	...	...	2,831 0 0

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward .	...	...	2,831 0 0
	Bori Levies.			
	Utmankhels—			
Loralai . . .	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R30 each . .	90 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	100 0 0		
			240 0 0	
	Boriwals—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R30 each . .	90 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	7 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	140 0 0		
			300 0 0	
	Hamzazais—			
Wahar . . .	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	Munshi	20 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			180 0 0	
Sabra . . .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . .	40 0 0		
			70 0 0	
Mekhtar . . .	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	Dumars—			
Sinjawi . . .	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . .	80 0 0		
			160 0 0	
Pui . . .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0		
			50 0 0	
Chinjan . . .	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			90 0 0	
				1,150 0 0
	New Khetran Service.			
	Musakhels—			
Kot Khan Muhammad	Sanjar Khan	50 0 0		
	1 Munshi	20 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			110 0 0	
Kingri . . .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	120 0 0		
			150 0 0	
Kajuri . . .	Baik Khan Jemadar . . .	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	160 0 0		
			240 0 0	
	Kibzais—			
Moorgha . . .	Mian Khan Jemadar . . .	45 0 0		
			45 0 0	
Kishkai . . .	Pandan Khan Jemadar . .	45 0 0		
			45 0 0	
Dab . . .	8 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	160 0 0		
			160 0 0	
Gandera . . .	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			70 0 0	
				820 0 0
	Mandokhel Service.			
	Abdullazais—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	35 0 0		
	1 Ditto	30 0 0		
	4 Ditto, at R25 each . . .	100 0 0		
	13 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	260 0 0		
			475 0 0	
	Mandokhels—			
	1 Jemadar	45 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	35 0 0		
	2 Ditto, at R30 each . .	60 0 0		
	3 Ditto, at R25 „ . . .	75 0 0		
	12 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	240 0 0		
			455 0 0	
	Carried over .	...	...	4,801 0 0

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward .	...	...	4,801 0 0
	Mandokhel Service—*contd.*			
	Pabars—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	3 Duffedars, at R25 each . .	75 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	100 0 0		
			205 0 0	
	Khoistais—			
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			40 0 0	
	Musakhels of Toi—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
			55 0 0	
	Sheranis at Mogalkot—			
	1 Thanadar	60 0 0		
	2 Duffedars, at R30 each . .	60 0 0		
	19 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	380 0 0		
			500 0 0	
	Postal Service.			
	Abdullazais (Pakhezais)—			
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each . .	50 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			130 0 0	
	Ismailzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			105 0 0	
	Haiderzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . .	80 0 0		
			105 0 0	
	Contingencies	13 5 4		
			13 5 4	
	Central and Upper Zhob Levies.			2,083 5 4
	Shamozais.			
	Jelalzais—			
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each . .	50 0 0		
	6 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	120 0 0		
			170 0 0	
	Mardanzais—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			135 0 0	
	Anderabejwala Mardanzais—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0		
			45 0 0	
	Allahdadzai Allozais—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
			25 0 0	
	Musazais—			
	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			60 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Brahimzais.			
	Khoidadzais—			
	1 Jemadar	40 0 0		
	2 Duffedars, at R25 each . .	50 0 0		
	7 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	140 0 0		
			230 0 0	
	Dowlatzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Akhtarzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Alikhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Shahizai Alikhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
			25 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Carried over .	...	...	6,884 5 4

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of Pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward . .	...	...	6,884 5 4
	Other Alizai tribes.			
	Mirzai—			
	1 Jemadar	50 0 0		
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	8 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	160 0 0		
			240 0 0	
	Ismailzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	100 0 0		
			125 0 0	
	Ghorezai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			85 0 0	
	Batozai—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	5 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	100 0 0		
			130 0 0	
	Haiderzai—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			85 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Zhob Tribes.			
	Burutkhel—			
	1 Duffedar	25 0 0		
	2 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	40 0 0		
			65 0 0	
	Sibzai—			
	1 Sowar	20 0 0		
			20 0 0	
	Lowana—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			110 0 0	
	Sarghara—			
	2 Duffedars, at R30 each . .	60 0 0		
	1 Ditto	25 0 0		
	1 Sowar	20 0 0		
			105 0 0	
	Mehtarzai—			
	1 Duffedar	30 0 0		
	3 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	60 0 0		
			90 0 0	
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Contingencies	23 5 4		
			23 5 4	
				2,083 5 4
	Sinjawi Levies.			
Sinjawi .	Dumars—			
	1 Thanadar	30 0 0		
	25 Footmen, at R10 each . .	250 0 0		
			280 0 0	
				280 0 0
	Moorgha Hindubagh Postal Service.			
Moorgha .	4 Sowars, at R20 each . . .	80 0 0		
			80 0 0	
				80 0 0
	Ghilzai Service.			
	Tokhis—			
	Ghulam Haidar Khan ex-Sipah Salar .	240 0 0		
	Ahmad Jan Khan	56 0 0		
	Wali Mohamad Khan . . .	100 0 0		
			396 0 0	
	Hotaks—			
	Gul Mohamad Khan . . .	25 0 0		
			25 0 0	
	Tarakis—			
	Sher Jan Khan	86 0 0		
	Sher Ali Khan	56 0 0		
			142 0 0	
	Carried over .	...	...	9,327 10 8

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—continued.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	Grand Total. R a. p.
	Brought forward .	...	...	9,327 10 8
	General Service—*contd.*			
	Andari—			
	Pir Mohamad Khan . . .	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	Subwan Khel—			
	Gul Shah Khan	56 0 0	56 0 0	
	Bargha Shirani Service.			675 0 0
Sub-tribe . .	Section—			
Hassan Khel . .	Yasinzai—			
	Sarwar Khan R30 and one Jemadar R30.	60 0 0		
	Haider Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0	90 0 0	
	Arazai—			
	Gul Khan R10 and one Sowar R20 .	30 0 0		
	Shamal Khan . . .	5 0 0		
	Murtaza Khan R10 and 1 Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Khobat Khan	5 0 0	70 0 0	
	Kannezai—			
	Hassan Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0		
	Sipahi Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0	50 0 0	
	Hezai—			
	Sarwar Khan and Jarus R5 and one Sowar R20.	25 0 0	25 0 0	
	Karmanzai—			
	Saku Khan R5 and one Duffedar R25	30 0 0		
	Majak Khan R5 and one Sowar R20 .	25 0 0		
	Lal Khan R5 and one Sowar R20 .	25 0 0		
	Guldad Khan R5 and one Sowar R20	25 0 0	105 0 0	
Oba Khel . . .	Momezai—			
	Aman Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Sada Gul with Jat . . .	10 0 0	40 0 0	
	Habibzai—			
	Sawak Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Musazai—			
	Meean Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Khidarzai—			
	Sadik	5 0 0	5 0 0	
Chuhar Khel . .	Kadinzai—			
	Barkhurdar Khan R15 and one Jemadar R30.	45 0 0		
	Pahu Khan	5 0 0		
	Umak Khan R10 and one Sowar R20	30 0 0		
	Hindkai	5 0 0	85 0 0	
Kapip . . .	Salikhanzai—			
	Kakar Khan R5 and one Duffedar R25.	30 0 0	30 0 0	
	Badlolzai—			
	Azam Khan R5 and one Sowar R20 .	25 0 0	25 0 0	
Haripal . . .	Brahim Khel—			
	Abdul Haq	15 0 0		
	Serajuddin	10 0 0	25 0 0	
	Lalakzai—			
	Torgul	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Daria Khanzai—			
	Salim Khan	5 0 0	5 0 0	
	Buhatezai—			
	Saifulla Khan	5 0 0		
	Patura Khan	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Carried over .	...	...	10,002 10 8

Statement showing the Distribution of the Levies in the Zhob District—concluded.

Name of Post.	Details.	Rate of pay.	Total.	Grand Total.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
	Brought forward .	...	...	10,002 10 8
	Bargha Shirani Service—*contd.*			
	Nikakahal—			
	Rashid	5 0 0		
			5 0 0	
	Vatozai—			
	Sandai	5 0 0		
			5 0 0	
	Sankhel—			
	Mulla Pir Mohamad . . .	5 0 0		
	Mulla Baz Mohamad . . .	5 0 0		
	Ditto Rahim	5 0 0		
	Ditto Paide Khan . . .	5 0 0		
	Khudak	5 0 0		
	Amir	5 0 0		
			30 0 0	
	Miscellaneous	20 0 0		
			20 0 0	
	Hankoi Service or the Zhob Kakars.			640 0 0
	Sardar Shingul Khan . . .	100 0 0		
	Sardar Shahbaz Khan . . .	100 0 0		
	Saifulla Khan	100 0 0		
	Mastak Khan	100 0 0		
	1 Munshi	30 0 0		
	1 Kassid	15 0 0		
	1 Motibir	40 0 0		
	1 Ditto	39 8 0		
	9 Ditto, at R29-8-0 . . .	265 8 0		
	1 Dittto	30 0 0		
	1 Ditto	30 0 0		
	Dowian Sarangzai . . .	60 0 0		
			910 0 0	
				910 0
	Grand Total .			11,552 10 8

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement E.

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1890-91.

Heads of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
ARREARS				
I.—Land Revenue	1,73,000 0 0	2,09,531 12 6	...	...
TOTAL .	1,73,000 0 0	2,09,531 12 6	36,531 12 6	...
III.—SALT—				
Excise duty on Salt . . .		...		
IV.—STAMPS—				
Sale of General Stamps—				
One anna Stamps for receipts and cheques.		690 0 0		
Bills of exchange or hundies .		...		
Other General Stamps . . .		449 4 0		
Sale of Court-fee Stamps . .		3,008 4 0		
Fines and Penalties . . .		...		
TOTAL .		4,147 8 0		
V.—EXCISE—				
License Fees		585 0 0		
Abkari		12,155 0 0		

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
I.—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—				
Revenue Refunds—				
(1) Stamps	...	...	...	...
(2) Excise	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...
II.—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—				
Quit-rent to the Khan of Kalat . .	...	...	...	...
III.—LAND REVENUE—				
1. Pay of Tahsildars, Naib Tahsildars, Clerks and others.	40,184 0 0	24,468 7 1	...	...
2. Pay of Clerks and other charges for survey and settlement work .	...	...	...	...
3. Lumbardari allowance . . .	8,650 0 0	...	...	...
4. Other Miscellaneous charges .	...	2,211 11 11	...	...
5. Karawas	...	...	...	...
6. Miscellaneous	800 0 0	1,698 10 6	...	...
7. Travelling allowance to officers and establishments . . .				
TOTAL .	49,634 0 0	28,378 13 6	...	21,255 2 6
VI.—STAMPS—				
1. Charges for the sale of General Stamps (Discount).	...	26 7 9	...	...
2. Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps (Discount).	...	39 13 9	...	...
TOTAL .	...	66 5 6	66 5 6	...
XI.—FOREST—				
1. Establishment	...	...	...	...
2. Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	...	...	...	...

Farm of Drugs		3,220 0 0		
Fines, Fees and Confiscations		...		
TOTAL		15,960 0 0		
	12,000 0 0		13,988 11 11	...
X.—REGISTRATION—				
Fees for Registering Documents		...		
Fees for copies of Registered Documents.		...		
TOTAL		...		
XVIA.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.		...		
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures.		5,002 4 6		
Miscellaneous		569 13 0		
TOTAL		5,572 1 6		
XVIB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
Hire of Convicts		...		
XVII.—POLICE—				
Contribution from Quetta Municipal Fund.		...		
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures (Cattle Pound Receipts).		...		
TOTAL		...		
Carried over	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,211 6 0	50,520 8 5	

XII.—REGISTRATION—				
Remuneration to Sub-Registrars	...	...	...	...
Remuneration to Copyists	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...
XIX.—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—				
Civil and Sessions Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Munsiff).	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...
(3) Do. of process-serving establishment.	...	...	...	...
(4) Miscellaneous contingencies	...	...	...	...
Criminal Courts—				
(1) Salaries of Gazetted Officers (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin).	...	...	...	...
(2) Salaries of establishment	...	...	...	...
(3) Allowance to Cantonment Magistrate.	...	...	...	...
(4) Travelling allowances to officers	...	...	...	...
(5) Do. to establishment.	...	...	...	...
(6) Contingencies	...	51 14 3	...	...
TOTAL	...	51 14 3	51 14 3	...
XIXB.—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—				
1. District Jail Establishment	...	...	...	...
2. Supplies and services				
3. Hospital charges				
4. Miscellaneous contingencies	...	2,141 8 3	...	...
5. Lock-ups' contingencies				
TOTAL	...	2,141 8 3	2,141 8 3	...
XX.—POLICE—				
1. Pay of Deputy Inspectors, Sergeants, Duffadars, Sowars and Constables.	31,778 0 0	17,503 7 10	...	...
2. Travelling allowance and expenses	500 0 0	98 9 6	...	...
3. Supplies and services				
4. Contingencies	...	3,863 15 9	...	..
5. Cattle Pound Contingencies	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	32,278 0 0	21,466 1 1	...	10,811 14 11
Carried over	81,912 0 0	52,104 10 7	2,259 12 0	...

Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Provincial Revenues for the year 1890-91—contd.

Head of Receipts.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.	Head of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate of 1890-91.	Actuals of 1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Brought forward .	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,211 6 0	50,520 8 5	...	Brought forward .	81,912 0 0	52,104 10 7	2,259 12 0	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous—					XXII.—Education—				
Other items	...	309 2 5	...	...	Grants-in-aid to Vernacular School.	...	...	...	...
					XXIV.—Medical—				
					1. Contribution towards dispensary	...	808 4 3	808 4 3	...
					XXV.—Political—				
					1. Salaries and allowances of Political Agent.	4,800 0 0	5,693 8 9	...	...
					2. Salaries and allowance of Extra Assistant Commissioners (Zhob).	8,400 0 0	10,740 10 2	...	...
					3. Salaries of establishment . .	21,456 0 0	13,464 9 10	...	...
					4. Travelling allowance of establishment.	2,000 0 0	1,609 8 6	...	...
					5. Travelling allowance of officers .	2,160 0 0	...	...	...
					6. Supplies and services . . .	15,000 0 0	14,336 8 11	...	...
					7. Contingencies				
					8. North-Western Frontier charges (Levies).	48,568 0 0	40,241 2 3	...	...
					9. Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs.	...	...	...	...
					10. Allowance to Agent to the Governor General's Office.	...	1,200 0 0	...	...
					Total .	1,02,384 0 0	87,286 0 5	...	15,097 15 7
					XXXII.—Miscellaneous—				
					1. Donation for charitable purposes.	...	34 0 6	...	...
					2. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.				
					Total .	...	34 0 6	34 0 6	...
					XLV.—Civil Works—				
					In charge of Civil Officers . .	...	...	...	...
					Travelling allowance paid by Examiners, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.	...	63 3 0	63 3 0	...
Total Receipts .	1,85,000 0 0	2,35,520 8 5	50,520 8 5	...	Total expenditure .	1,84,296 0 0	1,40,296 2 9	3,165 3 9	47,165 1 0
Opening Balance .	...	...	...	...	Closing Balance .				
GRAND TOTAL .	...	...	...	...	GRAND TOTAL .				

I. MacIVOR, *Captain*,
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement F.

Statement of Tuccavi Advances made by the Political Agent, Zhob, during the year 1890-91.

No.	Month and date.	Name.	Transferred from the Thal Chotiali District.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	RECOVERIES.			Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1891.
						Date.	Amount.		
							Principal.	Interest.	
			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	9th December 1887	Hazarat and Fazal	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	3rd June 1890	150 0 0	...	200 0 0
2	21st November 1888	Ahmad Jan Ghilzai	350 0 0	...	350 0 0	3rd February 1891	150 0 0	...	200 0 0
3	17th July 1889	Painda Nasir of Dugi	1,000 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	3rd June 1890	300 0 0	...	700 0 0
4	„ „	Kabir Alizai	150 0 0	...	150 0 0	15th July 1890	75 0 0	...	75 0 0
5	14th April 1890	Ghulam Haidar Khan Tokhi, ex-Sipah Salar	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	....	...	...	1,000 0 0
6	6th November	Nadir Khan and Kotoo of Wahar	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	....	...	...	2,000 0 0
7	23rd March 1891	Kadir Khan of Chuherkot	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	....	...	...	500 0 0
		TOTAL	1,850 0 0	3,500 0 0	5,350 0 0	....	675 0 0	...	4,675 0 0

I. MACIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

Statement G.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District		*versus* Bozdars.	
1	Said Gul Shah Kharsin.	.....	Ghulamani . .	Bozdars . .	Claim for a camel, 23rd March 1886.	In a case of the theft of 14 camels, Huddianis Bozdars, the value of 2 camels, R160, was recovered from the complainant, but before a jirgah, held in March 1891, Daman Khan, Mukkadam Ghulamari Bozdars said that only one camel was recoverable from the complainant. According to the former valuation R80 were recoverable, but Said Gul Shah agreed to accept R60 after consultation with the Bozdar chief. The jirgah was of opinion that this sum should be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars, out of which R40 be paid to Mulan Nasir Bozdar, and the balance R20 to the complainant. Gul Shah has since paid R40 to Mulan Nasir, and therefere the whole amount, R60, will be paid to Gul Shah after recovery from the pay of Ghulamani Bozdars.	This has since been done, and the case filed.
2	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Jamalanu, son of Budu.	Ditto . .	Bozdar . .	4 donkeys valued at R155, 22nd August 1887.	At a jirgah held on 29th March 1891, the claim for 2 donkeys was proved against the defendant, but the complainant not yet redressed. The jirgah now is of opinion that the complainant should go to the Bozdar chief within two months. The Bozdar chief will have the original donkeys, with issues if any, returned to the complainant, or else R60 be cut from the pay of the Ghulamani Bozdars, and paid to the complainant.	R60 have since been paid by the Bozdar chief, and the case is filed.
3	Soda, son of Rahman Hassin Khetran.	Candhi, brother of Karmoo.	.....	Ditto . .	3 cows and R5 spy-money.	Alihan Hasni verifies the receipt of 2 cows and R5. For the remaining cow R10 have been sent to this Office by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	R10 paid to complainant, and case filed.
4	Rahim Kasmani Khetran.	Ditto . .	.....	Ditto . .	3 cows and R5 spy-money.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 16th March 1891. They found that all the 3 cows were restored to the complainant and only R5 were due, for which Karmoo Khan became responsible to pay within one month. If not, the amount to be cut from the pay of the Bozdars and paid to the complainant. In addition to this, the accused to pay R18 as fine to be credited to Government. The Tumandar of Bozdar to be responsible for the recovery of the fine.	R23 recovered, R18 credited to Government and R5 paid to complainant. Case filed.
	Sardar Sanjar Khan Musakhel.	Haji . . .	Musiani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock valued at R25, 4th July 1889.	Complainant is since dead, and his son was not present when the case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. From the evidence of Sardar Issiani Khetran it appears that the complainant had given up his claim by giving oath to Daman Khan Bozdar. If the complainant's son can bring up any further proof he can do so at the next jirgah.	The case ordered to be brought up at Fort Munro in September 1891.

6	Alihan Khan Hasin.	Mir Mohammed Bakhu.	.....	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 bullocks and R14 spy-money.	The complainant acknowledges having received already 2 bullocks in original and R10 as spy-money. Rupees 28 have been fixed as the price of the third bullock. Thus the total claim was for R28 *plus* R4 spy-money=R32. Out of this, R20 were paid in cash before the jirgah and R12 ordered to be paid by deducting from the pay of the Bozdars. In addition to the above, a fine of R18 was inflicted upon the accused.	R30 have been since recovered; R12 paid to complainant, and R18 credited to Government.
7	Fakir Khan, son of Belonde Khan, Jafir.	Durwesh, Usman, and Sultan, sons of Birahim.	Ladwani . . .	Ditto . .	Claim for possession of Manka and Rekh Shumali Lands.	In this case there were three points of dispute :— (1) Division of land. (2) Claim for 4 years' produce of the land. (3) Claim for 5 cattle (3 bullocks and 2 cows) by the defendant, who based his claim for the cattle on account of purchase of the land. The cattle being given as price of the purchased land. (*a*) The jirgah held on 25th March 1891, confirmed the award of the jirgah of the 26th March 1890, which had not been properly carried out. (*b*) With regard to the first point the Bozdar chief gave possession of the land to the complainant and made himself responsible on the fact of the defendant and promised to arrest the defendant in case of any objections being raised by him. (*c*) As to point No. 2, Naurang Khan, in compliance with the order of last jirgah, reported that the value of the produce of the land for four years is estimated at R60 and the plaintiff accepts this valuation. (*d*) For the third point the claim of the defendant for 3 bullocks equals the value set in point No. 2, which was payable by the defendant to the plaintiff. (*e*) The remaining 2 cattle to be returned in original by Rahimshah Kharsin to Fakira Kehani Bozdar, within two months, who will send them to the defendant.	The award of the jirgah has since been carried out, and the case filed.
8	Raba Hasin . .	Jana Bakhri .	.....	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 donkeys and R4 spy money.	Alihan Hasin Mukhadam states that Darran Khan Bozdar was given oath for this claim, and the complainant gave up his claim.	Case filed.
9	Jalal Aziz and Haji Khetrans.	Jetha, son of Pathan.	Khosa, Resident of Tuman.	Ditto . .	3 bullocks, 20th May 1889.	The occurrence of the theft was proved to be before the Sibi Settlement, and consequently the claim dismissed, so far as the Bozdars were concerned, but Mehrab Khan, the Khetran chief, stated that the case was settled by the Khosa Tumandar with the father of the present Khetran chief, and it was held that the Khosa chief should pay R36 to the Khetran chief. The jirgah decided that, if the above is proved, the Khosa chief should pay the amount to the Khetran chief.	Pending.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
10	Raman Khan, son of Fakeer of Barkhan.	Ishak, son of Dotu.	Chakrain . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of camel and 1 she-camel, 18th February 1889.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 16th March 1891, and the claim for 2 camels was proved against the accused. It was decided that the Bozdar chief should have the camels restored to the complainant within two months; if not, he will pay R90 as their cost. This sum to be deducted from the pay of the Bozdars if not paid within time.	The amount has since been recovered from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and paid to the complainant.
11	Dada Nahr . .	Ali Nahr . .	Residing in the Bozdar.	Tuman . .	Abduction of a woman, 30th December 1889.	The jirgah held on the 20th March 1891 decided that the accused should pay R500 to the complainant as compensation for his wife. Out of this R60 to be credited to Government as fine. The complainant to give security for R1,000; as soon as the accused has paid the money due from him, he is allowed to return to his native country. The Khetran chief and the complainant did not agree to this decision. The accused and the woman to be sent over to the Tehsildar Barkhan within one month. The Bozdar Tumandar and Karmun Sihani held responsible for carrying out this order.	This order has since been carried out, and the case closed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan authorities were concerend.
12	Hasni Khetrans .	.....	.....	Bozdars . .	Murder of a Hasni, 2nd January 1890.	Case amicably settled between the Hasnis and Bozdars. The Bozdars have paid R800 for the murder and R80 for the wounded men to the Hasnis, who have given receipts for the above amounts. As the case has been privately settled, and as the two accused have been in jail for more than a year and both parties agree to the decision, no punishment has been inflicted on the accused. Both parties fixed the following conditions to be observed in future:— (1) No compensation will be taken for the murder caused by the commission of adultery. (2) That R600 will be recoverable from any person who entices away a woman belonging to the other section. (3) That the heirs of a woman shall get R300 from the person who entices away a woman in case the woman is killed. (4) In cases of theft in addition to the restoration of the original property, or its compensation and spy-money, the owner will be entitled to receive the following sums for each animal. Camel R10, mare or horse R10, cow or buffalo R6, goat or sheep R2; security amounting to R1,000 taken from both parties for the further maintenance of peace. This agreement does not however in any way restrict the power of the authorities of both the Punjab and Baluchistan from inflicting suitable punishment for any offence committed by either of the parties, who have been warned that they are not at liberty either to kill their wives for adultery or to take revenge in any other way.	Filed.

13	Isa Khan, Nasir	Manga	Lund	Bozdar	Robbery of ornaments valued at R30, 5th March 1891.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891. The complainant was present. The Bozdar chief said that the accused is an outlaw from the Bozdar Tuman, and his whereabouts are not known. The Bozdar Tumandar was made responsible to arrest the accused on his return to the Bozdar ilaka and send to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will settle the case. In case the accused does not return to his ilaka the Bozdar chief will point out the residence of the accused. A proclamation has been issued in the Dera Ghazi Khan, Zhob and Thal Chotiali Districts for the apprehension of the accused, who is suspected of having taken refuge with the Marris.	Pending.
14	Gulsher, Musakhel.	Mir Muhammad	.....	Ditto	Theft of two camels, 19th May 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The accused admitted the commission of the offence but brought forth a claim for three bullocks, one cow, one calf and one kid against the complainant and Mirgul and Zahu Khan Musakhels and promised to return the stolen camels in case his animals are restored to him. Jirgah decided that the accused should appear before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, with his proof. If his statement is found correct, the bullocks, etc., will be returned to him, or such an amount will be paid which is fixed on oath for the animals, and the accused shall have to return either the camels in original or their value. The accused stated that Murid, Karmun and Rahim were his accomplices in committing the offence. The Bozdar chief will make these men pay up their share. Mir Muhammad ordered to return the camels to the Munshi at Kingri within two months and should give security in R200 for obedience to this order. The remaining sections will be settled by the Tahsildar, Barkhan.	The complainant has since been redressed. The accused's claim will be settled by the Tahsildar, Barkhan.
15	Aulia, Nasir	Samand Khan, son of Nur Khan.	.....	Ditto	Theft of property worth R122-12.	The complainant was not present at the jirgah. Isa Khan Nasir took up the case on behalf of the complainant and arranged that the complainant will go to Alihan Khan Hasni, where the defendant should also present himself. If Alihan Khan would settle the case he will do so and report; if not, both parties will go to the Barkhan Tahsildar for the settlement of their case.	The defendant, though a Bozdar, is living in the Khetran country. Case closed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan authorities are concerned.
16	Pir Muhammad, Waziri.	Kamalan, son of Yar Khan.	.....	Ditto	Theft of R200 in cash.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated the complainant had given up his claim before the Munshi at Kingri, as he would not prove it. The jirgah decided that enquiries may be made from the Munshi at Kingri about this, and, if the statement of the Bozdar chief be correct, the case may be filed.	The Munshi has since verified the statement of the Bozdar chief and the case has been filed.
17	Bozuk, Musakhel	Adani Khan	.....	Ditto	Theft of four cows.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 25th March. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated that the complainant has been redressed and the cattle returned to him. Jirgah decided that enquiries may be made from the complainant to assure this; if correct, the case to be filed. The offence of theft according to the confession of the accused was proved against him. The jirgah recommended the accused to be fined R10.	The fine of R10 recovered, and credited to Government. The complainant gave up his claim for the cattle on the oath of Bozdars, who stated the complainant had been redressed. Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*contd.*			
18	Sardar Muhamadani, Marri.	Nasir . . .	Namardi . .	Bozdar . .	Theft of a donkey, 22nd October 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 25th March 1891. The complainant was not present. The Bozdar chief stated that a donkey of the complainant had joined the donkeys of the accused while grazing, and some wild beasts devoured the donkey. The accused has since satisfied the complainant, and redressed him. It was decided that enquiries be made from the complainant, and if the statement of the Bozdar is found correct, the case may be filed.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, has since reported that the complainant has been redressed. The case is filed.
19	Shah Hussain Muhamadani, Marri.	Ditto . . .	Jublani . .	Ditto . . .	1 young camel .	From the list received from the Munshi at Kingri it appears that the complainant has been redressed, and the Ghulamani Bozdars also say that the camel has been returned.	Case filed.
20	Grazing dispute between the Musakhels and Bozdars .			.....	...	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, has already warned the Bozdar chief and his Mukkadams not to take their cattle and flocks within the Musakhel boundaries. They were again recently directed to see that the above order is carried out. The Bozdar chief said that sometimes Musakhels also cross their boundary and graze their animals in the Bozdar territory. Musakhels have also been forbidden by this office. The Musakhel and Bozadar chiefs have been made responsible for their respective tribes.	Ditto.
21	Jafirs . . .	...	.....	Bozdars . .	Dispute at Gargoji in Drug Ilaka, and grievous hurt to Jafirs.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 26th March 1891. From the enquiry it was proved that the Bozdars were to be blamed and seven men were wounded from Jafirs. It was proposed that Mithwani Bozdars, on security of Nourang Mukkadam, should pay a fine of ₹150 within two months. Out of this amount ₹130 should be paid to the wounded persons and ₹20 to be credited to Government as fine.	₹20 have since been credited to Government and Naurang Khan ordered to pay the ₹130 within one month.
22	Lall Shah, son of Fakir Shah, Kharsani.	Gul Shah, Ghulam Shah, Mir Shah, Amir Shah, Mihar Shah, Fakir Shah, sons of Ali Shah, Kharsani, resident of Bhaglu in the Bozdar hills.	.....	.....	Claim for half share of lands and moveable property, 13th December 1860.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 24th March 1891. The plaintiff was present, but the defendants were absent.	Case postponed to next jirgah.
23	Jalal Khan, son of Gul Khan, Musakhel.	Mehir Gul Fakir and Hairo.	.....	Bozdars . .	Theft of 3 camels, and ₹70 spy-money.	The case was lai before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. It was found that the three camels have been already returned to the complainant, who has a claim for ₹70. The Bozdar Mukaddams stated that the camels were left with the accused by Voga Khetran, who may be made responsible for the spy-money. The jirgah was of opinion that the Bozd r chief should send the accused to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, who will decide as to who is responsible for the payment of the ₹70; a Government fine of ₹30 should also be recovered from the guilty person.	Pending.

24	Jafirs	Mitha	.....	Bozdar	Dispute between Jafirs and Bozdars.	In this case the accused was convicted in the murder of seven Jafirs in company with six other Kharsins. The accused was fined ₹500 as a share of compensation to be paid to the complainants by a jirgah held on 24th March 1888, but the order has not yet been carried out. The jirgah on 28th March 1891 recommended that the Bozdar chief be made responsible for the recovery of the fines within six months from the accused. Mitha has been committed to jail. He is said to be a pauper. The Tumandar has been ordered to make arrangements for the payment of the fine.	Pending.
25	Mahmud, Khetran	Kasam	.....	Ditto	Claim for a bullock.	Owing to there being no sufficient proof the accused was ordered to state on oath if he was not the thief, but the complainant gave up his claim and did not wish to give oath to the accused.	Case filed.
26	Tagya Nasir	Murid and Rahan	.....	Ditto	Theft of 31 goats, 5th March 1891.	The complainant stated before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891 that his 29 goats were stolen. Murid Khan Mukaddam admitted the claim for 20 goats. The jirgah decided the restoration of 25 goats in favour of the complainant, and their value was fixed at ₹4 each, *i.e.*, ₹100 for all. The Bozdar chief will remit ₹100 after recovering the amount from the accused. The complainant brought forth a claim for ₹20 on account of spy-money paid to Ghulam Haidar Husian, Khetran. It was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should make enquiries about the claim for spy-money, and if it is found to be correct the Bozdar chief shall have to remit this sum also after recovering it from the accused persons. In addition to the above the fines to be imposed as follows :— Murrid ₹25, Rehan Makhn and Mehrn ₹8 each. } Four months allowed for payment.	₹149 since recovered, ₹49 credited to Government as fines and ₹100 paid to the complainant. Claim for spy-money not proved. Case filed.
27	Amir Ghil, Hasin	Sona	Chakani	Ditto	Claim for ₹240, 21st March 1891.	This is a new case. The complainant brought forth his claim verbally before a jirgah on 21st March 1891, and stated that a Bozdar woman was sold by him at ₹240, which sum was paid to the defendant, but when the case was decided in the Barkhan Tahsil the woman was made over to the Bozdars. Jirgah held that the complainant in this case is entitled to receive back the sale price. The defendant being absent, it was arranged, with a consultation of the Bozdar chief, that Alihan Hasin Mukaddam, together with the complainant, should go to the defendant and have the case settled, if possible. If not, the case may be settled at the next jirgah.	Pending.
28	Rahman and Gharib, Jafirs.	Malony, son of Mir Khan.	.....	Ditto	Claim for possession of Motar Dab Lands, 27th March 1891.	This case was instituted on the 27th March 1891, when the jirgah was sitting. The defendant being absent, it was decided that the case be taken up at the next jirgah.	Ditto.
29	Jafirs	Malony, son of Mir Khan.	.....	Ditto	Raid against Jafirs, 27th March 1891.	The defendant being absent, case was postponed to next jirgah.	Ditto.
30	Buksha Jafir	Mir Khan	.....	Ditto	Claim for ₹19 on account of Badraka, 24th March 1891.	The complainant agreed to accept ₹1-8 in full satisfaction of his claim	This ₹1-8 was paid on the spot, and the case filed.

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List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Bozdars—*concld.*		
31	Ismail, son of Gul Jan Jafir.	Mir Hazar and Sabzah, etc.	Ghulomani . .	Bozdars . .	Claim for 2 swords and other property, 27th March 1891.	The complainant recognized two swords of the stolen property with the accused. The case was discussed and decided that Mir Khan Bozdar Mukaddam should state on oath how the swords came in possession of the accused. Mir Khan stated on oath before the jirgah on 27th March 1891 that both swords were given to the accused by one Bakhir Jafir, and the accused paid R15 for one of the swords. The jirgah decided that both swords should be returned to the complainant, who should pay R15.	This has since been done and the case filed.
32	Dadan Issiani Khetran.	Yaru . . .	Ditto . .	Bozdar . .	Claim for a cow, 25th March 1891.	The plaintiff brought his claim verbally before the jirgah. The parties agreed to settle the case with each other by payment of R18 to the plaintiff by the defendant within three months. The jirgah decided that if the amount is not paid within the time allowed, it will be cut from the pay of the Bozdars and paid to the plaintiff.	R18 have since been paid and the case filed.
33	Ghoru Shah . .	Pira and two others	.....	Bozdars . .	Theft of 3 sheep, 25th March 1891.	From the enquiries made it appeared that the sheep had already been returned to the complainant. The accused being found guilty of the offence was fined R3 to be credited to Government.	R3 have since been recovered and credited. Case filed.
34	Gaji Bozdar, living in the Musakhel country.	Gulzar . .	.....	Bozdar . .	Abduction of a woman.	The parties have settled the case between themselves	Case filed.
35	Yakub Dadwani, Khetran.	Nanga, Tindu Manghu and Mewa.	.....	Bozdars . .	Theft of a bullock and claim for R9 as spy-money, 25th March 1891.	This case was brought forth verbally before the jirgah. From the enquiry it was proved that the theft occurred before the Sibi Jirgah settlement of the cases between the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. Consequently the claim for the bullock was dismissed. The spy-money was said to have been paid to Nuran Lundwani Bozdar. The jirgah decided that Nuran should refund this amount to the complainant if the case was proved before Jemadar Misri Khan.	Claim for R3 only was proved, and this amount has since been paid and the case filed.
36	Ismail Khan, Musakhel.	Bunz . . .	.....	Bozdar . .	Theft of 3 cows valued at R120.	Accused living in the Khetran country	Case filed as far as the Dera Ghazi Khan District is concerned.
					Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Gurchanis.		
1	Kadir Bux, Khetran	Lahru and Gaji .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Theft of 4 bullocks, 30th October 1891.	This case was laid before the jirgah on 15th March 1891. The accused Gaji admitted the commission of the theft but said that the stolen animals were returned when they were pursued. Lahru is in Buglis. Jirgah decided that Bhagu Khan Mukaddam Alkani should state on oath if the stolen animals are not with the accused persons, and if he refuses to take oath the defend-	Complainant has since withdrawn his claim. Case filed.

							ants should pay R80 for the bullocks to the complainant. Gul Khan, nephew of Kadir Bux, agreed to this settlement. Bhagu Alkani to appear before the next jirgah at Fort Munro. A fine of R6 each was imposed on the accused, which will be recovered and credited to Government.	
2	Piara of Thagu	Azmat and Dina	Alkani	Gurchani	Claim for R40, 12th June 1889.	The money has been received and paid to the complainant		Case filed.
3	Mohan Mul, Hindu, of Barkhan.	Hotal	Durkani	Ditto	Theft of a donkey and R5 spy-money.	The complainant has received back his donkey. The complainant gave up his claim for spy-money.		Ditto.
4	Babar Khan	Shers, Alu, Shahi	Lahrani Sulemani Durkani.	Ditto	Theft of 2 donkeys valued at R35.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 15th March 1891, and the claim was dismissed for want of proof against the present accused, but Alihan Khan Hasni said that Rais Leshari and Chhuta Ghutani were the real thieves. Jirgah decided that the Ghurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the claim is proved against Rais and Chhuta, otherwise the case wil be taken up at the next jirgah.		Pending.
5	Raman Hakimani, Khetran.	Gulzar Ganda, Goalagh.	.....	Ditto	Theft of a bullock 15th May 1890.	This case was taken up by the jirgah on the 15th March 1891. Both parties were absent, and the case could not be settled. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Gurchani chief, who would have him redressed if his claim is proved. If not, the case should be brought up at the next jirgah, Gurchani chief ordered to make enquiries when the complainant appears.		Ditto.
6	Chacha Khetrans	.....	Durkani	Ditto	Fight with each other.	The dispute arose on grazing. From the enquiries before a jirgah on the 15th March 1891 it appeared that no one was severely wounded. Both parties were found to be in fault, but the Darkaris, it was found, were to be blamed more. Jirgah decided that the Chacha Khetrans may be made to pay a fine of R30 and the Darkanis R60. The latter sum to be paid as compensation to the Chachas and the former to be credited to Government. The fines to be recovered within two months. As regards the grazing question for the future the jirgah reported that they could give no decision to it, and that it depended upon the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Political Agent, Zhob, who agreed to the decision in regard to the dispute at Chacha. It was agreed to give approaches to the Gurchanis to the Kaha Nullah for the purpose of watering their cattle. These approaches will be marked out by the Tahsildar of Barkhan in company with the Gurchani and Khetran chiefs. If any Gurchani cattle are found below the foot of the hills except on these approaches, they will be charged Tirni. This agreement is temporary until the boundary can be settled definitely, and will not prejudice the settlement of the boundary line.		Fines have since been recovered and Chachas redressed.
7	Ismail Bel Khel	Bhagu	Alkani	Gurchani	Theft of 3 cows, 31st July 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. Both parties being absent, it was postponed to the next jirgah.		Pending.
8	Sher Khan Lullah, Khetran.	Rehman	Durkani	Ditto	Claim for 3 bullocks and R25-4-0, 28th September 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 15th March 1891. The plaintiff himself was not present. His brother was present. The defendant is dead and his heirs also were not present. The plaintiff's brother could not bring forth any sufficient proof for his loan, case postponed to next jirgah.		Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan Districts *versus* Gurchanis—*contd.*			
9	Alladad, son of Fanju Jogiyani.	Bukhshan son of Bijar Khan.	.....	Gurchani . .	Theft of 2 bullocks, 18th September 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 28th March 1891. The complainant was present, but the accused was not. The complainant stated that the accused admitted the commission of the offence before Drihan and Washo Durkanis and promised to return the animals. The accused, Drihan Washo being absent case postponed to the next jirgah. The complainant being committed to jail in another case, it was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should send his brother to the Gurchani chief, who will make enquiries into the case. The accused will be punished if found guilty.	Pending.
10	Zarif Shah, son of Futteh Shah.	Musa Chhajra .	Resident of Hairo .	Thul . . .	Theft of 2 mares, 23rd September 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on 22nd March 1891. The complainant stated that the accused promised to point out the thief on taking R80 as spy-money. The accused admitted having received R10 out of R80, and the complainant admitted the balance of R70 as due to the accused. The accused stated that Latif Lullah and Hasil, residents of Pachad Gurchani, are the thieves of the mares. The real thieves being not present, case postponed to next jirgah, when the parties will be presented by their respective chiefs.	Ditto.
11	Haji and Lall Liujani.	Sona and Baju .	Alkani . .	Gurchani . .	Theft of 2 bullocks, 11th December 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 16th March 1891, and it was found that the complainants only have claim of taking the trucks of the stolen animals to the *basti* of the defendants, who deny this statement. It appears from the enquiry that the trucks were not actually taken and shown to the accused. In this case they cannot be made responsible for the theft. The jirgah decided that the complainant may give oath to the Motibirs of the village; if not, the case may be filed. As the accused was not present, it was decided that the case should be brought up before the next jirgah.	Ditto.
12	Ali Murad, Khetran.	Mangan . .	Phaldani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a mare, December 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 21st March 1891. The jirgah decided that the accused should pay a fine of R215, which will be paid to the complainant, or, in default of payment, the accused to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The amount to be paid within four months. The accused, having failed to furnish security for the payment of R215, was committed to jail on 23rd March 1891.	Ditto.
13	Sanjar Pandhi, Marri	Shah Beg and Pirau.	.....	Ditto . .	Abduction of complainant's wife and claim for R40 in cash, 20th February 1891.	The complainant being a Marri and residing at present in the Mari Tumman, case was closed as far as this district is concerned.	Filed.

14	Mota, Khetran	Subhani	.....	Ditto	Claim for R31 on account of spy-money.	The complainant has been redressed	Case filed.
15	Hotak Nasir	Aziz, son of Sona	Alkani	Ditto	Theft of 2 goats and sheep, 17th March 1891.	The complainant stated before the jirgah that his goats and sheep were traced to the accused through one Wazir Mamdani Marri, who was paid R25 as spy-money. Wazir was not present and the case could not be settled until his evidence is taken. Case postponed to the next jirgah and the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, addressed on the subject and requested to make enquiries from Wazir Mamdani Marri.	Pending.
16	Numdan Lalla	Gibal	Sulemani	Durkani	Breach of peace	The Khetran and Puchani chiefs make themselves responsible on the part of their respective parties for the maintenance of peace. The chiefs will procure bonds for good behaviour of the parties for one year for R200 each.	Case filed.
17	Dostu Chachu	A Durkani	(Name not known.)		Theft of a goat	The jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the claim is proved in his favour, otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders issued accordingly.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
18	Mota Chacha, Khetran,	Azmut	Alkani	Durkani	Theft of a bullock, 7th March 1891.	The claim was brought forth verbally by the complainant, who stated that one of his bullocks was stolen last year, and it was traced to the village of Mewa Ganda Goalagh, who said that Azmat Alkani was the thief. The accused being absent, jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed, if the claim is proved. Otherwise, the case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders to Gurchani chief issued accordingly.	Claim not proved and case filed.
19	Mota Chacha, Khetran.	Said Khan	Arzi	Gurchani	Theft of a sheep, 7th March 1891.	The complainant stated before the jirgah that he identified the stolen sheep with the accused, who said that he purchased it for R3 from one Arzi Alkani. The accused being absent, jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case, and have the complainant redressed if the claim is proved. Otherwise case to be taken up at the next jirgah. Orders issued to the Gurchani chief accordingly. Arzi to be fined, if proved, guilty.	The complainant has since been redressed. The accused is dead, and the case filed.
20	Mota Chacha, Khetran.	Pir Bux	Sulemani, Durkani.	Ditto	Theft of 5 bullocks 7th March 1891.	The case was taken up by the jirgah on the 7th March 1891. The accused denied the commission of the offence. Jirgah decided that the Gurchani chief should make enquiries about the case and have the complainant redressed in case the case is proved against the accused, or give oath to Jhanda Khan, Mir Dost Khan, and Bijar Khan, and if they state on oath that the accused is not guilty, the case to be dismissed.	Complainant has since given up his claim, and the case filed.
21	Dada Chacha Khetran.	Drihan Kalai and Sewa Ganda Goalagh.	.....	Gurchanis	Theft of a bullock, 7th March 1891.	The accused were not present. The complainant said his bullock was lost about 1½ years ago. By search he found that Sewa, Gandu Goalagh was the thief. The complainant added that he went to Sewa, who confessed the commission of the offence and said that he gave it to Drihan Kalai. Jirgah decided that the complainant should appear before the Legharı chief within one month, and the Tumandar of Legharis will have him redressed in case the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah.	Pending.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
					DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* GURCHANI—*concld.*		
22	Umar Laharani, Marri.	Shamha, Gurkhani.	Lashari . .	Gurchani . .	Claim for a mare valued at R400.	The complainant being a Marri, case transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Filed.
					List of verbal cases brought against the Gurchanis before the Jirgah on the 26th March 1891.		
23	Jehan Khan, Chacha.	Shadu, son of Hasil	.....	Gurchani . .	Claim for R69 on account of balance price of a mare.	Defendant being absent, case postponed to the next jirgah	Pending.
24	Dad, son of Mehru Chacha.	Mulgudaz . .	Shahmani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for a bullock.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
25	Wazir, son of Habib Waza, Khetran.	Kamalan and Modu Gandu, Goalagh.	.....	Ditto . .	One sheep, R2 spy-money.	Ditto ditto	Plaintiff since redressed. Cases filed.
26	Do. do.	Jar and Bukhtiyar.	Durkani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for one sheep	Ditto ditto	
27	Do. do.	Jam Jande . .	.....	Ditto . .	Claim for a kid .	Ditto ditto	
28	Azmut, Khetran .	Shadan Gandu, Goalagh.	.....	Ditto . .	Claim for two bullocks.	Ditto ditto	Pending.
29	Karim, son of Raha, Moma Khetran.	Murai Khosa .	.....	Ditto . .	Claim for R46, balance price of a mare.	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
30	Alam Khan, Khetran.	Lahru, son of Massoo.	Alkani . .	Ditto . .	One-third of stolen property.	The defendant being absent, case postponed till next jirgah	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.
31	Langhu, Khetran .	Deran, Baluch and Alam Khan.	Bazgir . .	Ditto . .	Land dispute .	The complainant has gone over to him in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, as both parties are in that district; case filed.	Filed.
					DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* TIBBI LUNDS.		
1	Gul Sinjani .	Manjha Chonal .	.....	Tibbi Lund .	Claim for decision of partnership of	The claim for half of a mare, together with half of her issues, was proved against the defendant. Rupees 110 has been fixed as the price of the share	Pending.

					mares, 4th September 1888	proved against the defendant, and the claim for R40 on account of spy-money was also proved against the defendant. The jirgah decided that the defendant should pay in all R150 to the plaintiff as below :— Rupees 40 within two months and R110 within six months. The Tibbi Lund chief will recover the amount. If it is not recovered within the time fixed, he will arrest the brothers of the defendant and send them to Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	
2	Faiz Khan, Mizrani Khetran.	Nur, son of Gul Goali.	.....	Ditto .	Claim for R72, 22nd October 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on 15th March 1891. The defendant cannot be found in the Lund Illaka. Jirgah decided that the Lund chief should apprehend the defendant when he comes in the Lund Tumman and make enquiries about the case. In case the defendant admits the claim, the chief will arrange to have the plaintiff redressed. If he denies the claim, he will be sent to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, on security.	Pending.
3	Bahro, Jahanani, Khetran.	Khanan Jat . .	.....	Ditto .	Claim for R8 .	The claim was brought before the jirgah verbally. The defendant admitted the claim for R5, and with regard to the balance R3 he said that he gave two country shoes to the plaintiff for it. It was decided that the Tahsildar, Barkhan, should enquire from the plaintiff about R3, and if the defendant's statement is found correct the claim for R3 may be dismissed. Otherwise the case to be taken up at the next jirgah.	Plaintiff has since been redressed dnd the case filed.
4	Sardar Mehrab Khan, Tummandar, Khetran.	Shahdad, son of Gama.	.....	Ditto .	Claim for ornaments and debts amounting to R110, 28th March 1891.	The plaintiff produced a bond for R45 written by the defendant in the presence of Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, Barkhan, in support of his claim, but the defendant denied having taken the money. As regards the balance claimed for ornaments valued at R65, the plaintiff was unable to furnish any proof before the jirgah. It was decided that the defendant should pay R45, by instalments, and that security be taken from him for payment. The claim for R65 may be brought up before the next jirgah. The defendant to give security for his attendance at the next jirgah. The late Tahsildar, Barkhan, Gulzar Khan, to be asked for a detailed report about R45.	Pending.
5	Shadu Chacha, Khetran.	Mihan son of Mubaruk Khosa.	Resident of .	Ditto .	Claim for a mare valued at R160, 28th March 1891.	The defendant is a prisoner in the Dera Ghazi Khan Jail in some other case. He was sent for from the jail to state about the case before the jirgah. He said that he did purchase half of the plaintiff's mare but paid the price all but R11. The half share of the mare was sold by him to one Jalla Dasti of Bhung, and the remaining half is with Jallu. Jirgah decided that the Nawab of Rajhan may enquire from Jallu, and if he verifies the defendant's statement, the plaintiff may get half of the mare from Jallu; otherwise the plaintiff may be redressed when the defendant is released from Jail. The plaintiff stated he has not received R80 from the defendant. Enquiries to be made about this when the defendant is released.	Ditto.
6	Gulla Sardiani .	Sawan and Tindu .	Sweepers . .	Ditto .	Rupees 18 and one saddle.	The plaintiff was sent to Tibbi Lund to point out the defendants to the Lund chief, but he failed to do so.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Khosas.			
1	Rahim Shah Kharsin.	Gama . . .	.....	Khosa . . .	Claim for ₹79 .	The defendant being absent, case postponed to next jirgah. The debt is said to be owing for 5 years.	Pending.
2	Gulshah Kharsin .	Tambu . .	.....	Khosa . . .	Claim for ₹20 on account of camels.	The case was laid before the Jirgah on the March 1891. The parties agreed to decide the case as follows:- The defendant to pay ₹15 to the plaintiff. The Khosa Tumandar will recover this sum from the defendant.	Ditto. Case filed.
3	Alihan Khosa .	Dadu . . .	.....	Khosa. . . .	Charge of setting fire to a heap of grain.	Both parties belong to Dera Ghazi Khan District. The accused having taken refuge in this District was arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Pending.
				Versus Kasranis.			
1	Rahim Shah, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Umar, son of Bakhsha.	.....	Kasrani . .	Claim for Tanga loads; 18th October 1889.	At a jirgah held on the 27th March 1891 the parties agreed that the case may be decided on the opinion of Moulvi futeh Muhammad, resident of Gar in the Bozdar Tuman. Jirgah decided that the parties should attend two days after the Ramzan "Id" before the Moulvi.	Ditto.
2	Isats . . .	Naurang, son of Bukash.	.....	Kasrani . .	Grievous hurt, 18th April 1890.	The case was brought before a jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Isats were not present, nor the defendant appeared before the jirgah. Sardar Ali Bux Khan, son of the Kasrani Tumandar, said that the accused is still at large. The Khasrani chief asked to arrest the accused.	Ditto.
3	Rahim Khan, son of Gul Khan, Jafir.	Dostu Rahim, son of Alahdad, Mela and Julali.	.....	Kasranis . .	Burning 12 huts of the complainants, 25th September 1890.	The case was brought up before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. From enquiry it appeared that both parties burnt each other's huts. Jirgah at the consent of the parties appointed Malang Betkani and Mahmud Dastani Bozdars as Munsiffs in this case, who will makes enquiries on the spot and decide which of the parties suffered most, and what compensation would be proper to give to the injured party. The chief of the Bozdars to be asked to send the Munsiffs to the spot within two months. Bozdar chief addressed on the subject.	Ditto.
4	Mehra Jafir . .	Bira . . .	.....	Kasrani . .	Claim for ₹70 on account of a rifle, 27th March 1891.	The defendant being absent, case postponed to next jirgah	Ditto.

5	Rahim Khan and Khaisar, Jafirs.	Umar Bukhshan and Ahmed.	.....	Kasranis . .	Claim for a girl .	Ditto ditto.	
6	Dispute between Isats, and Kasranis for Dub Lands.		.....	Kasranis . .	...	The case was brought up before the jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Isats were not present. Case postponed to next jirgah.	Pending.
7	Tola, son of Bakhtyar Mizai.	Pandhai . .	.....	Kasrani . .	Claim for Mussamat Janno, widow of Daulat brother of the plaintiff.	The case was laid before a Jirgah on the 25th March 1891. Sardar Alah Baksh Khan, son of the Kasrani chief, said that the defendant lives in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Jirgah decided that the Kasrani chief should send for the defendant and enquire about the case in the presence of the plaintiff and should have him redressed, if the claim is proved. Otherwise the case to be brought up at the next Jirgah. The jirgah further went on to say that the defendant be summoned through the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, if he does not appear through the Kasrani chief. The woman should not be re-married till the case is decided. Sardar Alah Buksh said that he has already forbidden her marriage. The defendant will be punished if he does against this order. Babar Khan, who represents the plaintiff, has been directed not to take any revenge.	Ditto.

Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Legharis.

1	Gaji Jhajila, Khosa.	Fakir and Hayat .	Huddinni . .	Leigharis . .	Theft of a bullock and a goat.	This was decided by a jirgah on the 6th October 1888. Rupees 20 were fixed as price for the bullock in case the original one was not returned, and R5 were fixed as price of the goat, due from the defendant in case Miran Khan Huddiani refused to take oath. The complainant has already received R19. The parties agreed that the defendant should pay only R4 instead of the balance of R6. This was paid to the complainant before the jirgah and his receipt filed.	Case filed.
	Mir Khan, Linjani.	Hudde and Jalalan, Ahmedani.	Resident of Roughan.	.....	Claim for R28 .	This case had already been decided by a jirgah on 21st October 1888, but the Jirgah award has not yet been carried out. It was proposed by a jirgah on 16th March 1891 that the Leghari chief should send Jalal Khan, with Hudde, to the Tehsildar of Barkhan within 20 days. The Tahsildar should institute enquiries according to the last jirgah. If Jalal Khan does not appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar within 20 days, the Leghari chief will recover the money and redress the plaintiff.	The Leghari chief has since paid R28. Case filed.
	Dittu, son of Ahmed, Ahmedani.	Java, son of Gul Beg, of Mamdan.	.....	Leghari . .	Claim for decision of the case of abduction of defendant No. 1's wife.	The case had already been settled by a jirgah on 22nd October 1888, but the decision has not as yet been carried out. The Khetran chief has now made over Dittu to the Leghari chief, as Jam was not present. The Leghari chief promised to carry out the decision as regards the bride within a month, and the Khetran chief has also promised before the jirgah that he would get R150 in cash and R150 worth of cattle and one sword from Dittu and send to the Leghari chief within the same period for payment to Jam. The woman forbidden to live in the Ahmedani section of Legharis, and the complainant Dittu has no restriction of intercourse in that place.	Filed.
4	Hasin Khetrans .	Ahmedani . .	Huddinai . .	Legharis . .	Murder of Sheran Hasin.	The case has already been settled and the award of the jirgah carried out with the exception of the return of a rifle. This has now been returned by the Leghari chief to Alihan Hasin before the jirgah.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *Versus* Legharis—*contd.*			
5	Isakhan, Nasir	Rahel, Huddiani	.....	Leghari	Claim for 30 goats and certain other things.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891, and it was proved that the tracks entered the Basti Rahel. The goats and the other things claimed were valued by the complainant on oath at R86. The Leghari Tumandar did not give any oath to Kamal Lahmu Khetran, who had taken the tracks to the defendant's village, but agreed to pay R86, which the jirgah decided may be deducted from Huddiani's pay. It may be noted that if the defendant can prove the theft against any one else, he may be redressed. The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, agreed to this and ordered that the reports of tracks, etc., should in future be made to the nearest thana or post as far as possible, and the thana or post officer should send a sowar or footman to follow the tracks, or where there be no thana or post near the place where the tracks disappear, a report should, if possible, be made to a Mukaddam of the nearest village, who should assist in taking the tracks.	R86, since received from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan and paid to the complainant. Case filed.
6	Bidaman, Nasir	Huddiani	.....	Legharis	Theft of 40 sheep	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. The complainant was not present. One Isa Khan, Nasir, stated that the complainant has got back his sheep. The Leghari chief verified this. The jirgah was of opinion that as the complainant has been redressed the case may be filed. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered the Leghari chief to send the thief to him for punishment.	The thieves have since been found and fined R20, which has been credited to Government. Case filed.
7	Sher Ali and Chuttu, Hasins.	Gul Khan and Jamalan.	Ahmedani	Ditto	Theft of 2 bullocks and a cow.	The Barkhan Tahsildar and Alihan Hasin, Mukaddum, say that the complainants have found their cattle in the jungle and have no further claim.	Case filed.
8	Nazar Roatar	Baluch, son of Bhagu.	Huddiani	Leghari	Theft of 2 sheep	The complainant is unable to furnish any proof in support of his claim. Case to be taken up when complainant furnishes any proof.	Ditto.
9	Fariz Jehanai, Khetran.	Ghazan, Samalani	Resident of Leghari country.	.....	Claim for 2 bullocks valued at R61-8, 10th February 1891.	This case was laid before the jirgah on 20th March 1891. The complainant was present, but the defendant was not. It was arranged that the complainant should go to the Leghari chief and furnish his proof. The Leghari chief will recover R61-8 on account of the price of the bullocks from the defendant, if the claim is proved. In case the complainant fails to furnish any proof he will give oath to the accused or to his Mukaddum.	Pending.
10	Nazar, Nasir	Huddiani	.....	Legharis	Theft of a she-camel and a young camel.	The complainant was not present. From the file it appears that the tracks entered the *bastis* of Ismail and Sabihan Huddianis, and they were taken to Kharand in the Khetran country. As the complainant was not present, the case could not be proceeded with.	Case filed.

11	Umar Hasni, Khetran.	Jalalahu . .	.....	Leghari . .	Theft of a cow, 20th March 1891.	The jirgah decided that the complainant should go to Leghari chief on Bisakhi with his proof, and if the accused admits the claim the complainant should be redressed. The value of the cow should be ascertained on oath, and the accused shall have to pay R4 for spy-money in addition to its price. In case of denial the accused shall have to take oath, and the claim will thus be dismissed.	Pending.
12	Mir Adam Khan, Resaldar, Marri.	Ali Muhammad .	Aliani . . .	Ditto . . .	Claim for half share of Kachi Lands.	The plaintiff was not present at the jirgah in March 1891. Case postponed till the settlement of the Leghari chief's claim for Barkhan lands.	Ditto.
13	Sahib Shah of Mohma, Khetran.	Shahak . .	Huddiani . .	Ditto . . .	Claim for a bride, 20th March 1891.	This is a new case. The plaintiff was present at the jirgah, but the defendant was not. After a long discussion the Jirgah found it necessary to postpone the case to the next jirgah, when Ghulam Muhammad Haddiani, Mukaddam, will have to state on oath whether the plaintiff was betrothed to the girl in question or not, and if he was, how much money was fixed. If the plaintiff's claim is proved by Ghulam Muhammad's oath, he must get the bride, otherwise the claim will be dismissed. Until the case is settled Ghulam Muhammad and Din Muhammad, Huddiani Mukaddams, have been made responsible to see that the bride is not married to any one else.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
14	Jalal Khan, Musakhel.	Maota and Din Muhammad.	Huddiani . .	Ditto . . .	Claim for a sword against each other.	It appears that the Leghari chief has received the sword from Musakhel and the one which he gave to Khan Bahadur Hak Newaz Khan is missing. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered a sword to be given from his Toshakhana to the Tahsildar, Barkhan, for transmission to the Musakhels.	Case filed.
15	Paigul . .	Nawab Muhammad Khan.	.....	Ditto . . .	Claim for a camel .	The Leghari chief stated that the camel has been returned to the plaintiff. .	Ditto.
16	Rahmatan Nazir Mitha and Ali Mohamed Shaikh, Rotar Khetrans.	Mohamed, Jalal, Karam and Bugoo.	Huddiani . .	Legharies . .	Land dispute .	This case is still pending	Pending.
17	Ismail Khan Hasni Khetran.	Sher Ali, . .	.....	Leghari . .	Cattle-theft . .	Complainant redressed	Case filed.

List of verbal cases against Legharis brought before the Jirgah at Dera Ghazi Khan in March 1891.

18	Imam Bux, son of Narung Muhammad, Khetran.	Umar . . .	Huddiani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for R40 .	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief showed the plaintiff to the Leghari chief, who will redress him.	Pending.
19	Wazir Vaga, Khetran.	Shahak . .	Nangri . .	Ditto . .	Claim for a mare .	The Leghari chief sent the complainant to Sardar Tagiga Khan with his letter to get him redressed. Jirgah decided that if Sardar Tagiga Khan is unable to redress the plaintiff, Nawab Muhammad Khan will, on his return to his Tuman, get the plaintiff redressed.	Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Znob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* LEGHARIS—*contd.*			
20	Tagiga, son of Alahdad Dom, Khetran	Malang	Sawahni	Leghari	Claim for a cow	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief should send the plaintiff to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed if the case is proved, otherwise the case to be brought up at the next jirgah, when the parties must attend. The value of the cow was fixed at R28.	Pending.
21	Dadu Dadwani, Khetran.	Dadali	Bashemani	Ditto	Claim for R13 on account of goats.	At a jirgah held on the 21st March 1891, the claim was proved against the defendant. Din Muhammad, Mukaddam, has made himself responsible for the payment of R13 to the plaintiff. Leghari chief to have this carried out.	Plaintiff has since been redressed, and the case filed.
22	Yakub Dadwani, Khetran.	Ahmad Mujawar of	Sakhi Sarwar	.....	Claim for R34 on account of a cow.	Jirgah decided that the Khetran chief should send the plaintiff to the Leghari chief on Bisakhi, when Nawab Mohamed Khan will have him redressed if the claim is proved; otherwise case to be brought up at the next jirgah.	Claim not proved. Case filed.
23	Dadu Dadwani, Khetran.	Mitha	Shahnari	Leghari	Claim for R16 on account of price of goats.	Malang Huddiani, Mukaddam, admitted the claim, but said that he did not know the amount. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Malang, who will have him redressed for the amount proved in his favour by sale of defendant's property.	Pending.
24	Ditto	Chakar	Ditto	Ditto	Claim for R40 on account of goats.	From enquiries made the claim was proved against the defendant. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Malang Huddiani, Mukaddam, who will have him redressed. Malang verified the claim.	Ditto.
25	Ditto	Shahak	Bulwani	Ditto	Claim for R52 on account of goats.	Mir Khan Leghari, Mukaddam, admitted, the claim before the jirgah, but did not know the amount of it. He has made himself responsible and surety to redress the plaintiff, who should go to him for settlement.	Ditto.
26	Yakub Dadwani Khetran.	Nek, Mujawar of	Sakhi Sarwar	.....	Claim for R6, balance price of a mare.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should appear before the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved; otherwise the case to be brought up before the next jirgah.	
27	Ditto	Gama	Huddiani	Leghari	Claim for R2 on account of price of grain.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to Lashkar Khan, Mukaddam, who will redress him, if the defendant admits the claim; if not, the defendant's surety should be sent to the Leghari chief, who will have the plaintiff redressed in case the claim is proved.	R2 since paid. Case filed.
28	Ditto	Juma	Kaloi	Ditto	Claim for R3 on account of the price of a Sutranji.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should appear before the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved in his favour; otherwise the case will be brought up before the next jirgah.	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.

29	Jalal, son of Ali Sher Rotar, Khetran.	Phiri and Bowan .	Babbar . .	Ditto . .	Claim for three-fourths of a mare.	The Leghari chief stated before the jirgah that the defendants are of bad conduct, and it is very difficult to get anything from them. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will try to have him redressed either in cash or by sale of the defendant's property.	Plaintiff since redressed, and case filed.
30	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R3 on account of price of grain.	Ditto ditto ditto . .	Plaintiff since redressed. Case filed.
31	Yakub Rotar Khetran, son of Khanu.	...	Kaloi . . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R50 on account of debts.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved.	Plaintiff since redressed, and the case filed.
32	Kamal Lahma, Khetran.	Danrari . .	Basheмani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for 1 bullock, 1 cow and R6 spy-money.	Jirgah decided that the complainant should go in company with Haider Basheman, (a witness to Din Mohamed, Mukaddam. If by the evidence of Haider on oath the claim is proved against the accused, he will return the original cattle or pay their price which will be fixed by the complainant on oath, also R6 as spy-money. If Haider fails to prove the claim or refuses to take oath, he must return R6 which he received as spy-money, to the complainant. Din Muhommad, Mukaddam, will have this carried out.	Pending.
33	Kamal Lohma, Khetran.	Mehru, son of Mehrab.	Banglani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R21 on account of a mare.	Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will have him redressed in case the claim is proved.	Complainant since redressed and case filed.
34	Ditto .	Radhu, son of Ali Muhammad.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R52 .	The plaintiff possesses a bond written by the defendant, who is absent. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief, who will redress him either by payment of R52 or give him possession of the land mentioned in the bond.	Plaintiff since redressed and case filed.
35	Alihan Issiani, Khetran.	Alihan, son of Baji.	Shalumain . .	Ditto . .	Claim for 16 topas of wheat valued at R4 and certain clothes valued at R2.	The Leghari chief says that the defendant is a man of bad character. Jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief and point out the defendant's property. The defendant may work for the plaintiff in adjustment of the plaintiff's claim in case no property of the defendant is found out.	Leghari chief has since paid R6. Case filed.
36	Smailan Hasni .	Dad Ali . .	Ahmedani . .	Ditto . .	Theft of a bullock and R5 spy-money.	From enquiry the offence was proved against the accused, who has sold the stolen bullock. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Leghari chief; who will have the original bullock returned to the complainant if it is in the Leghari country, otherwise the price of the bullock, which will be fixed by the complainant on oath, will be recovered from the accused when he is released from Jail. The accused shall have to pay R5 for spy-money in addition to the price of the bullock.	Pending.
37	Shadi Khan Hasni.	Adam . . .	Hajmani . .	Ditto . .	Claim for R36 on account of cattle.	The plaintiff stated before the jirgah that Mitha Hajmani had become responsible for the payment of the money. Both surety and the defendant being absent, jirgah decided that the plaintiff should go to the Leghari chief on Bisakhi. The Tumandar will have the plaintiff redressed if the claim is proved in his favour.	Plaintiff since redressed Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted, during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or aimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Leghrais—*concld.*			
38	Alahdad Hasni .	Mir Hasan and Jalalani.	Ahmedani . .	Leghari . .	Claim for R9 on account of balance price of a bullock.	The defendant paid R9 to the plaintiff, who has no other claim . . .	Case filed.
				Dera Ghazi Khan *versus* Khetrans.			
1	Sohara and others of Drishah Tuman.	Dadu . . .	.....	Khetran . .	Theft of 5 camels .	The complainant was not present. Dadu and his brother Karim have since died. The complainant failed to bring forth any proof. Jirgah decided that the case may be filed for the present to be taken up when complainant furnishes any further proof.	Ditto.
2	Ghulami Khan, Pitafi.	Dadu Khan and Karim Khan.	Mohma . .	Khetrans . .	Theft of 4 donkeys with 3 issues valued at R100.	It was decided by a jirgah on 26th October 1888 that, if the original donkeys were not returned by the accused, he would have to pay R40 as their price and R24 as spy-money. The complainant has already received R20, and the balance R44 has now been paid to him.	Ditto.
3	Sobha, son of Moru Bozdar.	Amir Shah, son of Islam Shah.	Hasni . . .	Khetran . .	Kidnapping the wife of the complainant, 24th January 1889.	The complainant has been redressed	Ditto.
4	Veni, son of Fakir Ghulamani Bozdar.	Hayat Khan, son of Umar Khan, Huddiani Leghari.	Residing with the Khetrans.	.....	Theft of 9 cattle .	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, brought the accused with him before the jirgah. The complainant is not present. But the Bozdar chief and his mohurir stated that the complainant had been redressed.	Ditto.
5	Ghulam Nabi, Bozdar.	Bukshu, son of Gamoo, Jhalani.	Ditto . .	.....	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 17th March 1891. On enquiry it was found that the accused, with the woman, is now residing with Dad Ali Marri and Sher Khan Larkani at Kohen. Jirgah decided that the case struck off the Register of the Zhob District and transferred to that of Thal Chotiali. The Barkhan Tahsildar to arrest the accused and the woman if they come in Barkhan and send them over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditto.
6	Azmat Khan, Alkani.	Hamal Khan, Alkani.	Ditto . .	.....	Recovery of defendant's daughter.	The Gurchani chief states that the woman has returned to the complainant.	Ditto.
7	Miskan, son of Jani Ghulamani, Bozdar.	Fakeeria . .	Mohma . .	Khetran . .	Claim for a sword valued at R60.	The original sword has been returned by the defendant to the Bozdar chief, together with R4 for its repairs before the jirgah.	Ditto.
8	Taju Bozdar .	Shahdad Bozdar .	Residing with the Khetrans.	.....	Abduction of the complainant's wife, 12th September 1890.	The Bozdar chief stated before the jirgah that the accused and the abducted woman have been returned by the Tahsildar, Barkhan, and the case settled according to the custom of the country, and that there is no further claim against the Khetrans.	Ditto.

9	Aziz, son of Ulf, and Hamid, Bozdars.	Fakeeria Bozdar	Ditto	.....	Claim for the wife of Hamid, complainant, 8th October 1890.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated that the case has already been settled as desired by the Bozdar chief. The accused should give a girl and R200 to the complainant. Out of this amount R180 have been paid to the complainant and the balance R20 was due, for which the Tahsildar made himself responsible. Tahsildar will also have the decision regarding the girl carried out.	Ditto.
10	Sardar Jallah Khan, Gurchani.	Turk Ali and Habib Khan Mamdani, Marris.	.....	.....	Theft of 2 camels, 26th November 1890.	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. The Barkhan Tahsildar said that the defendants did not attend, although they were summoned many times. Jirgah decided that as they do not reside permanently in the Khetran Ilaka, the case may be transferred to the Political Agent, Thal Chotiali.	Ditto.
11	Suleman, son of Adil Lar, Gurchani.	Jamal Khan	Phaddul	Khetran	Claim for a mare	This case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. It was found that a mare has been returned by the defendant to the complainant, together with R5, instead of the original mare which is missing. The defendant stated that the mare was purchased by him from one Kalati, Loharani, Marri, who said he received it from one Kahul Massori, Bugti. As the Marris and Bugtis have no concern with Zhob, the case was ordered to be transferred to the Thal Chotiali District.	Ditto.
12	Miskan, son of Shah Hussain, Alkani.	Khuda Bux, son of Mulguzar, Darkani.	Resident of Rankan.	.....	Abduction of claimant's wife, 23rd November 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah on the 26th March 1891. Both parties were absent. The Gurchani chief, on behalf of the complainant, and Alihan Hasni on behalf of the accused, have settled this case—that the accused should pay R500, out of which R300 will be paid in cash and R200 worth cattle within two months. If not, the Tahsildar, Barkhan, will have the accused and the woman sent to the Gurchani chief.	Pending.
13	Daulat, son of Tayiya Hasni.	Two Khetrans, names not known.	.....	.....	Theft of property valued at R241, 24th March 1891.	The complainant was present, who said he paid R30 as spy-money to Murid Bozdar, who has returned him half of the property. As the case is now against the Bozdar, it has been struck off from this Office Register.	Filed.
14	Pir Bux Sulemani, Darkani.	Chacha	Khetrans	.....	Theft of 6 sheep, 7th March 1891.	It was decided that Fattu and Shadu, Chacha Khetrans, should enquire about this and take oath. If they refuse to state on oath, they should pay at the rate of R3 for each big one, and R2 for each small one, and the complainant be thus redressed. The accused to be fined if found guilty.	Case not proved, filed.
15	Sardar Muhammad Hassani Khan, Bozdar.	Gulla Khan	Juhanani	Khetran	Claim for Mussamat Jano.	The Bozdar chief claims that the woman was entrusted to the defendant so that he may arrange for her marriage, and a sum of R50 was taken on loan. The defendant says that R240 were fixed for the betrothal and R50 were paid in advance. After a long discussion the jirgah decided that the defendant should return the woman to the Bozdar chief, who should see that she is not married in Jahanani and Mohma Khetrans, as these sections have disputes with each other on her account. If any one from Jahanani or Mohma Khetrans marries her, he will be fined R200. The Mohma and Jahanani Mukaddams have been held responsible for this, also Dahran Sahak and Kaima Bozdar, Mukaddams, have been made responsible to see that the woman is not given in Mohma or Jahanani Khetrans. Rupees 50 have been returned by the Bozdar chief to the defendant.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Choliali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				Dera Ghazi Khan District *versus* Khetrans—*contd.*			
16	Shamha, son of Miru Bozdar.	Barri, son of Ali Bozdar.	Residing with the Khetrans.	.....	Abduction of complainant's wife, 20th March 1891.	Jirgah decided that the defendant should pay R400 as fine, which will be paid to the complainant. The complainant should furnish security for R1,000 for doing no harm to the accused. The fine to be recovered within six months; if not, the accused, together with the woman, will have to be sent to the Bozdar chief, who will have the accused's lands valued and given for the fine The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the accused with the woman be arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner for settlement.	R400 since paid to the complainant and case filed.
17	Ghulam Haidar, Kalai.	Samand Khan .	Mohma . .	Khetran . .	Claim for R50, 25th March 1890.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 20th March 1891. From the enquiry it appeared that the complainant has received R10, and for the balance R40, Bukhtyar Khan, Mozrani, had made himself responsible. Jirgah decided that Bukhtyar Khan, Mazrani, should pay R40, which should be recovered within a month.	R40 since received and made over to the Leghari chief. Case filed.
18	Dispute between Huddianis and Khetrans.				Claim for a sword .	The case had already been settled, but the Leghari chief has a claim for Huddiani's original sword and says that the sword which he has received is not the one belonging to Huddianis. Jirgah decided that Samand Khan Mohma, Khetran, should enquire about the sword, and if he finds the original one he should return it to the Leghari chief through the Tahsildar of Barkhan. The Leghari chief will then return the sword he has received instead of the original one. If Samand Khan is unable to get the original sword he will take oath, and in that case the Leghari chief will have no further claim.	The original sword has since been returned to the Leghari chief. Case filed.
19	Return of certain carpenters who took refuge with Mohma, Khetrans.	.....	.....	.....	.....	The carpenters have returned to the Bozdar Tuman.	Case filed.
20	Pahya, son of Shera Chandiria.	Said Khan . .	Chukrani . .	Khetran . .	Theft of 2 cows, 5th December 1890.	The case was laid before the jirgah in March 1891. Both parties were absent. Jirgah decided that the case should be taken up at the next jirgah, when the parties will be summoned. But the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, ordered that the complainant should appear before the Barkhan Tahsildar, who will institute enquiries into the case.	Pending.
21	Nur Din Darkani .	Chacha . .	?.....	Ditto . .	Claim for a mare, 7th March 1891.	Jirgah decided that Katu Khan and Shadu Khan, Chacha Khetrans, should enquire about this, and take oath. If they refuse to take oath, the complainant should be redressed. The accused was also ordered to be fined if found guilty.	Claim not prove, case filed.

22	Gama Jiyani Khosa	Yar Khan, Huddiani.	Residing with the Khetrans	.....	Claim for a cow valued at R40 and R6 spy-money, 8th September 1890.	The Tahsildar, Barkhan, stated before the jirgah, on the 18th March 1891, that the defendant was sent to the Leghari chief, who stated that the defendant never appeared before him. The Tahsildar should now send Yar Khan within a month, and the case will be decided by the Leghari chief.	Pending.
23	Haihatan, Huddiani	Kamal Lahmu	Khetran	.....	Claim for a bullock and R4 spy-money.	The claim was brought up before the jirgah verbally. The complainant stated that he got the bullock back, but has a claim for R4 on account of spy-money. The complainant stated on oath that he had paid R4 for spy-money and the defendant admitted the claim. The defendant had got R4 from Bhagu, Lunylani, which may be adjusted in this claim. The parties agreed to this.	R4 since paid to the complainant. Case filed.
24	Dirman, son of Rehan, Ganda Goalagh.	Miyanuh, son of Zaya Ganda, Goalagh.	Residing in the Khetran country.	.....	Abduction of claimant's wife, 19th February 1891.	The accused, with the abducted woman, lives in the Khetran country. Jirgah decided that the accused with the woman should be arrested and sent over to the Gurchani chief.	Accused not in the Khetran Tuman. Case filed.
25	Herrick, son of Haider Kalai Huddiani.	Janyi	Samin	Khetran	Claim for R85 on account of value of goats.	Complainant has been redressed.	Ditto.
26	Chakar Khosa	Phodal, son of Sona.	Hasni	Ditto	Theft of 2 bullocks.	Complainant in this case has been redressed.	Ditto.
27	Gulshah Kharani	Dauran Khan	Chacha	Ditto	Claim for R15, debt.	Tahsildar, Barkhan, reports that the complainant has not yet appeared before him as ordered by the jirgah of 1888.	Pending.
28	Rahim Shah, Kharsani.	Lallu and Aladad.	.....	Khetrans	Abduction of claimant's wife.	Rupees 400 have been recovered from Lallu in accordance with the award of the jirgah of 1889 and remitted to Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Case filed.
29	Gul Sher, Bozdar	Futtihan, Bozdar	Residing with the Khetrans.	.....	Abduction of the wife of a brother of the complainant.	Accused was sent over by the Tahsildar, Barkhan, to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, who has written to say the case has been settled.	Ditto.
30	Pandhi Shalmani Bozdar.	Morad, Bozdar	Ditto	.....	Abduction of complainant's wife.	Accused and the woman were arrested and sent over to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ditto.
31	Sayad Khan, Durkani.	Hiro Khan, Durkani.	Ditto	.....	Abduction of complainant's wife.	The accused and the abducted woman have since returned to the Leghari country in the Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Ditto.
32	Pir Bux, Ahmedani.	.....	Khetrans	.....	Claim for 4 goats.	The complainant in this case failed to appear before the Tahsildar, Barkhan, with his proof for the settlement of his case. Ditto, ditto.	Case filed at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. Ditto.
33	Phondal	.....	Ditto	.....	Claim for 1 cow	...	Pending.
34	.....	Post at Bemattu	.....	.....		Leghars as well as Khetrans lay claim to this post. Case postponed till next jirgah.	
35	Janans, on of Bahadur Khan, Gurchani.	Alahdad and Ali Beg and others.	.....	Khetrans	Forcibly taking away accused, Ali Beg.	Alahdad, accused, has been tried judicially by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. Ali Beg and others were sent to the Deputy Commissioner at his request, who has released them for want of any proof against them.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—contd.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
				DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT *versus* MUSAKHELS.			
1	Bukhtiyar Ladwani, Bozdar.	.....	Two Musakhels .	.....	Theft of a she-camel and R30 spy-money, 24th November 1887.	Both parties were absent when the case came up before the jirgah in March 1891. According to the last jirgah decision it appears that the original camel was returned to the complainant, and the case remained pending for R30 on account of spy-money. Jirgah decided that the complainant should go to the Barkhan Tahsildar to take oath for the spy-money in presence of the accused persons, who will be ordered to go to the Tahsildar. Otherwise the case to be postponed to next jirgah.	R20 have since been paid to the complainant and case filed.
2	Rahim Khan, son of Bahram Khan, Bozdar.	Saleh Mohamed, son of Murad Khan.	.....	Musakhel . .	Theft of 3 camels and R80 spy-money, 2nd February 1889.	In this case the complainant has been redressed for all but R3-8. Jirgah recommended that this sum may be recovered through the Political Agent, Zhob. The Political Agent ordered that, if the defendant admits the claim, the Munshi at Kingri should remit the amount after recovery. In case of denial by the defendant the Bozdar chief should send the complainant with sufficient proof to the Munshi.	Complainant since redressed in full, and case filed.
3	Sardar Mohamed Khan and Darwesh Mohamed Bozdars.	Sher. . .	Lehezai . .	Musakhel . .	Injury to a camel, 13th February 1891.	The case was laid before the jirgah in March 1891. The complainant was present, but the accused was not. Case therefore postponed to the next jirgah.	Pending.
				DERA GHAZI KHAN *versus* JAFIRS, ISOTS AND KHARSNIS.			
1	Naurang Khan, son of Shikari Khan Bozdar.	Sona, son of Subah	Jafirs of Drug .	.....	Claim for R40, security money.	In this case plaintiff has already received R10. The defendant is dead and the Jafir Sardar Kalu Khan says that the claim for the balance R30 is a valid one, and makes himself responsible for the recovery of the amount from the defendant's heirs. Jirgah decided that the amount may be recovered within two months.	R30 have since been paid to the complainant and case filed.
2	Sahak, son of Ahmadan, Bozdar.	Allahyar and Lashkar Khan, sons of Mehru.	Jafirs . .	.....	Claim for a mare valued at R90.	In this case decree for R90 was given in favour of the plaintiff at the last jirgah against the property of the deceased defendant. But there is no property of the defendant or his heirs. Jirgah is of opinion that the case may be filed for the present, and the plaintiff is at liberty to have the case re-opened if he can point out any property of the defendant.	Filed.
3	Ali Khan Mukaddam .. Jalalani, Bozdar.	Hakim and 3 others, residents of Gargaji.	Jafirs . .	.....	Beating, and breaking the arm of Sikandar.	The complainant gave up his claim before the jirgah, who decided that the case may be filed.	Case filed.

4	Tumundar, Bozdar.	Sayad Rahim Shah.	Kharsni	.....	Claim for R72	From enquiries before the jirgah it appeared that in this claim of R72 a sum of R42 is included for a separate case (Shikari Khan *versus* Rahim Shah), which had already been decided and its full award paid. The claim for the balance R30 is right, but out of this amount R18 were due from Kalu Chandiya, for which the Bozdar chief himself was responsible, and he may recover it privately. Jirgah decided that Rahim Shah should pay R12. The parties agree to this decision. The sum of R12 may be recovered from the defendant.	R12, since paid and case filed.
5	Massu, son of Umur, caste Lund.	Jafir, son of ——	Isot	.....	Theft of 2 camels valued at R200, 27th February 1890.	The complainant was present at the jirgah in March 1891, but the accused was not. Case postponed to the next jirgah.	Pending.
6	Hadde Khan, Huddiani.	Nasir Khan, Jira	Residing with the Isots.	.....	Claim for a sword, 15th March 1890.	Rahim Shah Kharsni has been made responsible to get the original sword from the defendant within two months and send it to the Leghari chief. If not, R15 will be recovered as its price.	The original sword has since been returned. Case filed.
7	Kaura, caste Mochi, of Pachad, Gurchani.	Karam Shah	Kharsni	.....	Theft of a camel	At a jirgah held on 29th September 1889 it was decided that R85, as the price of the camel, and R20, on account of spy-money, be recovered from the accused and paid to the complainant. The accused did not pay the amount of R105 as he said he obtained the camel from Mastagh. The case being again laid before the jirgah on 19th September 1890 it was settled that the accused should pay R45, and the balance R60 be recovered from Mastagh Ahmadani. Mustagh was reported to be living in the Khetran country, and was directed at the recent jirgah to return to his Tuman. The Leghari chief will recover the R60 on his return.	R45 since recovered and paid to the complainant, and the case filed as far as this Agency is concerned.
			DERA GHAZI KHAN—*Miscellaneous.*				
1	Alam Khan and Jano, Musakkels.	Bagho, Alkani, Miru Bozdar and Jara Khetran.	.....	.....	Claim for 3 donkeys valued at R120, and R40 spy-money, 19th February 1891.	Complainants in this case stated that the donkeys were lost about three years ago, and that on payment of R40 as spy-money the stolen animals were found with the accused, who deny the commission of the offence. The Gurchani chief reported that Miru Bozdar is not a thief. The case was brought up before a jirgah on 23rd March 1891. The parties being absent, case postponed to next jirgah.	Pending.
2	Hakim Khan, Khudrani, Jafir of Drug.	Isots, Bozdars, and Kasranis.	.....	.....	Grazing cattle in Drug, Gargaji and Rarkan.	The case was laid before a jirgah on the 19th September 1890, the parties concerned being absent it was postponed to next Jirgah. The jirgah held on 25th March 1891 decided that the case be postponed till the settlement of boundaries between the Punjab and Baluchistan Districts. Sayad Zaman Shah and the Bozdar and Kasrani chiefs held responsible for preventing any breach of the peace till the decision of the case.	Ditto.
3	Dispute between Kasranis, Jafirs and Bozdars regarding Nili, and Garkanu lands in the hills.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Case postponed till the boundary between the Punjab and Baluchistan is decided.	Ditto.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—continued.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant.			Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
		Name.	Section.	Tribe.			
					MISCELLANEOUS—*contd.*		
4	Rahmatan Nazar, Mitha Ali Mohamed, Rotar-Khettrans.	Mohammed and Bhagu, etc.	Huddianis . .	.....	Claim for ownership of land called *Vatti*.	The land claimed consists of several "Thulls" on the western slopes of the Suleman Hills. The decision in this case also will follow the decision as to the boundary line between the Punjab and Baluchistan.	Pending.
					DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT *versus* WAZIRIS.		
1	Daurani Khan and Khan Alam Khan, Sheranis.	Madan Khan and others.	Abdul Rahmankhel.	Waziri . .	Theft of 10 bullocks, 2 donkeys and 1 rifle valued at R430, May 1890.	Complainants in the case stated that they were taking supplies to Atal Khan where the accused with 22 others attacked them near Tar Kauri and robbed them. They also tied hand and foot seven men and carried them with them for some distance and released them at a place called Kurchini. The case was laid by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, before a jirgah, who found that the Abdul Rahmankhels robbed 4 bullocks and 2 donkeys only and awarded R50 as compensation, which amount the Deputy Commissioner has since remitted.	Case filed.
2	Futteh Khan, Nasir	Shadam Muhammad and Sandayar.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 3 camels, July 1890.	The complainant was returning from Khajuri Kach to Saratoi with his camels loaded with grain, when three of his camels were stolen on the road. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, was communicated with on the subject. He replied that the case was laid before a jirgah. The Abdul Rahmankhel maliks denied on oath that the accused were thieves. Case still under reference.	Pending.
3	Malik Samar Khan, Sherani.	Dost Mir and Zaman.	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Theft of 21 cows and 60 sheep.	The complainant stated that about five months ago the accused stole 60 of his sheep and 21 cows, and returned 17 cows and 23 sheep on payment of R120. The case is still under reference to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Ditto.
4	Sawar Khan, Sherani.	Waziris, (names not known).	.....	Ditto . .	Theft of 2 mares, August 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that the Waziris stole one of his mares and one of his brothers. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. He replied in January 1891 that one of the mares had been found and restored to the owner, and that the tribe was fined R60 for the other mare to be paid as compensation to the complainant. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fort Sandeman, asked to enquire from the owner whether he has received the mare said to have been restored to him. No reply has yet been received. The Deputy Commissioner asked to send the R60. Though several reminders have been issued, no reply has yet been received.	Ditto.
5	Futteh Din and Alla Din.	Names not known.	.....	Waziris . .	Murder of Futteh Din and theft of	Futteh Din, deceased, one of the men employed on road work, was murdered and 4 of his and 4 Alla Din's donkeys stolen near Mir Alikhel on the 9th	Pending.

					8 donkeys, 9th August 1890.	August 1890. The tracks of the murderers, 5 in number and of the stolen animals, went into the Waziri country, and it is believed that the perpetrators of this outrage are Mahsud Waziris. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Deputy Commissioner replied that the case was laid before a jirgah, and that they could not bring the charge home to the Waziris. Case is still under reference.	
6	Hassain Khan, son of Sher Shah, Nasir	Amir Khan Jatri and Sarkai Zullikhel.	.....	Waziris . .	Theft of 10 camels, May 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that, in the month of May 1890, 10 of his camels (1 male and 9 female), while grazing, were carried off by the Waziris. The thieves not only took away the camels, but also the man who was in charge of them. They released the man after going 6 miles. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, to whom the case was reported, replied to say that the case was laid before a jirgah, who found the Zullikhels guilty and decided that the Zullikhel maliks should give up the thieves within 20 days or pay R500 as compensation. In a subsequent letter the Deputy Commissioner stated that the amount of fine had been reduced to R384, as two of the accused Amir and Sarkai had been in jail for a month. The complainant not being in this district, case was filed.	Filed.
7	Nasirs . . .	20 Waziris . .	.....	Ditto . .	Kidnapping two men and theft of 3 camels laden with stores, 6th October.	Some Nasirs, who were coming with some stores from the Punjab, were attacked by 20 Waziris between Khajuri Kach and Ghaza Manda on the 6th October 1890. The thieves carried off two men and 3 camels. The matter was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The case was laid before a jirgah, who found that the perpetrators of this crime were Shingis and Nanakhels Mahsud Waziris. They were fined R182, two-thirds of which was to be paid by the former and the one-third by the latter, and the whole amount to be paid to the complainants as compensation. This award has been carried out. This case went up to Government, and it was decided that as the Nasirs were robbed through their refusing to take any escort with them no further action was necessary.	Ditto.
8	Sarfraz Khan, Mehar Shah, Jehan Shah, and Muhamud Afzul, Nasirs.	10 Waziris (names not known).	.....	Ditto . .	Theft of 9 camels and wounding complainant No. 1, 27th September 1890.	The complainants with their camels were returning from Mir Ali Khel to Fort Sandeman. They were attacked by 10 Waziris on the road, who carried off 9 camels and wounded the complainant No. 1. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, who laid it before a jirgah. A spy stated that the offence was committed by Abdul Rahmankhel Waziris, but their maliks denied this on oath. The Deputy Commissioner then acquitted the accused. The Political Agent, Zhob, in reply told the Deputy Commissioner that it was never asserted that the thieves were Abdul Rahmankhels, and requested him to make further enquiries into the case, as there was no doubt the offenders are Waziris.	Pending.
9	Harsu Singh, Brahmin.	Waziri Duffedar of Levies at Khajuri Kach.	.....	Wuziri . .	Claim for a "Khes," 13th September 1890.	The complainant in this case stated that, in company with some other travellers, he was coming to Fort Sandeman from the Punjab and arrived at Khajuri Kach on the 13th September 1890. The Levy Duffedar there told them that they should pay R2 each or return to the place where they came from. Seems that the Duffedar would not let them go; they at last yielded and all except the complainant paid what was demanded of them. The complainant had no cash and the Duffedar stripped him of his "Khes." The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, on being informed of this recovered the "Khes," fined and dismissed the accused from service.	Case filed.

List of Political cases between the Tribes under the jurisdiction of the Derajat authorities and the Political Agent, Zhob, received in transfer from the Thal-Chotiali Agency on the formation of the Zhob District, and instituted during the year, showing the action taken in each case—concld.

No.	Name of plaintiff or claimant.	Defendant. Name.	Section.	Tribe.	Claim or offence and date.	Abstract of case and the action taken.	How settled.
				Dera Ismail Khan *versus* Waziris—*contd.*			
10	Alladad Shah, Haripal.	Names not known.	.....	Waziris . .	*Claim for horse, 1 covering sheet, 3 annas in cash.*	The complainant in this case was proceeding on Government duty from Mir Alikhel to Khajuri Kuch. On the way, after dusk, he was met by 4 Waziris who took away his horse, one covering sheet, three annas in cash and the papers he was carrying, and left him both his hands and feet tied up. The case was laid before a jirgah by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The jirgah found one Shahzad Dhur guilty of the offence and fined the Nanakhel section of Waziris ₹60. If the accused did not pay the fine it will be cut from their pay. Out of the fine ₹50 will be paid to the complainant and ₹10 credited to Government.	₹50 since received and paid to the complainant. Case filed.
11	Wazir and Nazar Obba Khels of Drug.	Waziri's names not known.	.....	Certain . .	Murder of complainant No. 1, September 1890.	Sarwar Khan Sherani reported that certain Mahsud Waziris attacked the complainant while ploughing their land, and killed Wazir. The case was laid before the Jirgah by Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. Jirgah found that the accused in this case were six Abdul Rahmankhel Waziris, one of whom, named Muhabat, was slain by the Sheranis and his arms also fell into the hands of Sheranis. Jirgah decided that the accused having suffered heavily in the loss of Muhabat, no further punishment need be inflicted.	Case filed.
12	Futteh Khan and Jehangir, Nazirs.	22	Waziris . .	.....	Theft of 4 camels, and other property all valued at ₹600, 25th August 1890.	The complainants with their camels were coming to Fort Sandeman and were attaked by a band of 22 Waziris near Sarotoi. The robbers carried away 4 camels loaded with goods. The total value of the camels and the property is estimated at ₹600. Case reported to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.	Pending.
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Largha Sheranis.			
1	Ayub Shah, Public Works Department contractor.	Largha . .	...	Sheranis . .	Kidnapping Munshi of Ayub Shah, 25th July 1890.	The contractor owed some money to the Sherani labourers working with him and did not pay them. They carried away his Munshi, Pokher Dass, in revenge. The Munshi was given back by the men on receiving ₹280-14-3, which they swore were due to them.	Case filed.
				Dera Ismail Khan District *versus* Musakhels.			
1	Kare Khan Chuhar Khel, Sherani.	Ladu Khan and Badu, Sheranis.	Residing with the Musakhels.	Ditto . .	Theft of 112 sheep, June 1890.	The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, reported that the accused with the stolen sheep had left their own country and taken up their abode with the Musakhels. On enquiry it was found that the accused were not in the Musakhel country. The Deputy Commissioner was informe. accordingly.	Case filed.

I. MacIVOR, *Captain,*
Political Agent, Zhob.

ANNEXURE H.

COMPOSITION OF THE ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, a Committee was assembled at Apozai, now Fort Sandeman, on 12th April 1890, with the result marked A, B, and C attached.

FIRST ENLISTMENTS.

2. In June 1890 the first enlistments were made in Quetta, Native officers having been selected by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan. They consisted of Brahuis, refugee Ghilzais, and miscellaneous Pathans, total enlistments at this period amounting to 200.

The corps was then ordered to Fort Sandeman, and within a few weeks took part in the Zhob Expedition. On its return it was at once broken up into detachments, and proceeded to garrison the places named by the Political Agent, Zhob, *viz.*, Hindubagh, Saifulla Killa, Brunj, Safi.

Lines were commenced and the men housed as soon as practicable. Contracts for saddlery and equipment were in course of completion and men were gradually equipped and armed.

ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT.

ARMS.

Cavalry.

Native officers—

Sword and revolver.

Non-commissioned officers and men—

Sword and cavalry carbine.

Belts—

Brown leather,—1st Punjab Cavalry pattern.

Saddlery—

Corps pattern.

Infantry.

Native officers—

Sword and revolver.

Non-commissioned officers and men—

Long snider rifle and bayonet.

Belts—

Infantry pattern, brown leather.

CLOTHING.

Cavalry.

Loongee	Corps pattern.
Cummerbunds	Ditto.
Posteen	Ditto.
Putties	Ditto.
Boots	Brown ammunition.

Infantry.

Loongee	Corps pattern.
Posteen	Ditto.
Putties	Ditto.
Boots	Brown ammunition.

HORSES.

Up to 31st March 1891, 188 remounts were purchased. The greater portion of these were inspected by Colonel Deane, Director of Remount Operations in India. This officer was pleased to comment favourably on the class of animal purchased and to recommend the Commandant to continue purchasing the same stamp.

RIDING CAMELS AND TRANSPORT.

The annexed return, marked E, shows the numbers purchased and average thereof.

W. A. W. O'MEALY, *Captain*,

Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

A.

FINAL COMPOSITION OF THE ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Cavalry.

Zhobis	1 squadron.
Ghilzais	1 squadron.
Brahuis and Baluch	1 squadron.
Miscellaneous Pathan	1 squadron.

Infantry.

Zhobis	Two companies.
Ghilzais	One company.
Achakzais	One company.
Miscellaneous Pathan	One company.

B.

Statement showing the strength, pay, etc., of the Zhob Levy Corps.

(A)—*Cavalry.*

No.	Name of Appointment.	Rate of salary per mensem.	Total.	Remarks.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Rasaldar, at R250 to R300	287 8 0	287 8 0	
4	Rasaldars	100 0 0	400 0 0	
4	Jemadars	70 0 0	280 0 0	
4	Jemadars	60 0 0	240 0 0	
4	Kot-Duffadars	40 0 0	160 0 0	
16	Duffadars	35 0 0	560 0 0	
16	Duffadars	30 0 0	480 0 0	
1	Farrier-Major	35 0 0	35 0 0	
4	Farriers	28 0 0	112 0 0	
352	Sowars	25 0 0	8,800 0 0	
8	Shuttar sowars	28 0 0	224 0 0	
1	Salutri	40 0 0	40 0 0	
1	Assistant Salutri	35 0 0	35 0 0	
	Clothing allowance, at R10 per annum for 416 men	...	346 10 8	Per mensem.
	Equipment allowance, at R7 per „ „ „	...	242 10 8	Per mensem.
	TOTAL	...	12,242 13 4	

(B)—*Infantry.*

1	Subadar-Major at R150 to R200	187 8 0	187 8 0	
5	Subadars	80 0 0	400 0 0	
5	Jemadars	40 0 0	200 0 0	
25	Havildars	15 0 0	375 0 0	
25	Naiks	13 0 0	325 0 0	
465	Sepoys	10 0 0	4,650 0 0	
	Clothing allowance for 526 men, at R10 per annum	...	438 5 4	
	TOTAL	...	6,575 13 4	

C.

(C)—*Followers.*

1	Mistri, at R40	40 0 0		
1	Assistant Mistri, at R30	30 0 0		
1	Mochi, at R25	25 0 0		
3	Assistant Mochis, at R20 each	60 0 0		
8	Pakhalis, at R25 each	200 0 0		
8	Sweepers, at R10 „	80 0 0		
1	Tindal, at R15 „	15 0 0		
2	Khalassies, at R13„	26 0 0		
1	Jemadar, at R25 „	25 0 0		
2	Duffadars, at R15 „	30 0 0		
24	Sarwans, at R11 „	264 0 0		
			795 0 0	

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the sanctioned Budget grants and the actual expenditure incurred under the various heads on account of the Zhob Levy Corps during the year 1890-91.

No.	Particulars.	Budget allotment for the year 1890-91.			Actuals for the year 1890-91.			Remarks.
	A—*Establishment Charges.*	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
1	Pay, allowances and contingencies . . .	79,000	0	0	53,218	10	9	
	B—*Initial Expenses.*							
1	(*a*) Saddlery and horse gear	16,640	0	0	16,640	0	0	
2	(*b*) Equipment for men	14,859	0	0	14,859	0	0	
3	(*c*) Hutting	15,000	0	0	15,000	0	0	
4	(*d*) Camp Equipage	6,000	0	0	6,000	0	0	
5	(*e*) Transport animals	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	
6	(*f*) Pakhali mules and pakhals	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	
7	(*g*) Building detachment posts . . .	8,000	0	0	8,000	0	0	
8	(*h*) Purchase of horses and riding camels . .	15,791	0	0	27,791	0	0	Rupees 12,000 was transferred from the head of pay into this head.
	Grand Total .	1,64,290	0	0	1,50,508	10	9	

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the Strength of the Zhob Levy Cavalry, as sanctioned by the Government, with details of the Squadrons allotted to each tribe and the actual number enlisted up to the end of 31st March 1891.

Name of squadrons.	Strength allotted by Government.						Actual No. Enlisted.						Discharged for Various Reasons.						Effective on 31st March 1891.					
	Rasaldars.	Jemadars.	Kot Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total number allotted to each tribe.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.	Rasaldar.	Jemadars.	Kot-Duffadars.	Duffadars.	Sowars.	Total.
I.—Zhobis	1	2	1	8	88	100	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Ghilzais	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	2	1	8	88	100	...	...	...	1	14	15	1	2	1	7	74	85
III.—Brahuis and Baluch	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	1	1	8	88	99	...	...	...	4	14	18	1	1	1	4	74	81
IV.—Quetta-Pishin and Miscellaneous Pathan.	1	2	1	8	88	100	1	1	1	8	88	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	8	88	99
TOTAL	4	8	4	32	352	400	3	4	3	24	279	313	...	...	...	5	43	48	3	4	3	19	236	265

Statement showing the Strength of the Zhob Levy Infantry as sanctioned by the Government with details of the Companies allotted to each tribe and the actual number enlisted up to the end of 31st March 1891.

Name of Companies.	Strength allotted by Government.						Actual No. Enlisted.						Discharged for Various Reasons.						Effective on 31st March 1891.					
	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total No. allotted to each tribe.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naiks.	Sepoys.	Total.
Two Companies, Zhobis	2	2	10	10	186	210	...	...	3	...	38	41	...	...	3	...	38	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
One Company, Ghilzais	1	1	5	5	93	105	1	1	5	3	48	58	...	...	1	...	31	32	1	1	4	3	17	26
One Company, Achakzais	1	1	5	5	93	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
One Company, Miscellaneous Pathan	1	1	5	5	93	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	5	5	25	25	465	525	1	1	8	3	86	99	...	...	4	...	69	73	1	1	4	3	17	26

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

Statement showing the Miscellaneous Strength of the Zhob Levy Corps as sanctioned by the Government and the actual number enlisted up to the year 1890-91.

Miscellaneous Strength.			Followers.				
Name of Designation.	Total No. sanctioned by the Government.	Total No. enlisted up to the year 1890-91.	Name of Designation.	Total No. sanctioned by the Government.	Total No. enlisted up to the year 1890-91.	Discharged for various reasons.	Effective on 31st March 1891.
Farrier Major	1	1	Mistri	1	1	...	1
			Assistant Mistri	1	1	...	1
Farriers	4	4	Mochi	1	1	1	...
			Assistant Mochis	3	2	...	2
Shuttar Sowars	8	8	Pakhalis	8	8	...	8
			Sweepers	8	8	...	8
Salutri	1	1	Tindal	1	1	...	1
			Khalassis	2	2	...	2
Assistant Salutri	1	1	Camel Jemadar	1	1	...	1
			Camel Duffadars	2	2	...	2
			Sarwans	24	24	...	24

E

Statement showing the Detail of purchase and numbers of Horses, Riding Camels and Transport Animals, with their average price.

Detail of purchase.	No. of horses.	Average price.	No. of Riding Camels.	Average price.	No. of Transport animals.	Average price.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Quetta	28	137 1 9	2	125 0 0	59	70 8 8
Mastung	20	148 4 0	...	...	...	.....
Sibi	52	125 0 0	7	125 6 10	2	70 0 0
Jacobabad	11	125 14 6	...	...	13	74 11 6
Sibi Fair	77	137 5 7	...	...	...	.....
Total horses	188	133 0 5	9	125 5 4	74	71 3 0

W. A. D. O'MEALY, *Captain,*
Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps.

APPENDIX F.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan during the year 1890-91.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

At Quetta' houses were built during the year for the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, and the Treasury Officer, and a third was purchased from Mr. DeBrath for the 2nd Assistant Agent to the Governor General; some additions were also made to the Forest Bungalow; a school-house was erected from Provincial funds. The winter was exceptionally severe, very heavy and long continued rain having fallen from the middle of November to the middle of March, with occasional alternations of very sharp frosts; consequently all mud-roofed buildings proved useless and have now to be re-roofed with other material.

2. At Ziarat the Political Agent's rest-house was finished, and that for the Agent to the Governor General very nearly so: quarters for two native officials of the Agency were provided and a small Post and Telegraph Office was built.

3. At Loralai an office for the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner was built and quarters for his clerks were commenced. A Post for Zhob Levies stationed at this place was also completed, and a Tahsil and Thana at Barkhan for the new Zhob Agency was about half built.

4. In Zhob the following buildings were practically completed during the year:—

House for Political Agent	At Fort Sandeman.
Court and office for Political Agent	„
House for Commandant of Levies	„
„ „ Native Assistant to Agent to the Governor General	„
Tahsil and Thana	„
Quarters for Political Agent's clerks	„
Levy lines	„
P. W. D. buildings	„
Post Office	„
Military buildings	„

A fort was also constructed at Mir Alikhel, four Levy Posts between Fort Sandeman and Hindubagh, another at Hindubagh and a Tahsil and Thana at the same place, which was about two-thirds completed by end of year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

5. The girders for the Lower Torkhan bridge arrived from England during the year and were being erected at the end of it. This work completes the construction, as far as the funds granted allow (twenty lakhs of rupees) of the Dera Ghazi Khan-Pishin and Harnai-Bori roads.

6. A good deal of work was done in perfecting communication with Zhob during this year; the main line of road from Loralai through Murra Tangi and Moora outposts (with a branch to Mekhtar) to Fort Sandeman, was completed: from Fort Sandeman the section on to Mir Alikhel was also finished and the remaining section to Khajuri Kuch was set out and commenced. Rest-houses at Baber, Brunj and Safi were completed.

7. Opportunity is taken year by year from the annual repairs grant to improve the alignment of some of the old roads in the province, and much was done this year in this direction between Sibi and Harnai and Kuch, Mangi and Ziarat.

8. Projects for roads from Pishin to the Khushdil Khan reservoir, from Ziarat to Hindubagh, from Sibi to Dalujal to avoid the Nari crossings and from Moorga to Khan Mohamed Kot, with a branch from thence to Kingri, were considered during the year, the last-mentioned branch having been carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

9. The water-supply of Quetta was so far advanced by May 1890 that water was then let down the supply pipe for the use of the Cantonment at the urgent request of the Military authorities; since then, and by the end of March 1891, the whole project was completed and in working order, with the exception of the clear water basin at the head works, which was found to leak. It is now being repuddled.

10. The improvements to the Thames or Habbib Nullah, which separates the Military and Civil stations of Quetta, to prevent such damage as was done in August 1889, were commenced in October 1890, and by the close of the year under review were brought to an advanced stage; there only remaining the lengthening of two bridges and a little clearing up of the earthwork to complete.

11. A project for supplying Fort Sandeman with water from the Siliaza Sir Springs was worked out at the end of this year, and is now before the Government of India for sanction, the supply pipes, 9 miles in length, having been ordered from England.

12. Several artesian wells were sunk in Quetta Civil Station last year by various agencies, and all have produced water, which flows out at ground level: attempts were made to find water by the same means in the higher ground of the Cantonments, but without success.

COAL.

13. The Gundak coal finds were worked throughout the year, till the advent of an exceptionally severe winter put a stop to all operations, with but slight results, as the seams were found to be most irregular and unreliable, and they have now been abandoned. Better seams have lately been brought to notice about 12 miles east of Quetta, and arrangements are being made to work them by private agency in the interest of the State.

14. During the year under review 13,213 tons of coal have been obtained from the railway collieries near Khost and issued in the following manner:—

	Tons.
Locomotive Department, N. W. Railway	5,499
Engineering Department, „ „	109
Khojak Tunnel works	7,605
TOTAL	13,213

The out-turn would have been much larger but for the exceedingly inclement weather all through the winter months, which hindered the operations in every way. Great improvements have been made in the sanitary conditions of the colliery and its neighbourhood.

PETROLEUM.

15. The supply of oil from the Khattan field to the Chaman Extension Railway was kept up during the year as far as the exceptionally wet season permitted, a quantity of 119,500 gallons having been despatched, making a total to end of March 1891, from the commencement of operation, 360,959 gallons.

16. Operations were started during this year to test by boring the actual extent of the Khattan Oil Field, but the results are not yet decisive.

17. A trial boring was put down near Spintangi during the cold weather by the order of the Government of India, but proved a failure, a vast quantity of hot mineral water under pressure having been struck at a depth of 560 feet, which forced an abandonment of the trial.

RAILWAYS.

18. On the Sind-Pishin line a large amount of work has been executed in easing the gradients below Nasak Station and in additional waterways, and protection works proved necessary by the floods of the previous year. Much, however, remains to be done. The summer floods of the year under review caused many interruptions to the traffic, and during the winter months the damage done by slips in the neighbourhood of Mudgorge has been enormous; very heavy work will be necessary to guard against similar mishaps in future, and perhaps a radical change in the alignment of certain portions of the railway may be necessary before this can be regarded as a reliable line of communication.

19. The Bolan line also was utterly wrecked in August, and no steps have been taken to repair the damage, pending decision by the Government of India, as to the wisdom of further expenditure on that line. In the meantime the project for a better alignment for a permanent railway between Sibi and Kolepur, *vid* the Mushkaff Valley, has been revived, and surveying operations have been undertaken with a view to improving the former alignment. The Engineers concerned are understood to be of opinion that this route is by far the best yet discovered, and that it is the only one by which a thoroughly reliable line of railway to Quetta can be obtained.

20. On the Chaman Extension Railway the earthwork in banks and cuttings has been completed up to the east entrance of the main tunnel and from the west entrance to the terminus at Chaman, with the exception of sloping the cuttings at both entrances and completing the bank at mile 23 from tunnel spoil. Owing to the extraordinary rainfall of 38·32 inches in the five months from November 1890 to March 1891, as against 6½ inches in the preceding 18 months, very considerable damage was done to the cutting and banks, but the repairs are now well in hand and will be shortly completed.

21. The minor tunnels and arched cuttings are completed, with exception of a little work on the block houses built at request of the Military Department.

22. The bridge work, both in large and small bridges, has been completely finished, with exception of the opening at mile 23, which was left until the winter rains showed what waterway is necessary. All the waterways were very severely tried by the abnormal rainfall, but have stood the test well, the only works shown to be necessary to ensure their safety being additions to the drop walls and aprons in a few cases.

23. The permanent way laid is 28·12 miles of double track and 3·72 miles of single track, leaving 3·72 miles of single track to be completed when the temporary lines are dismantled, and the double line through the main tunnel and its approaches.

24. The way-side stations are completed, with the exception of the defensible water tower at Sanzal, which is well in hand. The terminus station of Chaman is completed, with exception of the goods shed and defensible water tank.

25. Of the main tunnel arching 12,431 lineal feet are completed, being a progress of 54 feet during the year. In the margin is shown the progress for each month. From this statement it will be noticed that the average monthly progress up to end of October was 636 feet, and for the five months November to March the average progress was only 401 feet per month. This falling off of over 33 per cent. in the last five months of the year was mainly due to the abnormal character of the winter, which for many days rendered any work at all a physical impossibility, and which caused great further detention by the extraordinary sickness and mortality amongst the workmen.

Progress of Arching.

April 1890	447
May	570
June	694
July	616
August	706
September	694
October	723
November	531
December	454
January 1891	486
February	311
March	222
TOTAL FEET	6,454

26. In the margin is an abstract statement showing the average maxima and minima, together with maximum and minimum temperature for each month in the shade. The snow and rain, together with severe blizzards that were prevalent all winter, made the low temperature exceedingly trying to men coming from the moist, warm atmosphere of the tunnel. During the four months from 15th November to 15th March the actual deaths amongst the workmen amounted, at the lowest computation, to over 800. To add to the difficulties directly attributable to the severity of the weather, for three weeks in February and March, there was great scarcity of all food supplies owing to the traffic between Kandahar and Chaman being entirely stopped by the snow, and later by the floods in the Kandanai and Arghastan rivers; at the same time that the breaches on the Harnai Railway cut off supplies from India. Owing to these unforeseen difficulties it will not be possible to get a single line of rails through the main tunnel in April as was hoped for; but it is anticipated that the completion of the tunnel will not be delayed much beyond July, the date previously intimated.

Abstract of Temperature, etc.

MONTH.	Average maximum for month in shade.	Average minimum for month in shade.	Highest in shade.	Lowest in shade.	Rainfall.
	°	°	°	°	Inches.
November 1890	53·6	36·9	62	32	5·94
December „	39·9	28·1	47	10	6·77
January 1891	40·1	26·6	54	8	8·21
February „	38·5	24·1	55	9	15·37
March „	49·2	32·8	66	27	2·03

27. The frontier reserve material, with the exception of a small quantity in use on the rope inclines, has been stacked at the terminus at Chaman.

IRRIGATION.

28. The Shebo Canal system has been in working order throughout the year, but the Khushdil Khan reservoir only filled for the first time during the past winter, so irrigation from it did not practically commence till after the end of the year under review.

29. In order to ascertain what improvements in cultivating the Zhob Valley might be possible by increasing the water-supply, officers were employed during the latter part of this year in examining that country. The final preliminary report has been sent to the Political Agent for information; it seems that effecting petty improvements to the water-supply by means of the Tuccavee system will be more suitable than the construction of such large works as those in Pishin, but the matter is still under consideration.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

30. Seven new Post Offices have been opened during the year and one has been closed, making a total open, on March 31st 1891, of 35: seven new postal lines of communication were opened, in length 360 miles, making a total length in operation of 880 miles. Thirteen Government Telegraph offices were open at the end of the year, being an increase of two during the year.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Secretary to Agent to Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA:
24th June 1891.

APPENDIX G.

No. 2456-M., dated Lahore, the 3rd December 1891.

From—The Manager, North-Western Railway,

To—The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

In continuation of this Office No. 691-M., dated the 18th March 1891, to the address of the First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, Sibi, I have the honour to forward, for information, a statement showing the Outward and Inward traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Outward and Inward rail-borne traffic of Baluchistan during the year 1890-91.

No.	Name of Articles.	General Merchandise.	
		Outward.	Inward.
		Mds.	Mds.
1	Cotton, raw	4	1,518
2	„ twist and yarn	16	1,243
3	„ piece-goods, European	114	11,586
4	„ piece-goods, Indian	1,339	58,959
5	Drugs and chemicals other than opium	16,253	4,185
6	Indigo	45	2,270
7	Madder or manjit	28	25
8	Turmeric	13	1,117
9	Other kinds of dyes	454	8,678
10	Wheat	40,068	40,687
11	Rice	6,229	63,162
12	Jaowar and bajra	18,956	17,933
13	Gram	2,496	75,349
14	Other grains	15,618	62,840
15	Flour (atta)	33,267	55,333
16	Hides, skins and horns	4,367	734
17	Jute, gunny-bags	4,178	13,024
18	Leather	927	5,760
19	Beer	307	13,374
20	Wines, spirits and aerated waters	892	7,609
21	Manures and bones	2,834	821
22	Iron	11,602	51,041
23	Other metal	630	2,270
24	Castor and other oil	260	13 882
25	Kerosine oil	383	10,858
26	Rape and mustard seed	513	33
27	Til or jinjili	11,651	569
28	Other oil, seeds	7,921	230
29	Other seeds	564	1,081
30	Opium	3	3
31	Ghee	2,764	10,284
32	Dried fruits and nuts	77,531	12,231
33	Other provisions	8,836	33,480
34	Fodder grass including compressed fodder and forage	35,705	33,924
35	Salt	6,022	7,504
36	Saltpetre	3	4
37	Silk, raw	...	11
38	Silk piece-goods	...	16
39	Spices	2,488	3,768
40	Stone lime, kunkur and bricks	55.260	63,314
41	Sugar, drained	2,076	35,548
42	„ undrained	2,778	56,70
43	Tea	12	1,579
44	Timber	4,058	29,902
45	Fire wood	18,951	22,754
46	Tobacco	3,261	10,373
47	Wool, raw	1,15,105	
48	Woollen piece-goods	413	2,991
49	Shawls	...	...
50	Miscellaneous, unmanufactured	7	462
51	„ manufactured	38,132	88,982
52	Railway material, Frontier lines	18,410	3,70,086
53	„ Chenab Bridge	...	...
54	„ Other Railways	819	3,890
55	Military stores	45,863	1,52,524
56	Coal for the public	3,20,650	3,47,955
	Total ...	9,41,076	18,16,055

Lahore,
The 27th November 1891.

G. C. WOLFE,
for *Examiner of Accounts.*

APPENDIX H.

No. 1589, dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1891.

From—The Director General of Telegraphs,

To—The Agent to the Governor General for Baluchistan, Quetta.

I have the honour to forward statistics of the Telegraph Lines and Offices within the limits of Baluchistan for the year ending 31st March 1891.

Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

LINES.

Mileage of Lines.				Mileage of Wires.			
At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.	At end of previous year.	Added during year.	Deducted during year.	Remaining at end of year.
914	52	...	966	2,913	63	...	2,976

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Add Number opened during year.	Deduct. Number closed during year.	Number open at end of year.	Number of telegrams despatched during year from Government Offices.	Increase over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
							R a. p.
Government Offices	13	2	...	15	43,708	10,402	62,358 15 1
Railway and Canal Offices	42	1	5	38			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	5	1	1	5			
TOTAL	60	4	6	58			

Names of Offices opened and closed during the year.

Opened.	Closed.
Government.	*Government.*
Mir Ali Khel. Ziarat (Season Office).	None.
Railway.	*Railway.*
New Kolpur, North-Western Railway.	Dozan, North-Western Railway. Kolpur, do. do. Kundilani, do. do. Lalaj, do. do. Mach, do. do.

APPENDIX I.

The Annual Sanitary Report by the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, for the year 1890.

GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the districts has been good.

There was no unusual source of sickness except an outbreak of influenza in the months of March and April, and of measles in the summer and autumn months. The most common complaints were malarial fevers, bowel-complaints, respiratory affections and scurvy.

Influenza.

Influenza, in an epidemic form, visited Baluchistan, Loralai, and Zhob, in March and April. It started first in Quetta, and from there it spread, visiting Kalat, Loralai, and Zhob in succession. The disease was very general, a large proportion of the people having been affected by it. Generally speaking, the attacks were severe, the constitutional disturbance considerable, and the mortality small. The number of cases attending the Quetta Hospital from this complaint alone was 936. There was a slight return of the disease in September and October in a mild form.

Measles.

Measles were prevalent in most of the villages in the hot season, and in the Gulistan District during most of the year.

Typhoid Fever.

A few cases of typhoid fever were reported.

Scurvy.

Scurvy was a very common complaint in all the districts in the winter months. I observed it in very many cases among the villagers in Quetta, Pishin and Zhob, and it was one of the chief causes of sickness among gangs of workmen employed on railway and road works. The cause of this great prevalence of scurvy is not difficult to trace. It is solely due to a total absence from the dietary of any of the antiscorbutics. There being no local production of fruit or fresh vegetables from December till the beginning of May, on account of the severe cold, the great bulk of the people have no alternative but to do without a vegetable dietary. The populations residing near the lines of railway are, as a whole, very little better off in this respect than the ordinary villagers, although within easy reach of the products of Sind, for the high railway rates for freight and the loss in transit so increase the cost of the vegetables that procuring any thing like an adequate supply would be far beyond the means of the working classes, and only the well-to-do can afford to buy them at such high rates as prevail. It would therefore be a benefit, not merely to the general public, but very specially to railway workmen if the rates for the freight on all the antiscorbutic vegetables and products were reduced to the lowest practicable limit during the winter months. I have seen gangs of railway workmen almost decimated with scurvy. Indeed, so far as I have yet observed, it is the chief cause of sickness among these men in the winter, and it so reduces the general standard of health as to form an important factor in the causation of other affections which prevail at other seasons of the year. Fevers, dysentery, abscess and large spreading ulcers are some of the most common complaints having origin in this disease.

Fevers.

Fevers were for the most part of the ordinary malarial type, and were less prevalent than I have observed for several years past. A very fatal outbreak of fever occurred last winter among the native workmen employed at the Khojak Tunnel and on the Bolan Railway. It was almost exclusively confined to Pathans, and did not affect either the Europeans or the natives of India. The weather had been very severe, and heavy falls of snow and rain had demolished the landies in which the labourers lived. Many of the native workmen left for their homes, but many, chiefly Pathans, remained. Owing to want of accommodation there was overcrowding of the men in the tents that had been provided after the landies had fallen down. The air in the tunnel where the men were employed was heated,

steamy and vitiated, while the temperature in the outer air was intensely cold. Although the supply of meat and flour had been kept up satisfactorily, notwithstanding the difficulties of transport through the snow, a large proportion of the men did not provide themselves with a sufficiency of nourishing food, antiscorbutic and fresh meat being conspicuously absent from their dietary. They were all insufficiently clothed, and did not take sufficient precaution against chills, after emerging from work in the tunnel. A large proportion of the cases I examined were tainted with scurvy, and many suffered from acute lung complaints. So far as the medical officers could observe, and so far as I saw at my two inspections, the fever was not accompanied by a rash, and there were no bowel complications. Since the advent of the spring, this fever has completely disappeared. I have observed several cases of fever at the Civil and Jail hospitals at Quetta, which exhibited a general rose-coloured rash, disappearing on pressure, and sometimes lasting till after the temperature had returned to normal. But in these cases I have never found concurrent bowel complication. I observed that most of these cases were tainted with scurvy.

Small-pox.

Small-pox was completely absent from the districts throughout the year. Not a single case of this disease has been reported from any of the districts (except one from Kalat) during the year under report. This very satisfactory result is no doubt to a considerable extent the outcome of the vaccine operations, which have been steadily maintained for the last ten years.

Vaccination.

Outbreaks of small-pox in the villages all over the country were a few years ago very frequent and severe, but vaccination, steadily carried out, has now protected many thousands of young people, and the practice of inoculation has become less prevalent. I was sorry still to find adherents of the latter practice among a few of the leading maliks in the Quetta District last autumn. The Political Agent having brought judicious influence to bear on the opponents of vaccination, I hope their opposition has now ceased. Two vaccinators were kept constantly employed throughout the year, and 1,523 successful vaccine operations were performed by them in the Quetta, Pishin and Sibi Districts.

Cholera.

Cholera has no place in the sick returns for the year, not a single case having been reported.

SANITATION.

Quetta.

The scale of the sanitary establishment at Quetta and the system of sanitation have, practically speaking, undergone no change during the year. The latrines have been worked on the dry earth system and the town refuse systematically removed. Two important works which undoubtedly exercise a beneficial effect on the health of the people, have been completed, *viz.*—

(*a*) The Habib Nallah to the north of the town has been widened and deepened and its drainage greatly improved.

(*b*) The new system of water-supply was completed in September last. The water is brought in iron pipes from Urak, about 13 miles north-east from Quetta, from a stream fed by natural springs. The daily supply of water is calculated at 700,000 gallons or 12 gallons per head per day. Half the above supply is estimated for military requirements, one-fourth part for the town and railway population, and one-fourth part for Municipal purposes. The water seems of good quality and is liked by the people. As soon as this supply has had a sufficiently long and fair trial, it will be necessary to fill up all the private wells in the town, and I shall take the first opportunity of recommending this measure.

A new market has been built in the course of the year for the use of the meat-sellers. Meat-safes with iron platforms have been provided for every meat shop in the market. One side of this market is reserved for sale of poultry. The general arrangement of the market is excellent, and is such that a high standard of cleanliness and sanitation is quite practicable.

New Works.

The works which now require attention are—

(*a*) filling of private wells;
(*b*) improvement of the surface drainage of the town;
(*c*) new urinals and a large number of them;
(*d*) a new beef market and other minor works.

Artesian Wells.

Some half dozen artesian wells have been successfully sunk in the civil station in the course of the year. The supply of water seems constant and abundant, and analyses have shown the quality of the supply to be excellent.

SIBI.

I inspected Sibi twice in the course of the year (in May and July), and found the sanitation on the whole satisfactory. Certain minor works suggested to the Political Agent in connection with the town are receiving attention. No sanitary work of importance was undertaken in the course of the year.

SHAHRIG.

I inspected Shahrig twice during the year. The new bazaar is making progress. A new iron latrine has been provided which will be erected at a convenient site close to the bazaar..

A water-channel has also been dug to carry off the surface water.

LORALAI.

I inspected Loralai in April 1890. The new bazaar had then made considerable progress and new shops were in progress of building. Recommendations for the improvement of the latrine system and for the protection of the water-supply were made. Duki was also visited at the same time.

APPOZAI.

I inspected the new Civil and Military Station of Appozai in the month of March and again in November 1890. In March there were no permanent buildings and the site of the bazaar and civil buildings had not been fixed. The bazaar was then accommodated in a few reed huts. In November two long lines of bazaar huts had been erected, and the tahsil and other civil buildings had made considerable progress, but the site for the Civil Hospital had not been chosen, and no accommodation had been provided for the Hospital Staff.

The climate and water-supply of the new station were the questions which received most attention during the year under report. The elevation of Appozai is about 4,500 feet. The soil consists of a porous brown shale, and clay and the level of the surface water is very low and excavations had to be sunk so deep that at first it was thought that well water could not be found to supply drinking water. The water-supply is derived from a stream rising in the hills, some eight or ten miles off, and is conveyed along a surface channel to Appozai. At its source the water of this stream is pure and wholesome, but before reaching Appozai it passes by a succession of rice farms where it is utilised for irrigation purposes. The water flowing over and filling the fermenting rice beds spills back again into the original stream and then passes along an open channel for several miles, receiving, as it goes, additional admixture in the form of suspended clay and organic matter. On reaching Appozai the water is often so muddy that it is hardly even fit for animals to drink. The water in this state was unfit for human consumption, and before it was used it had to be collected in tanks, provided by the Public Works Department, for the purpose, and allowed to settle.

That the great sickness, chiefly fever, which prevailed at Appozai last summer, had its origin to a great extent in the effects produced by an impure water-supply on men, who had a great deal of out-door duty to perform and who were provided with insufficient shelter in tents from the sun's heat and the chills of night, can hardly be disputed. The only way to secure a pure and wholesome water-supply would be to conduct the water from its pure source to the station in iron pipes.

CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

QUETTA AND PISHIN AGENCY.

The number of attendances of patients at the Quetta, Pishin, Gulistan and New Chaman Dispensaries was 41,480 as against 37,175 in 1889. The chief causes of the increase in 1890 were that the Quetta Dispensary shows a large attendance of patients, and that the New Chaman Dispensary transferred from the Military Works Department, Killa Abdulla, shows a total of 4,236 attendances.

Quetta Civil Dispensary.

The Quetta Civil Dispensary shows a total number of 19,180 cases treated (including the returns of the Town Branch Dispensary) as against 17,900 in 1889. The returns for 1890 show a decrease in the number of attendances on account of malarial fevers and scurvy, and an increase for most other complaints, the chief cause of increase being the outbreak of influenza in March. The major surgical operations have fallen from 166 in 1889 to 57 in 1890, chiefly because of the fewer number of iridectomy and needle operations performed in the latter year. There were no deaths from operations performed in 1890.

The hospital buildings were maintained in a thorough state of repair, and no important additions or alterations were made to the buildings.

Hospital Assistant Bhagwan Dass was the Senior Hospital Assistant, and Hospital Assistants Surjan Singh and Mahabir Parshad held the post of Second Hospital Assistant, respectively, for half the year each.

Police Hospital, Quetta.

The Police Hospital, Quetta, furnishes a total of 170 in-door and 412 out-door cases as compared with 180 and 408, respectively, for the previous year. Malarial fevers were much less prevalent, and affections of the respiratory and digestive systems more common than in the previous year. There were three deaths in hospital.

Jail Hospital, Quetta.

The Quetta Jail Hospital returns show 825 out-door and 231 in-door admissions as against 541 and 179, respectively, for 1889. Malarial fevers were less common and affections of the digestive and respiratory system more common than in 1889. The general health was good.

Pishin Civil Dispensary.

The Pishin Dispensary furnishes a total of 5,927 cases treated as against 6,891 in 1889. The departure of the regiment from Pishin and the completion of large public works in the neighbourhood have reduced the population and importance of that station considerably, which I think chiefly account for the smaller number of attendances of patients, as compared with the previous year. The regiment having been withdrawn in October, there was no medical officer to fill the post of Civil Surgeon, Pishin, from the 15th October to the end of the year. The most common diseases among the patients attending the dispensary were malarial fevers and diseases of the lungs and digestive system.

Gulistan Civil Dispensary.

The number of attendances has fallen from 10,094 in 1889 to 9,924 in 1890. I visited the dispensary in the early part of the current year, and found the records and medical stores correct and in good order. The most common diseases treated were malarial fevers and diseases of the lungs and bowels. Influenza and measles in an epidemic form visited the neighbouring villages, the former in the spring, the latter lingering during the greater part of the year. The general health is good. Hospital Assistant Sarbuland Khan still holds charge of the dispensary. He was appointed to it when it was first opened about ten years ago.

New Chaman Civil Dispensary.

The New Chaman Dispensary furnishes a total of 4,236 attendances in the year. It was maintained as an out-door dispensary only, no provisions of funds having been made for in-door patients. When I inspected the dispensary in June I found the buildings in good repair and the medical stores and records in good condition.

KALAT AGENCY.

The Kalat Dispensary is the only civil dispensary in this Agency. Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ilahi Buksh held charge throughout the year. The total number of cases treated was 4,533 as against 3,381 in 1889. The daily average number of sick was 55·14 as against 39·93 the previous year. Malarial fevers and diseases of the eye and digestive system were the most common complaints. There was one case of small-pox reported, but no epidemic of disease. The general health was good.

SIBI AND THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

Sibi Civil Dispensary.

Surgeon Weir held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy of Sibi till the end of March, Senior Apothecary T. Price till the end of July, Surgeon-Major Ffrench Mullen for a few days, and Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass till the end of the year. I inspected the dispensary and station on the 25th May and 17th July. The number of cases treated at the dispensary has fallen from 7,491 in 1889 to 6,129 in the year under report, probably owing to a further decrease in the population of the town. Malarial fevers, bowel-complaints, lung diseases and ulcers were the most common affections.

There was no epidemic of disease. The dispensary and hospital buildings were kept in good repair, and the records and stores were found to be in good order.

Loralai Civil Dispensary.

The Loralai Civil Dispensary was in charge of an Hospital Assistant till June, when Surgeon Sykes was appointed Civil Surgeon under the authority of Agent to the Governor-General's No. 3636, dated the 11th July 1890. I inspected the dispensary on the 21st April 1890, and my recommendations for repairing and cleaning the buildings and providing hospital and dispensary furniture have received due attention. The annual supply of medicines did not arrive till May owing to delay in submitting the indent, and to delay in issuing the supply after the indent had gone in. Hospital Assistant Jalal-ud-din, who held sole charge of the dispensary till April had made himself very unpopular, and had considerably damaged the good name of the dispensary. He has since been severely punished for his misconduct by the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals. His successor Hospital Assistant Saif-ul-Rahman is giving satisfaction. The number of cases treated amounted to 6,263, as against 5,037 in 1889, or a total increase of 1,226 cases for the year under report. The common diseases were malarial fevers, bowel-complaints and ulcers. A mild epidemic of influenza passed through the district in April.

Thal-Chotiali Civil Dispensary.

The Thal-Chotiali Dispensary is a small branch dispensary located at Duki, and is intended chiefly for out-door relief. I inspected the dispensary in April. It was then held in a small room, there being no hospital accommodation except such shelter as was afforded by a few small tumble-down huts. On my recommendation, the dispensary has since been shifted to a large building belonging to the Public Works Department. The same department has also given up a building for the Hospital Assistant and one for in-patients. The dispensary is therefore, in the matter of accommodation, now fairly well provided for and greatly improved. The supply of medicines had run very short, but the annual supply arrived shortly after my visit. The total number of cases treated at the dispensary was 1,930 as against 4,378, showing a decrease of 2,440, partly due to the year being a healthy one generally, and partly to very many fever attendances on account of malarial fevers. The nearest village being some miles distant, the country people do not atttend the dispensary for trivial complaints. Hospital Assistant Wajid Ali held charge.

Shahrig Civil Dispensary.

The Shahrig Dispensary was held in the old buildings which are kept in good repair. I inspected the dispensary in April. Hospital Assistant Beli Ram held charge till May and Hospital Assistant Kifayat Ullah till the end of the year. The Railway Hospital being available at Shahrig, I propose to transfer the Civil Dispensary to Harnai, where there is a bazaar and a large native village population. This proposal has the approval of the Political Agent, and the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, but it has not been carried out yet owing to delay in altering and repairing the building set apart for the Hospital Assistant and the dispensary. The number of cases treated at the dispensary increased from 6,206 in 1889 to 7,722 in 1890. Malarial fevers, affections of the alimentary canal and ulcers were the chief affections met with.

ZHOB AGENCY.

Appozai Civil Dispensary.

The Appozai Dispensary (now Fort Sandeman Dispensary) was opened under the care of Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulam Muhammad, who assumed charge of his duties on the 6th November 1890. Hospital Assistant Ameer Hussain joined the dispensary later in the same month. There being no dispensary building, a small room was set apart for it in the

thana. The total number of cases treated during the last two months of the year, as shown in the return, amounts to 434, giving a daily average of 8·346 attendances. I first visited Appozai in March 1890, and on that occasion I recommended the establishment of a dispensary there for the benefit of the civil establishments and of the country people, suggesting that the officer in medical charge of the troops should be appointed Civil Surgeon on an allowance of ₹150 per mensem. Owing to want of sanction and want of funds, nothing was done till August, when sickness being very prevalent among the civil establishments, a large supply of medical stores and instruments was ordered to be sent to Appozai on the authority of the Agent to the Governor-General. There being no civil medical establishment, the civil medical duties of the station from April till November devolved upon Surgeon Robinson of the 24th Pioneers, who, assisted by his own Regimental Subordinate Staff, did all he could for the relief of the sick in the civil station without remuneration. It had been recommended that this officer should be made Civil Surgeon, but the Government of India sent an Assistant Surgeon to assume civil medical charge of the station. The most common complaints were malarial fevers and dysentery with jaundice. These complaints were very prevalent in the summer months owing chiefly to the bad water-supply and to want of house accommodation.

South-Eastern Baluchistan Agency.

Las Beyla Dispensary.

The Las Beyla State Dispensary, located at Las Beyla, is supported by His Highness Jam Ali Khan. There is hospital accommodation in two rooms furnished with verandahs, but funds are not provided for in-door patients. There is also an out-door dispensary room and a store-room. The total number of patients treated at the dispensary during the year was 2,210. The most common diseases were malarial fevers, bowel and respiratory complaints and ulcers. There was no small-pox and no epidemic of disease of any kind. There are no records for the previous year, the dispensary having been first started in 1889 under the care of a Regimental Hospital Assistant. Hospital Assistant Bisheshar Dayal held charge of the dispensary throughout the year and has been well spoken of by the Jam, who approves of the manner in which he has performed his duties. The dispensary was inspected by Surgeon Leahy in December.

Civil Works Dispensaries.—There are only two dispensaries of this class at work in the Agency, *viz.*, the Khattan Dispensary and the Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob (Appozai).

Khattan Dispensary.

The Khattan Dispensary returns show a total of 798 cases treated as against 1,163 in 1889. As this dispensary is maintained only for the benefit of the staff engaged on the petroleum works at Khattan, it is a matter for congratulation that the number of cases treated shows a decrease as compared with the previous year. Two hundred workmen engaged on road-making were treated at this dispensary in the course of the months of July, August and September 1889. There was no unusual sickness in 1890, while in 1889 the returns show 13 cases of cholera. Hospital Assistant Amir Hussain held charge till 7th November 1890, and Hospital Assistant Abdul Sobhan till the close of the year. The letter seems a trustworthy and zealous subordinate.

Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob (Appozai).

The Civil Works Dispensary, Zhob, was opened in July with Hospital Assistant Raghunath Parshad in charge. The extensive road works employing large numbers of workmen rendered the establishment of this dispensary necessary. It is held in a tent and is moved about as required by the Engineering Department. There were 1,787 cases treated at the dispensary in the course of six months. Malarial fevers (790 cases), ulcers, dysentery and scurvy were the most common complaints met with.

Railway Dispensaries.

Extension Works Dispensaries on the Khojak.

The Extension Works Dispensaries on the Khojak were maintained at Shelabagh, Spinwana, and Old Chaman Bazaar as in the previous year. The sanitary report is written by Surgeon Davidson, who first assumed medical charge of the works on the 16th February 1891, and consequently was not in a position to furnish as exhaustive a report for the year as either

Surgeon Pierson, the permanent Medical Officer, or Surgeon-Major Ffrench Mullen, who officiated for Surgeon Pierson from the 6th June till the 25th December, could have done. By the sad death of Surgeon Pierson, on the 29th January 1891, from typhoid fever contracted at Shelabagh about 20 days after his return from six months' leave, the service has lost a most talented, reliable and zealous officer, and his many acquaintances an esteemed and respected friend. The staff of European officers and miners, numbering from 90 to 100 and of native workmen, chiefly composed of Pushtu-speaking tribesmen, were maintained at the full strength during the greater part of the year. Towards the close of the year, the heavy earthworks having been completed, there was smaller demand for unskilled labour and the number consequently decreased. The general health was good up till December, when, as reported in another place, owing to the severity of the weather, overcrowding and underfeeding a fatal form of fever and acute lung diseases became prevalent among the Pathan workmen. The most fatal complaints were malarial fevers furnishing 66 deaths and acute lung diseases furnishing 100 deaths, as compared with 26 and 75 deaths, respectively, in the previous year. The total number of deaths was 248 as against 175 in 1889. The number of local injuries amounted to 2,950 with 13 deaths as against 2,395 with 10 deaths in 1889. The number of major surgical operations was 59, of which 25 were cases of fracture or dislocations requiring setting or reduction; in 1889 there were 100 such operations performed, 53 of which were fractures or dislocations. The total number of cases treated both in and outdoor was 23,262 with a daily average attendance of 17,518 against 22,328 and 15,531, respectively, for the previous year. The system of sanitation has already been fully described in a former report. It answered admirably, but no efficient means could be derived for keeping the tunnel clean, and consequently there was a good deal of pollution there. I inspected the dispensary and hospitals once in the course of the year.

Hirokh Dispensary.

The Hirokh Dispensary is maintained for the benefit of the workmen employed on the Bolan Railway works extending from Rindli to Sariab. Large gangs of men were employed on construction works between the top of the pass and Hirokh in the spring and summer. Since then the works have, practically speaking, been stopped, and the dispensary is chiefly used by the different railway survey parties. The total number of cases treated was 9,871 as against 3,440 in 1889, the increase being due to the large number of workmen employed in 1890. I inspected the dispensary in May. The buildings were in good repair and the furniture, stores, and records in good order. Hospital Assistant Mahomed Hussain was in charge.

Khost Colliery Dispensary.

The Khost Colliery Dispensary was under the care of Hospital Assistant Gobind Jas till June, and of Hospital Assistant Sital Ram Verma till the end of the year. There had been a great deal of sickness among the miners in 1889, and many of them had died, and this dispensary was opened in May 1889 in consequence, and is maintained exclusively for the use of the miners. The general health was fairly good. Huts have been built for the men, but the accommodation is still insufficient. Latrines have also been erected, but the staff of sweepers is too small.

The total number of cases treated at the dispensary was 4,818 fevers, disorders of the digestive system, and ulcers being the most common complaints.

Open line Dispensary.—Open line dispensaries are established at Quetta, Sibi, Sharigh and Bostan. The returns of Sibi are included in those of the Civil Dispensary, Sibi. The dispensary is under the care of an Assistant Surgeon, who, with the assistance of a travelling Hospital Assistant, holds charge of the line from Nari to Jhatpat.

Sharigh Railway Hospital and Dispensary.

The Sharigh Railway Hospital and Dispensary was under the care of Assistant Surgeon Ajudhia Patti throughout the year, assisted by travelling Hospital Assistant Imam Din, the European ward, consisting of two rooms, capable of accommodating four patients, was, at my recommendation, furnished and made available for the use of the sick. The other buildings were maintained in fairly good repair. During the spring months large gangs of workmen were employed on flood works between Harnai and Nari, and sickness was very prevalent among the men. Two Hospital Assistants were employed on temporary duty with these gangs, and medical stores were supplied from the Sharigh Hospital, involving a large expenditure of drugs. The number of in-door patients is small owing to want of funds. There were only 146 in-door patients, most of whom belonged to the civil community, and were paid for by the

Civil Department. The total number of cases treated, both in and outdoor, was 10,830 against 8,232 in the previous year. There was no epidemic of disease, but the health of the employés, especially of the Europeans, in the summer and autumn months, was extremely bad, and there were several deaths among them. In my opinion the station should either be thoroughly drained and planted with trees or abandoned for the unhealthy season. I inspected the Hospital twice.

Bostan Railway Dispensary.

The Bostan Railway Dispensary is intended for out-door relief only, the more serious cases being sent to Quetta for admission to hospital. The number of cases treated fell from 6,104 in 1889 to 5,141 in the year under report. The most common affections, as usual, were malarial fevers, bowel and lung complaints and ulcers. Hospital Assistant Mir Kutab Alli held charge under the orders of the Assistant Surgeon Sharigh. I inspected the dispensary four times, and found it clean, and the stores and records correct.

Railway Hospital for Europeans at Quetta.

This institution has afforded admission to 38 patients of the Railway Department, who would otherwise not have had the advantage of being cared for in a comfortable hospital. Many of these cases were admitted from out-stations, and a large proportion of them were cases of very serious illness. There were altogether three deaths in this hospital in the course of the year. I have done my utmost, by both visiting and speaking on the subject, to obtain the services of a qualified nurse for this institution, and have proved beyond doubt the necessity for such a nurse, but sanction is still withheld. A donation of R350 was received from the Manager, North-Western Railway, in aid of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in consideration of the services rendered to railway patients during the latter half of the year. The hospital is kept clean and comfortable. I may here note that in my opinion the chief cause of sickness among the railway employés at Quetta in the summer and autumn months is defective drainage of the railway lands. The railway bungalows are built on one of the dampest sites in Quetta, and no adequate system of drainage has been introduced yet. The result is that during the year under report there was far greater sickness and suffering and mortality within the railway limits than obtained elsewhere in Quetta. Fever, bowel-complaints and jaundice were the common complaints and very few of the men, women or children escaped.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Two new dispensaries were started in the course of the year, *viz.* the Civil Works Dispensary, Appozai, in July, and the Civil Dispensary, Appozai, in November, 1890. A dispensary was transferred from Killa Abdulla to New Chaman. The Civil Surgeoncy of Loralai, which had lapsed owing to the refusal of the medical officers to accept the appointment on the ground of insufficient remuneration, was restored on 30th June, Surgeon Sykes being appointed to the charge. The Civil Surgeoncy of Pishin was vacant from 15th October to the end of the year, there being no medical officer at Pishin to fill the post.

The total number of cases treated in all the dispensaries was 127,036 and the daily average attendances 1,073,019. Of the total treated 120,885 were out-door and 6,151 were in-door cases. Malarial fevers account for 32,337 admissions, diseases of the respiratory system 13,510 admissions, diseases of the digestive system 20,784 admissions, and ulcers 10,288 admissions. The total number of major surgical operations was 137, with eight deaths.

DATED QUETTA:
The 10th July 1891:

(Sd.) J. C. FULLERTON, I.M.S., *Surgeon Major,*
Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer
for Civil and Railway Dispensaries
in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX J.

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1890-91.

INTRODUCTION.

The year has been one of progress, both as regards extension of area and consolidation.

Legislation.

2. The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law was published in April 1890, and the British Baluchistan Regulation in June 1890.

Notifications and Rules.

3. Under these Acts notifications were brought out in August 1890 reserving certain trees, and rules published for the working of the Acts and Notifications.

State forests gazetted.

4. During the hot weather the forests in the Ziarat range, which had been selected during the previous year by Captain Melvor, the Political Officer, and Mr. Lace, Deputy Conservator of Forests, were demarcated, and notified as State forests, with those previously reserved in Notifications Nos. 5776 and 5781 of 22nd October 1890.

Hazar Ganj and Zarghun central State forests notified.

5. The Hazar Ganj forest was notified in Notification No. 6440, dated 3rd December 1890, and the central Zarghun forest in Notification No. 407, dated 20th January 1891.

Zarghun, North, and Wam Tangi inspected.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of Thal-Chotiali accompanied me in October to the portion of the Zarghun hill in that district, and later in the same month to the Wam Tangi valley, to inspect the olive-bearing tract proposed for reservation. Both these forests, in round figures of 11,000 acres and 2,300 acres, respectively, were subsequently demarcated, and since the close of the year reports have been submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with a view to the publication of the final notifications.

Additional area closed to grazing in Gwal.

7. In December 1890 the Political Agent of Quetta went over the Gwal forest with me, and agreed that the area closed to grazing was too small. It was then arranged to close 900 acres, or one-third of the whole area.

Addition to Popalzai in exchange for Torkhel to be abandoned.

8. It has been found that the Torkhel forest of 188 acres entails the appointment of a special guard on ₹10 per mensem; I have therefore arranged with the Political Agent to take about an equivalent area adjoining the Popalzai forest, and give up Torkhel. All the necessary inquiries and preliminaries were completed during the year; the final report has not yet been submitted, owing to delay in getting the map ready.

Thalli forest examined and 17,000 acres selected.

9. In February 1891 the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, went into the question of the Thalli forests with me on the spot. After carefully examining the area, it was arranged that some 17,000 acres could be taken up, without affecting the interests of the villagers, or of the adjoining Mari tribes.

16″=1 mile map of Thalli village and forest.

10. Since the close of the year, a large scale map has been made, and at the time of writing this report, the case is well forward for final disposal by the Chief Commissioner.

Protective measures.

11. Temporary marks were put down in May and June 1890, and since December last the area has been protected by a guard, under the inspection of the Sibi Forester. Grazing has not been prohibited pending the final reservation of the tract, but wood-cutting and breaking up of new land have been stopped.

Mari Chak forest on Takatu.

12. An area of 1,830 acres on the Takatu hill has been selected and marked out. A report, with sketch map, has been forwarded to the Political Agent.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS AND BOUNDARIES.

1.—AREAS.

Area added in 1890-91.

13. The following area was added during the year:—

		Acres.
Quetta ranges,—Hazar Ganj		= 5,440
Ditto	Zarghun, Central	= 13,520
Ziarat range,—Pil		= 1,280
Ditto	Shaidan	= 2,520
Ditto	Zargat, added	= 200
Ditto	Kurbi Kach	= 2,160

Total area.

14. The total State forest area now stands at 78 square miles as against 39 of the previous year.

2.—BOUNDARIES.

Demarcation of Gwal forest.

15. The Gwal forest has been demarcated with dry stone pillars; the inner line defining the closed area is also marked by large white-washed pillars.

Order of Government of India carried out.

16. This is the only forest to which the remarks in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Review, No. 650-E., dated 10th April 1891, on the report for 1890-91 can apply.

All State forests but two demarcated.

17. The forest taken up during the year have all, with the exception of Hazar Ganj and Zarghun, Central, been marked by large dry stone pillars; these two were taken up too late in the season to build pillars. They are however clearly marked by small heaps of stones. The whole work of the year is shown in the annexed statement—

Names of Forests.	Number of Pillars.	Remarks.
Pil	64	Ziarat range.
Shaidan Zargat	58	
Kurbi Kach	97	
Wam Tangi	150	Also 59 in Tora Manah not yet reserved.
Chauter	84	Additions on old boundary.
Gwal	41	Quetta range.
Zarghun, West	20	Added to former boundary.

Changes of boundary.

18. The addition of 200 acres to Zargat necessitated a slight alteration of the boundary, which, except where it adjoins the Shaidan forest, has been marked by pillars.

Addition and alteration in Zarghun, West.

19. The west boundary of Zarghun, West, forest has been slightly altered to follow a prominent spur, and some pillars have been added along the watershed forming the south boundary, wherever the natural features are not sufficiently accentuated.

Repairs.

20. Elsewhere boundary pillars and cleared lines have been kept in repairs.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS.

Survey of parts of Gwal and Shebo.

21. The divisional officer surveyed and mapped the closed portion of the Gwal forest, and Forest Ranger Mulraj surveyed and levelled Block III of the Shebo plantation.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

1.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Mulraj, Forest Ranger.

22. Forest Ranger Mulraj has been in charge of the Shebo plantation throughout the year, and continues to work steadily and conscientiously.

23. The Forester of Sibi, Jiwat Ram, died in August 1890. A guard named Jashan Mal has been temporarily promoted to officiate in the appointment.

Death of Forester Jiwat Ram.

24. Topan Das, Forester, Quetta, was on six months' leave from June to December. On his return he has, I think, worked more heartily than heretofore.

Topan Das, Forester.

25. But the present state of affairs cannot go on. There is not a trained Forester or Ranger in the division, the Ranger at Shebo, being kept at that special work, is not available for the general work of the division.

26. The result is that the Divisional officer has to look into the minutest details and personally superintend everything; this, with a rapidly increasing area in a country where locomotion is very difficult, is more than any one man can do.

Increase of work.

27. Baluchistan is not a place where good men can be got on small pay. I secured the services of a private student at the Dehra Dun School for the Ziarat Range Forestership on ₹30, sanctioned by Government of India; but on passing his final examination, he was offered, and accepted, a Rangership in the Jodhpore State.

Difficulty of securing good officers.

28. The Director of the School informs me he cannot supply any one for Baluchistan.

None available at Imperial Forest School.

29. The Government of India has therefore been asked to sanction two Deputy Rangers for the Quetta and Ziarat ranges, and it is hoped that they may be sanctioned. The Forester of Quetta would be sent to the Sibi range and the officiating Forester there be put to other work.

Two Deputy Rangers applied for.

30. A good deal has meanwhile been effected. In the earlier days of taking up the hill forests it was thought necessary to appoint two or three men to each forest. These men were really servants of the local Maliks, who looked on the pay as their recompense for allowing Government to take up the forest.

Excessive number of guards, owing to early arrangements with Maliks.

31. The newly reserved tracts have been provided for to some extent by reducing the numbers in the older forests, *i.e.* Popalzai and Torkhel, with an area of 1,501 acres, had three guards. One has been appointed to Hazar Ganj, and another will be removed as soon as the exchange of land has been effected, doing away with the isolated area of 188 acres of Torkhel.

Reduction and redistribution of guards.

32. Gwal, with an area of 2,880 acres, of which more than three-fourths was open to grazing, had two guards; one has been removed and utilised eleswhere.

Reduction in Gwal.

33. These five men were drawing ₹12 each, and have been reduced to ₹10.

Pay reduced from ₹12 to ₹10.

34. A guard drawing ₹15 was in charge of the Wam Tangi forest of 1,233 acres. This man, being most inefficient and untrustworthy, was dismissed, and in his vacancy a very good Pathan living in the Ziarat country has been appointed to the charge, until a Ranger is sanctioned for the Ziarat range, with the result that the guards are now kept to their beats, whereas formerly they were their own masters.

A Pathan Forester appointed for Ziarat range *pro tem.*

35. Wam Tangi has been transferred from Sibi to the Ziarat range, as it was most inconvenient for the Sibi range officer to inspect it, and a guard on ₹10 put in charge.

Wam Tangi added to the Ziarat range.

36. The office establishment is quite inadequate. One clerk can no longer carry on both the English and vernacular work. A munshi is urgently required to prevent the work falling into arrears. Application has been made for this appointment to be sanctioned.

Inadequacy of office establishment.

2.—Protection and Breaches of Law.

37. Protection has very much improved during the year. A heavy fine inflicted on some men, who repeatedly drove their flocks into the Zarghun forest, has had a most deterrent effect; while in the Ziarat range the appointment of the Pathan Forester above referred to, and the transfer of guards to beats at a distance from their homes, have been very successful.

Improved protection and inspection.

38. There were 75 cases prosecuted as against only four of the previous year; but this increase is explained by the fact that 59 were on account of breaches of the rules under section 12 of the Forest Law. A period of three months' notice was allowed, in which the rules were worked without punishment of offenders. After that petty cases were punished with fines of a few annas.

Increase in number of prosecutions.

39. The wonder, however, is that among ignorant people like these wood-cutters, rules have been introduced for the first time with so little trouble.

Rules easily worked.

40. Nine cases were compounded on account of 10 camels, 222 sheep and goats, 156 oxen, etc. The amount realised was R50-6-9, of which R28-12-0 were in the Ziarat range, where pounds are few, and the tahsil or other court, at a considerable distance.

Nine cases compounded.

41. The number of cattle pounded was 1,055, of which 303 were in Sibi, 645 in Ziarat, 107 in Quetta range, and 68 in Shebo plantation. Most of the trespass in the Ziarat range is in the Wam Tangi shisham and olive forest, not in the juniper tracts.

One thousand and fifty-five head of cattle pounded.

3.—Forest Fires.

42. No fires occurred in the State forests, and the firing of the unreserved juniper forests has very much decreased. I have not heard of any serious case; a few single trees have been burnt here and there by goat-herds and shikaries.

No fires in State forests.

4.—Grazing and Fencing.

43. The whole of the Ziarat range, and all the Quetta range (except 1,980 acres in Gwal which are open to all animals), the Shebo plantation, and Rakh Abdulla Kheli, in the Sibi range, have been closed all the year.

Areas closed to grazing.

44. In the Sibi range the other five forests were open to grazing of buffaloes and kine for periods of one to five months.

Open areas.

45. The value of permits issued in these five forests was R186 for 1,112 head of cattle.

Grazing permits.

46. A small area of land in the Ziarat forest near Ziarat was enclosed by a rough fence 800 feet long, of stones and fallen trees along the main road.

Enclosure in Ziarat forest.

47. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation 872 lineal feet of mud wall were newly built, and 643 feet rebuilt, having fallen in the winter.

Mud walling.

48. In the Quetta nursery and Sibi depôt the walling was repaired and gates made.

Repairs.

5.—Natural Reproduction.

49. The growth in the Sibi plains forests is satisfactory, and in Wam Tangi, the shisham and olive are doing well and gradually covering the ground.

Satisfactory growth in the plains forests.

50. At Gwal reproduction is still very bad, as far as seedlings of pistacio are concerned; bushes and grass are increasing, and till they afford more cover seedlings will not grow.

Progress at Gwal slow.

51. An experiment to test the reproduction from stools of the pistacio failed, as the stools died; the season was exceptionally dry and hot.

"Khanjak" stools died.

52. In Zarghun the growth of the "Zirg," *Prunus eburnea*, is very encouraging; it is a plant which will in the future, I hope, supply a good deal of firewood for Quetta.

Good growth of "*Prunus eburnea*."

53. Unfortunately there was very little seed last year, so that I could not get any to sow, but natural seedlings are not uncommon, and the existing bushes are growing well under protection from goats and camels.

Seed scarce.

54. Juniper seedlings were rare in Zarghun. In the Ziarat Range the Forester reported an abundant crop, such as he had never seen before, but the seedlings have been totally destroyed by locusts.

Juniper seedlings failed.

Damage by locusts.

55. The damage done by these insects is incalculable.

56. Willows and poplars have been stripped of their leaves, and in many places the bark has been ringed.

57. The olive at Wam Tangi has been eaten bare, and even the juniper trees have suffered, though these appear to be a last resort, and were of course out of the reach of the young insects without wings.

Olive and juniper damaged by locusts.

Tamarisk growth at Popalzai.

58. The Popalzai tamarisk improves rapidly, and is in some places forming canopy.

59. The winter rains were so abundant that the growth of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and grass was unusually great; but this welcome progress has been entirely arrested by the locust invasion.

Winter rains abundant.

6.—Artificial Reproduction.

60. The Quetta nursery has been got into good order; the beds have all been well manured, and the various plots kept thoroughly weeded; a small well has been dug, and the irrigation channels improved.

Issue of plants from Quetta nursery.

61. The following plants have been issued:—

Names of trees.	No.	Value.
		R
Pistacio	1,200	75
Mulberry	450	28
Walnuts	36	14
	24	3
Apricots	4,367	138
Peaches	1,475	93
Almonds	3,237	203
Horse chestnut	5	1
Poplars (3 sorts)	1,035	57
Willow	209	7
Lucerne, 5½ mds., dry	...	11
Rose flowers	...	3
Total	12,038	633

European and American tree seeds imported.

62. I got out, at my own expenses, by way of experiments, the following seeds from Messrs. Veitch—

Acer sp. *platanus*.
Cupressus macrocarpa.
„ *sempervirens*.
Fraxinus ornus.
Libocedrus decurrens.
Liriodendron tulipifera.
Retinospora obtusa.
„ *pisifera*.
Robinia sp. *acacia*.
Spanish chestnut.
Pinus, nine varieties.

Seeds sown in various places.

63. These seeds were sown in the nursery at Quetta, in the Dhobi Ghat, in the Residency garden, also at Ziarat, in the Bargat nursery, and in the Agent to the Governor-General's garden.

64. Those in the Quetta nursery were sown in December, and were apparently killed by the severe winter rain and snow.

Causes of failure.

Those at Ziarat were partly eaten up before germination by "chikor," and those which survived the winter were destroyed by locusts.

Chikor and locusts.

65. The seeds in the Dhobi Ghat plantation were not sown till March, and germinated well; but keep dying off afterwards. *P. maritima*, *Fraxinus ornus*, and *Robinia* sp. *acacia* seemed to be the most successful.

Partial success in Dhobi Ghat.

66. In the nursery have been sown also the following local and Himalayan seeds: Walnuts, *Pistacio vera*, and *Terebinthus*, horse chestnut, almond, apricot, peach, plum, *Pinus excelsa* and *longifolia*, ash, rhododendron, alder, *Cupressus torulosa* and *sempervirens*.

Indigenous and Himalayan seeds.

67. All the fruit trees are doing well, also the *Pinus excelsa* and horse chestnut. Most of the forest trees have not germinated.

Fruit trees doing well.

68. A consignment of plants was obtained from Simla Anandale Gardens of deodar; *Abies webbiana* and *smithiana*: *Cupressus torulosa*, *Quercus incana* and *dilatata* (all pot plants) packed with earth; and a second from Ranikhet, consisting of good kinds of apricot, peach, plum, apple, pear, sweet-chestnut.

Plants from Simla.

From Ranikhet.

69. Most of these trees were sold to cantonment and municipal committees and to private persons at cost price; the remaining trees were put out into the nursery, *viz.*—

Sale to local purchasers; balance put out in nursery.

1 Cypress,	4 Pears,
20 Deodar,	8 Peach,
207 *Abies webbiana* and *smithiana*,	3 Nectarine,
278 *Quercus incana* and *dilatata*,	17 Apricot,
4 Apples,	24 Sweet-chestnut,

of which 1 sweet-chestnut, 3 apricot, 11 abies and 45 oak have since died.

70. In the Dhobi Ghat plantation 1,588 apricot, peach, and almond were put out from nursery beds, of which 400 died from the effect of the swampy ground and unusual rains; 9,840 cuttings of willow and poplar were put out.

Transplanting in Dhobi Ghat.

71. A supply of water from one of the swamps has been carried on a raised watercourse to irrigate lands on the banks.

Raised watercourse made.

72. Small beds, aggregating ¾ acre, have been dug out of the banks and built up wherever possible, and sown with the same kinds of seeds as in the nursery.

Small beds formed on banks of stream.

73. Drains serving as irrigation trenches have been dug. The difficulty to be overcome in this piece of land is that for half the year the soil is water-logged, and for the other half baked, hard and dry.

Drains serving as irrigation channels.

74. In the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines, and 9,840 cuttings put in; 75 apricots were sold to the public, 250 given free to a Malik, and 16,383 sent to Shebo plantation.

Work in Zangi Lora.

75. A well, 15 feet deep, has been dug, and a trough made to carry water across the drain under the military road. A short distance of "karez" has been dug, and various small embankments, roads, and trenches made to control the surplus water in winter and utilise it in summer.

Irrigation by well and karez.

76. A small nursery was formed at Gwal in which *Pinus excelsa* and *longifolia* and *Pistana terebinthus* were sown. The *Pinus longifolia* came up freely, but was destroyed by locusts.

Nursery at Gwal.

77. Several ways of sowing "khanjak" were tried in the open, in trenches, under bushes and in large mounds, surrounded by trenches. This last seemed the most successful, but the seedling

Various ways of sowing "khanjak."

is so minute that it is easily killed, and many sown under bushes and tufts of grass may have escaped notice and show themselves later on.

Nursery in Zarghun.

78. In Zarghun a nursery was formed at the guard's hut, where a little water for irrigation is available. It was sown with juniper, khanjak, *Prunus*, etc., etc.

Seeds dibbled in over 80 acres of forest.

79. Khanjak and juniper were also sown over 80 acres of surrounding forest with indifferent results, so far, but germination is slow.

"Zirg" promising, but seed scanty.

80. The "Zirg" is the most promising of the sowings in every place, but very little seed was available.

Juniper seed collected, but not sown.

81. In the Ziarat range I had a large quantity of juniper seed collected, but there was no one with sufficient knowledge to sow it in the winter, when I was not able to be present.

Urgent need of a Ranger.

82. The want of a good Ranger is severely felt in such cases.

Nursery in Zargat forest.

83. A small nursery in the Zargat forest was sown with the English seeds above named, and with "zirg;" the latter has germinated well and resisted even the locusts.

Importance of reproduction question.

84. I have entered rather fully into the subject of reproduction, as that is the great problem to be solved in Baluchistan forestry.

Shebo Plantation.

Block III, 419·75 acres.

85. Block No. III taken up in 1890-91 measures 419·75 acres, of which 60·60 are not commanded by canal water.

83·39 acres of Block II.

86. Of Block No. II, 83·39 acres left from the previous year were brought under cultivation.

Trench work.

87. The trenching work amounted to 531,812 lineal feet, costing R3,971.

Channels.

88. Main channels 3,700 lineal feet in Block No. II, and 37,754 in Block No. III cost R937. In some places these had to be cut 6·5 feet deep.

Distributaries.

89. Distributing channels amounted to 43,247 lineal feet in the two blocks, costing R173.

90. Holes for plants cost R614; for 39,300 at 64 per rupee.

Plants and cuttings.

91. From October 1890 to end of March 1891, 73,012 trees were planted, and 83½ maunds of willow, poplar and *elæagnus* cuttings put in.

Belt of fruit trees, poplar, etc., on chann ls.

92. Fruit trees were planted along the military road, forming a belt to break the prevailing south wind. All the channels were planted with willow and poplar.

Sowings and tamarisk plants.

93. The rest of the area was sown with the usual fruit and forest seeds, but in every fourth hole, that is, every 90 feet, tamarisk from the neighbouring ravines was planted.

Failures planted up.

94. Failures of former year were planted up.

Results of planting.

95. Counting early in June gave the following results of the planting work :—

Blocks.	Number of Trees counted.		Percentage of success.
	Success.	Failures.	
I	5,351	1,983	73·
II	6,218	1,613	79·
III	1,000	246	80·4

96. The greater part of the transplants were supplied from the Quetta nursery and the Zangi Lora plantation; some from the Peshin Political Agent's garden, and a small proportion from the local nurseries.

Sources of supply of plants.

97. The results of sowings are difficult to give, as the almond, apricot, and peach are so hard that germination is sometimes delayed for a year. Thus, this spring, after planting up holes which were deemed failures, the seeds put in the previous year have in many instances germinated.

Results of sowing.

98. Counting in June gave the following figures:—

Percentage of success.

Blocks.	Number of Holes counted.		Percentage of success.
	Success.	Failures.	
II	1,077	219	83·1
III	7,214	1,417	83·6

99. With regard to grass, not one of the species imported from Rawal Pindi, Saharanpore, and Hisar survived the winter.

Failure of imported grasses.

100. It is evidently useless to attempt to introduce any more Indian grasses, and all efforts will be concentrated on the local kinds.

Local kinds will be used.

101. *Polypogon monspeliense* has come up self-sown in the channels, and is spreading to the trenches. Dûb was planted in 65,819 lineal feet channels and in 75,000 lineal feet trenches during June, July and August spread freely in the channels, but less so in the trenches, which fact proves that water is the great need.

Results of grass work.

102. *Alopecurus arundinaceus* has also appeared self-sown in most places, but a little was sown in Block No. 1 in 1889-90.

Meadow fontail self-sown.

103. Of the land not yet brought under irrigation, 169 acres were leased out for cultivation. The estimated outturn of the share amounts to 500 maunds grain and 750 maunds bhusa valued at ₹1,560.

Outturn of land leased to villagers.

104. The VII Bombay Cavalry from Quetta encamped at the plantation in April—May, and consumed—

Consumption of fodder by VII Bombay Cavalry.

1,000 maunds, green fodder.
968 „ hay.
6,667 „ grass.

105. Quarters for the Ranger in charge of the plantation were built near the rest-house at a cost of ₹465.

Ranger's quarters built.

106. Eight hundred yards of wire fencing were put up to complete the enclosure of Blocks I, II and III.

Wire fence.

107. The pound built at the Ziarat by the Civil authorities was acquired at a cost of ₹173.

Pound bought from Civil authorities.

108. Cattle trespass has almost stopped; only 68 animals of all kinds were pounded during the year.

Diminution of cattle trespass.

109. A meteorological instrument shed was erected, but the instruments were not put in place till after the close of the year. A rainfall record was kept from July 1890.

Meteorological instruments and shed.

110. It may be said that from the establishment of the plantation in 1889 till November 1890, the rainfall was inappreciable in the months November 1890 till end of March 1891; 18 inches rain fell.

Eighteen inches of rain from November 1890 to end March 1891.

111. A patwaries' survey of the Khushdil Khan area was made, and compensation fixed at about ₹28,000.

Khushdil Khan area surveyed by Patwari.

112. A proper survey is being made to check the calculation on which this large sum is founded.

Professional survey to check the compensation.

113. A small nursery has been started, and the Executive Engineer, Civil Works, asked to construct the branch from the canal, which will irrigate the plantation.

Nursery made.

7.—Experiments.

114. These have been noticed chiefly under the last heading.

115. It may be stated here that all the young *Pinus longifolia* sent to Shebo have died, and those raised there succumbed to the first winter.

"Chil" failure at Shebo.

116. The plants in the forest house garden at Quetta were so close together that it was necessary to move, though they were from 8 to 10 feet high.

Transplanting "Chil" at Quetta.

117. About ten were given to the Cantonment Magistrate, who planted them in the compounds of the various regimental messes.

Distributed to cantonment.

118. The Residency garden received six; of both these lots some died; of six moved into other positions in the forest garden, only one died.

and Residency garden.

119. Walnuts, horse chestnuts, and plane continue to do well. "*Pistacia vera*" grows very slowly; only two of a bag-full of sweet chestnuts have germinated.

Other trees.

8.—Buildings and Communications.

I.—Buildings.

120. A two-roomed hut was built for the guard at Zarghun, and a good office, with two rooms, and verandah at the depôt in Quetta.

Huts at Zarghun and depôt.

121. A hut has been built at Bostan, and one at the Murree brewery for the Munshies collecting royalty on wood at those places.

At Bostan and Murree brewery.

122. In the Ziarat range a two-roomed hut and verandah was built at Talerai, and single huts at Ghwoshki, Pechi, Wam, Kurhi Kach, and Wam Tangi respectively.

Six huts in Ziarat range.

123. Elsewhere repairs, which were rather heavy after the unusually large rainfall in the winter, have been effected.

Repairs.

II.—Roads.

124. A good inspection path from the guards' hut, leading towards the waterfall in Zarghun, measuring 1m. 5f., was made for ₹78, and a track up the Wam Tangi valley, which was impassable for laden animals, has been opened out into a good road for ₹110.

Inspection path in Zarghun road in Wam Tangi.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

I.—Departmental Operations.

125. No work in timber was undertaken.

Firewood.

126. The Sibi forests supplied 2,214½ maunds tamarisk and 1,240 maunds jaud firewood, to the Sibi depôt, and 979 maunds to the Quetta depôt, total 4,433 against 3,600 maunds roundly, in 1889-90.

Yield of Sibi forests.

Quetta depôt controlled market price as long as stock lasted.

127. A depôt was started in Quetta and 6,475 maunds dry juniper wood from Zurghun were brought and sold at prices from 8 annas to 10 annas per maund. There is no doubt that this stock kept down the market rate, for as soon as the wood was sold out in February 1891 prices rose to 12 annas and 14 annas per maund; 56 maunds were purchased locally.

Stock could not be replenished owing to snow.

128. Heavy snow in the forests prevented a further supply coming in.

Small depôt should be kept up to control market rates.

129. I think that for the present at all events the proper policy is to keep up a sufficient stock in depôt to control the market rates, but not to monopolise the sale.

II.—Removals by Purchasers.

Timber.

Juniper trees at Ziarat.

130. The Executive Engineer, Civil Works, brought 414 juniper trees at 120 cubic feet each in the Ziarat range, estimated at 50,000 cubic feet.

Rafters, etc., at Sibi.

131. In the Sibi range 276 rafters estimated at 50 cubic feet, and 63 cubic feet of other pieces, were extracted.

Fuel.

Sibi firewood.

132. Converting sales by weight, and by loads into cubic feet, the total in the Sibi range was 15,660 cubic feet, which is slightly less than the sales of the previous year.

Sibi forests exhausted.

133. The block of forests near Sibi is virtually worked out; only small dry stuff and waif-wood, caused by the erosion of the Kari stream, can be supplied.

Talli forest will supply wood in future.

134. The reservation of the Talli block is therefore most opportune.

Over 1¼ lakh maunds of firewood taken from unclassed forests.

135. The quantity of wood taken from unclassed forests and on which a royalty is levied cannot be actually determined, but it may be taken as 1,28,150 maunds at the very lowest compensation.

Minor Produce.

Grass in Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat.

136. Grass and grazing in the Zangi Lora and Dhobi Ghat plantations produced R240, as against R246 of the year previous. There was very little grass owing to the want of rain, and the grazing was limited to a few spots where planting was not in progress.

In Sibi range.

137. In Sibi range grazing and grass fetched R186 as against R264 of the year previous. This is accounted for by the drought and by the fact that the forests were closed for a longer time in the current year than in 1889-90.

Khar.

138. Khar was sold for R29.

III.—Free Grants and Removals by Right-Holders.

Free wood to inhabitants.

139. Under the rules issued by the Agent to the Governor-General in accordance with the provision of the Forest Laws, the inhabitants are entitled to cut timber and firewood for household purposes without payment.

Effect of rules from 1st October 1890.

140. The rules did not come into effect till October 1890.

Control hitherto concentrated at Quetta, etc.

141. At present attention is concentrated on the control of timber and firewood required by Quetta and other cantonments and stations, and by railway contractors.

Will be extended by degrees.

142. By degrees as the Department grows, and as the people become more accustomed to it, it will be possible to extend the control and keep a record of the timber used in free grants.

143. Three hundred and ten pieces of wood, estimated at 200 cubic feet, were removed from Sibi rakhs by certain villagers for agricultural implements.

Grant for agricultural implements at Sibi.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

144. The following statement shows the figures of 1890-91, compared with those of the two previous years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727

REVENUE.

145. A sum of ₹1,531, which had been in deposit with the Political Agent, Quetta, for some time awaiting the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, was unfortunately not received in time to be included in the year's transactions.

Additional sum of ₹1,531.

146. The rules prohibiting the cutting of certain trees were introduced only on 1st October 1890, and a period of three months' grace being allowed, they did not begin to show their effect on the revenue till the last quarter of the year.

Effect of rules not perceptible till January 1891.

EXPENDITURE.

147. The real expenditure is nearly 2,000 less, for a sum of ₹1,981-5 is a book debit, under instructions from the Comptroller-General to balance a credit of that amount of revenue shown twice over by mistake in 1889-90.

Rupees 1,981-5-0 to be deducted from actual expenditure.

148. A considerable portion of the increase in expenditure is due to the higher pay of the present divisional officer, and part to the expenditure on fuel brought into the Quetta depôt.

Higher pay of present divisional officer and depôt work account for increased expenditure in 1890-91 over 1889-90.

149. It must be remembered also that a large extent of forest has been added during the year to the area under the Department, necessitating an increase in the establishment, while much of the new forest is so situated that it will not yield an immediate revenue.

Increased area of forest not immediately productive also increases expenditure.

150. The actuals compare favourably with the figures accepted by the Government of India in Reviews Nos. 87-90 F., dated 22nd January 1891—

Actuals more favourable than revised estimate.

	Revised Estimates.	Actuals.	Difference.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts	14,000	15,723	+ 1,723
Charges	30,000	29,450	— 550
DEFICIT . .	16,000	13,727	— 2,273

151. The amount of royalty collected by the Political Officers was ₹2,656, as compared with ₹8,592 in 1889-90.

Revenue collected by Political Officers.

Collection work being taken over by Forest Department.

152. These collections are being gradually taken over by the Department. At Sibi the transfer was made in the year under report. The total collections by the Department at Quetta and Sibi amounted to R5,353.

Outstanding on account of money stolen struck off since close of year.

153. The amount of R121-11-8, which has been shown as outstanding for the last few years, has since the close of 1890-91 been struck off by order of the Government of India.

CHAPTER VI.

General Remarks.

Need of enlarging area of State forest.

154. Under this head, in the Annual Report for 1889-90, I remarked on the necessity for increasing the area of State forest.

Area doubled in 1890-91.

155. In the year under report that area has been doubled, and proposals made for further increase.

Country to be inspected east of Quetta.

156. There is still a good deal of country to be explored, particularly in the uninhabited and roadless country east of Quetta.

Area available near Spin-Tangi.

157. There is a considerable area of Government waste on both sides of the railway near Spin-Tangi, in the most favourable position possible as regards transport. Proposals will be submitted in current year for a plantation, if water can be brought on to the land.

Zhob valley forests to be visited.

158. The Zhob valley forests have also to be visited and carefully inspected.

Loralai grass rakh reported on.

159. At the request of the military authorities I visited and reported on the Rosen grass rakh near Loralai.

Grass rakh for Quetta suggested to Committee.

160. I also attended two meetings of the Grass Committee at Quetta, and at my suggestion a tract of land on the Quetta-Kach military road, from 10—17 miles distant from Quetta, was taken up as a grass preserve.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

ANNUAL FORM No. 49.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Area of Reserved State Forests, 1890-91.

Division.	Range.	Civil District or Territory.	Name of Forest.	Area on 1st April 1889.		Added during the year.	Excluded or transferred to other heads.	Area on 1st March 1890.		Number and date of Notification of addition or transfer.	Remarks.
				Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in square miles.		
Baluchistan	Sibi.	Sibi	Depal	1,599	3	...	...	1,599	3		
			Gulu Shahr	725	1	...	...	725	1		
			Abdul Kheli	197	...	...	...	197	...		
			Lehri	427	1	...	...	427	1		
			Bakra	1,687	3	...	...	1,687	3		
			Nari Bank	1,226	2	...	...	1,226	2		
			Bakra Plantation	1	...	...	...	1	...		
	Quetta.	Quetta	Dhobi Ghat	10	...	...	...	10	...		
			Quetta Nursery	3	...	...	...	3	...		
			Zangi Lora	40	...	...	...	40	...		
			Zarghun	5,760	9	...	...	5,760	9		
			Zarghun, Central	...	...	13,520	...	13,520	21		
			Hazar Ganj	...	...	5,440	...	5,440	8⅓		
		Pishin	Popalzai	1,313	2	...	...	1,313	2		
			Torkhel	188	...	...	...	188	...		
			Gwal	2,880	4	...	...	2,880	4		
			Sbebo Reserve	3,300	5	...	...	3,300	5		
		Harnai	Wam Tangi	1,233	2	...	...	1,233	2		
	Ziarat.	Thal-Chotiali	Zargat	2,560	4	200	...	2,760	4		
			Chanter	1,920	3	...	...	1,920	3		
			Pil	...	...	1,280	...	1,280	2		
			Shaidan	...	...	2,520	...	2,520	4		
			Kurbi Kach	...	...	2,160	...	2,160	3⅓		
			TOTAL	25,069	39	25,120	...	50,189	78		

CAMP ZIARAT:
The 15th July 1891.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 50.

Register of breaches of Forest Rules during 1890-91.

Forest Division.		Cases pending from 1889-90.	New Cases of the Year.					Total cases.	Disposed of during the year.						Cases pending at close of year.	Remarks.
			Injury to forest by fire.	Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission, or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other Offences.	Total new cases of the year.		Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.			
									Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
Sibi Range	A	...	1	7	3	2	13	13	11	...	1	...	12	...	1	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta Range	A	...	...	59	1	...	60	60	60	...	...	...	60	...	...	
	B	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ziarat Range	A	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	B	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	A	...	1	68	4	2	75	75	73	...	1	...	74	...	1	
	B	...	...	...	9	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	
	C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

CAMP ZIARAT:
The 15th July 1891.

N.B.—A. means cases taken into Court.
B. means cases disposed of under section 12 of Baluchistan Forest Law.
C. means undetected cases.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 52.

Area of Plantations, 1890-91.

FOREST RANGE.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	AREA IN ACRES.				RECEIPTS	CHARGES	REMARKS.
		On 1st April 1890.	Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Area on 31st March 1891.	of the year.		
	REGULAR PLANTATION.							
Sibi	Bakra	1	...	...	1	...	...	
Quetta	Dhobi Ghât	10	...	...	10	80	597	
	Zangi Lora	40	...	...	40	756	192	
Pishin	Shebo	470	606	...	1,076	200	15,865	
	TOTAL REGULAR PLANTATIONS	521	606	...	1,127	1,036	16,654	
	CULTURAL OPERATIONS.							
Sibi	Sibi Depôt	2	...	...	2	...	149	
„	Sirkari Nala	5	...	...	5	...	...	
„	Gulu	...	...	...	...	...	13	
„	Dehpal	...	3	...	3	...	36	
Quetta	Nursery	3	...	...	3	609	683	
„	Gwal	1	63	...	64	...	96	
„	Hazar Ganj	...	...	...	...	...	1	
„	Zarghun	1	79	...	80	...	53	
Ziarat	Ghoshki	...	15	...	15	...	113	
	Wam Tangi	...	...	...	...	...	20	
	TOTAL CULTURAL OPERATIONS	12	160	...	172	609	1,164	

CAMP ZIARAT:
The 15th July 1891.

C. F. ELLIOTT,
Deputy Conservator of Forests,
Baluchistan Division.

ANNUAL FORM No. 54.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn (in cubic feet, solid) of Timber and Fuel during the year 1890-91 and Agency of Exploitation.

Division.	Timber in the rough; Logs.					Timber in the rough; Poles.					Sawn or squared Timber.					Miscellaneous.					Fuel.					Total.
	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Government.	Purchasers.	Free Grantees.	Rightholders.	Total.	Outturn.
	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.	c. ft.
											I.—Reserved Forests.															
Baluchistan	...	50,000	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	6,266	...	...	30,712	81,025
TOTAL	...	50,000	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	6,266	...	...	30,712	81,025
											II.—Protected Forests.															
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
											III.—Unclassed Forests.															
Baluchistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,000	...	...	64,000	Estimated. 64,000
TOTAL	...	50,000	200	...	50,200	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	63	24,446	70,266	...	...	94,712	145,025

Charcoa should be shown by its equivalent in fuel, the quantity of wood consumed in producing it being entered in cubic feet, solid.

ANNUAL FORM No. 55.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outturn of Minor Forest produce during the year 1890-91.

Division.	Description of Produce.	Produce removed or utilised.										Remarks.
		By Government Agency.		By Purchasers.		By Free Grants.		By Right-holders.		Total.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
			R	Acres.	R		R		R	Acres.	R	
Baluchistan Division	Grass-cutting (lease)	.....	.....	50	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	240	
	Grazing by permits	.....	.....	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	228	
				Mds. s.						Mds. s.		
	Lucerne	.....	.....	5 26	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 26	11	
	Kanasar	.....	.....	2 B. loads.		.....	.....	.....	.....	2 B. loads.	1	
				Mds. s.	1					Mds. s.		
	Khar	.....	.....	23 5	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 5	29	
	Rose flowers	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	
	Fruit and other trees	.....	.....	28,496	1,190	300	19	.....		28,796	1,209	
	TOTAL	.....	.....	.....	1,702	300	19	.....	.....	.....	1,721	

ANNUAL FORM NO. 56.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account of Timber and other Produce cut or collected by Government Agency and brought to Sale Depôts, or sold locally, during the year 1890-91.

Particulars.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. Number or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.	Particulars.	Number or quantity.	Cubic feet.	Total of each head. Number or quantity.	Total of each head. Cubic feet.
Balance at commencement of year.					**Removed by Purchasers from Depôts.**				
Sibi—	Mds.		Mds.		*Sibi*—				
Firewood	2,502	...	2,502	...	Firewood	3,678	850		
					Quetta—				
					Firewood	6,571	...	10,249	850
Received from the Forests in Depôts.					**Used by the Department.**				
Sibi—					*Sibi*—				
Firewood	3,239	850			Firewood	3	...		
Quetta—					*Quetta*—				
Firewood	7,510	...	10,749	850	Firewood	2	...	5	...
					Lost by Dryage.				
					Sibi—				
					Firewood	269	...	269	...
					Balance at close of the year.				
					Sibi—				
					Firewood	1,791	...		
					Quetta—				
					Firewood	937	...	2,728	...
Total	...	...	13,251	850	Total	...	...	13,251	850

ANNUAL FORM NO. 57.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Abstract showing the Value of Timber and other Produce at Sale Depôts for the year 1890-91.

Description of Timber and other Produce.	On hand at Commencement of the Year. Maunds.	Cubic feet.	Value.	On hand at close of the year. Maunds.	Cubic feet.	Value.	Difference in Value. In favour of the year.	Against the year.	Remarks.
			₹			₹	₹	₹	
Firewood	2,502	...	625	2,728	...	1,087	462	...	
Total	2,502	...	625	2,728	...	1,087	462	...	

ANNUAL FORM No. 58.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Summary of Revenue *of the different Divisions during 1890-91.*

Budget heads.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
RECEIPTS.		
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—		
a. Timber	...	
b. Firewood and charcoal	4,594 8 3	
c. Bamboos	...	
d. Sandal-wood	...	
e. Grass and other minor produce	...	
		I.—4,594 8 3
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS—		
a. Timber	1,043 1 10	
b. Firewood and charcoal	280 3 9	
c. Bamboos	...	
d. Grazing and fodder grass	448 5 10	
e. Other minor produce	1,222 15 3	
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	9 4 8	III.— 9 4 8
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—		
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	.....	
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	8,009 2 3	IV.—8,009 2 3
V.—MISCELLANEOUS—		
a. Fines and forfeitures	115 14 0	
b. Refunds	.....	
c. Other sources	.....	V.— 115 14 0
TOTAL RECEIPTS	15,723 7 9	

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1890-91.*

Budget heads.	Total. R a. p.	R a. p.
A.—CONSERVANCY AND WORKS.		
I.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY—		
a. Timber	62 8 0	
b. Firewood and charcoal	3,285 14 7	
c. Bamboos	.....	
d. Sandal-wood	.....	
e. Grass and other minor produce	.....	I.—3,348 6 7
II.—TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY CONSUMERS OR PURCHASERS	655 4 1	II.— 655 4 1
III.—DRIFT AND WAIF WOOD AND CONFISCATED FOREST PRODUCE	.....	III.— *Nil.*
IV.—REVENUE FROM FORESTS NOT MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT—		
a. Duty on foreign timber and other forest produce	.....	
b. Revenue from shared and private forests	.....	IV.— *Nil.*
V.—RENT OF LEASED FORESTS AND PAYMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS IN FORESTS MANAGED BY GOVERNMENT	.....	V.— *Nil.*

Summary of Expenditure *of the different Divisions during 1890-91*,—continued.

Budget Heads.	Total.		
	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Brought forward, A.—Conservancy and Works	4,003 10 8		
VI.—Live Stock, Stores, Tools and Plant—			
a. Purchase of cattle	.....		
b. Feed and keep of cattle	.....		
c. Purchase of stores, tools and plant	245 11 4		
		VI.—	245 11 4
VII.—Communications and Buildings—			
a. Roads and bridges	198 5 0		
b. Buildings	477 14 3		
c. Other works	.....		
		VII.—	676 3 3
VIII.—Demarcation, Improvement and Extension of Forests—			
a. Demarcation	310 10 0		
b. Compensation for land and rights	.....		
c. Surveys and working plans	.....		
d. Sowing and planting	1,952 1 10		
e. Protection from fire	.....		
f. Other works	34 4 0		
		VIII.—	2,296 15 10
IX.—Miscellaneous—			
a. Refunds	1,981 5 0		
b. Law charges	.....		
c. Other charges	44 10 0		
		IX.—	2,025 15 0
Total A.—Conservancy and Works	9,248 8 1		

Calcutta:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

B.—ESTABLISHMENT.

	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—Salaries—			
a. Conservators	.....		
b. Superior officers	10,800 0 0		
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	3,867 0 11		
d. Office establishments	756 0 0		
e. Deputation and special allowances	1,591 12 5		
		I.—	17,014 13 4
II.—Travelling Allowances—			
a. Conservators	.....		
b. Superior officers	1,850 4 0		
c. Subordinate forest and depôt establishments	432 15 6		
d. Office establishments	194 13 3		
		II.—	2,478 0 9
III.—Contingencies—			
a. Stationery	41 2 4		
b. Carriage of tents and records	209 15 3		
c. Rents, rates and taxes	.....		
d. Pay of police guards	.....		
e. Official postage	65 10 6		
f. Sundries	392 0 0		
		III.—	708 12 1
Total B.—Establishments	20,201 10 2		
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	29,450 2 3		

Calcutta:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 59.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Account Current for the year 1890-91.

Dr. *Cr.*

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.		R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
To CASH BALANCE	.....			8	8	10	By EXPENDITURE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 58	.....			29,450	2	3
„ VIII.—Assessed taxes—							„ Deposits	.....			.....		
Income Tax—Deduction from salaries	.....			322	7	2	„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—						
„ REVENUE AS PER ANNUAL SUMMARY, FORM No. 58	.....			15,723	7	9	Remittances to Treasuries	14,709	15	10	.....		
„ Service Funds—							Inter-Divisional transfers	.....			.....		
Civil Fund—Ordinary, Bengal	.....			.....							14,709	15	10
Additional, Bengal	.....			.....									
Military Fund—Bengal	.....			.....			„ Advances recoverable	.....			33,081	12	9
„ „ Madras	.....			.....			„ Suspense	.....			.....		
„ Orphan Fund—Bengal	.....			.....			„ Account Current (other Governments)—						
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund—Bengal	221	12	0	.....			Remittances to the Government of Punjab	.....			381	13	9
General Family Pension Fund	.....			.....			„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—						
Hindu Family Annuity Fund	.....			.....			Public Works Department, Military Works	231	4	0	.....		
				221	12	0	Ordinary Branch	785	0	0	.....		
„ DEPOSITS	.....			.....			Military Department	.....			.....		
„ Forest Cash Remittances—Local—							Civil Department	.....			.....		
Forest cheques drawn	29,052	10	1	.....							1,016	4	0
Inter-Divisional Transfers	.....			.....			„ Cash Balance	.....			20	1	5
				29,052	10	1							
„ Advances recoverable	.....			32,936	14	5							
„ Suspense	.....			381	13	9							
„ Account Current (other Governments)													
Remittances from Government of ——	.....			.....									
„ Inter-Departmental Transfers—													
Public Works Department——	.....			.....									
Military Department, Bengal	12	8	0	.....									
Civil Department—													
Jail	.....			.....									
Mathematical Instrument Department	.....			.....									
Miscellaneous	.....			.....									
				12	8	0							
TOTAL	.....			78,660	2	0	TOTAL	.....			78,660	2	0

CALCUTTA:
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Assistant Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 61.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Outstandings and Liabilities on account of Disbursers for 1890-91.

DIVISION.	DEPARTMENT DEBTOR.			DEPARTMENT CREDITOR.			BALANCE DUE.		REMARKS.
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash and value of supplies and work done during the year.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during year.	At close of year.	To Department (Outstandings).	By Department (Liabilities).	
	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	℟ a. p.	
Baluchistan	121 11 8	32,936 14 5	33,058 10 1	20 14 4	33,081 12 9	33,102 11 1	165 12 8	121 11 8	
TOTAL .	121 11 8	32,936 14 5	33,058 10 1	20 14 4	33,081 12 9	33,102 11 1	165 12 8	121 11 8	

CALCUTTA :
The 23rd May 1891.

I. C. BOSE,
Asslt. Comptroller-General (Forests).

ANNUAL FORM No. 62.

FOREST DEPARTMENT, INDIA, BALUCHISTAN DIVISION.

Financial results of the year 1890-91.

DIVISION.	TIMBER AND OTHER PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FORESTS BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY.		OTHER REVENUE.		FORMATION, PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTS.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.	
	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	℟	
Baluchistan	4,595	3,576	11,128	12,668	13,206	15,723	29,450	
TOTAL . .	4,595	3,576	11,128	12,668	13,206	15,723	29,450	

No. 5405, dated Quetta, the 19th August 1891.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for the year 1890-91.

ORDER.—In April and June 1890, respectively, a Forest Law for the Agency territories and a Forest Regulation for British Baluchistan were published, and this step gave the work of the Forest Department in Baluchistan considerable impetus. Up to this time there were no regular or properly defined State reserved forests in the province, all tracts which were treated as coming under this head having been reserved by an executive order of the Local Government. Immediately the Law and Regulation came into operation, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner was enabled to increase the regular forest area in Baluchistan. This was a matter of considerable importance, as there was little reason to doubt the force of the remark made by the Deputy Conservator in his Report for 1889-90, which was as follows:—"It is evident that the forests in charge of this Department cannot pay till the area is greatly enlarged."

Forest Law and Forest Regulation.

2. With the judicial powers vested in him by the new Law and Regulation, the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner was enabled during the year under report to double the area of reserved forests in the province, and whereas on the 1st March 1890 it amounted to 39 square miles, the close of the year 1890-91 showed a total of 78 square miles reserved forest area. The principal forests taken up were—

Area of reserved forests.

Quetta District.

	Acres.
Zarghun, Central	13,520
Hazar Ganj	5,440
TOTAL	18,960

Thal-Chotiali.

Zarghat	200
Pil	1,280
Shaidan	2,520
Kurbi Kach	2,160
TOTAL	6,160

The Forest Officer also, in company with the District Officers, inspected cartain other tracts in view to their being similarly classed as State forests. These were chiefly—

	Acres.
Zarghun, North	11,000
Wam Tangi	2,300
Thalli	17,000
TOTAL	30,300

In addition to the above it was arranged to close to grazing 900 acres, or one-third of the entire tract known as the Gwal forests.

The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner considers this increase exceedingly satisfactory, and trusts that the gradual reservation of the more important forest tracts in Baluchistan will result in the present deficit of the Department being turned into, at least, an evenly balanced account.

3. It is also satisfactory to notice that the forests taken up during the year were all demarcated by large dry stone pillars except the Zarghun, Central, and Hazar Ganj forests, which, however, were marked clearly by small heaps of stones.

Boundaries.

4. The Deputy Conservator observes that there is not a trained Forester or Ranger in the division, the Ranger on the Shebo plantation not being available for general work. There is also stated to be an excessive number of guards, while the office establishment is considered inadequate for the work it is called upon to perform. These matters cannot, Colonel Biddulph thinks, be satisfactorily dealt with until the Forest Conference which will be held in the coming autumn has submitted a report of its proceedings.

Establishments.

5. Seventy-five cases were prosecuted as against four in 1889-90, the large increase being due, it is stated, to breaches of the rules framed under section 12 of the Forest Law. The rules, as stated in the report, did not come into operation till three months after they were promulgated. The District Officers had authority to obtain from the Forest Officer any relaxation of the rules which, in their opinion, was desirable, while the utmost penalty to be inflicted for breaches was restricted to the amount of the fees which would ordinarily have been recoverable. Moreover, the chief Forest officer was authorised to issue licenses free of payment for the *bonâ fide* requirements of the people of the country for such purposes as agricultural implements, buildings, etc. The rules appear to have been worked discreetly and without severity; the report shows that the fines inflicted amounted to a few annas in each case. No case of oppression has come to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General, but the Deputy Conservator should briefly note in his next report how the rules are viewed generally by the people.

Protection and breaches of Law.

One thousand and fifty-five head of cattle were impounded during the year. No forest fires occurred.

6. A small area near Ziarat was enclosed by a rough fence 800 feet long, and 872 lineal feet of mud wall were newly built, and 643 renewed.

Fencing.

7. This branch of the work of the Department is, in the Agent to the Governor-General's opinion, quite if not more important than any other, and he is glad to see that the Forest Officer has devoted so much attention to it.

Natural and artificial reproduction.

Natural reproduction is reported to be satistactory in the Sibi forests, as well as at Wam Zangi and Popalzai, but at Gwal it is tardy. The abundance of the winter rains, as might have been expected, tended to aid the growth of all kinds of trees, shrubs and grass, but unfortunately the invasion of the country later on by locusts arrested this progress.

Over 12,000 plants were issued from the Quetta Nursery during the year, and in the Zangi Lora plantation 1,629 apricot and almond trees were planted out in lines and 9,840 cuttings put in; 16,383 apricot trees were sent to the Shebo plantation. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General admits that this is a good record of work in this branch, but he would remind the Deputy Conservator that the country is full of fruit trees, and that the industry in this respect might safely be left to the energy of private persons. The great aim and object of the Forest Department in the province should, in Colonel Biddulph's opinion, be the production of an increased supply of fodder and fuel and building timber. It is also observed that the Forest Officer has been importing, for purposes of experiment, foreign trees. The introduction of such trees is a matter of great expense, and care should be paid at present rather to the conservation and propagation of trees that are already known to do well in certain localities. Colonel Biddulph, however, gladly recognises the enterprise with which Mr. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, has at his own expense made experiments in this direction.

8. The work at Shebo was carried on satisfactorily, and as an interesting feature the report mentions that the 7th Bombay Cavalry from Quetta encamped at the plantation in April and May and consumed—

Shebo plantation.

1,000	maunds,	green fodder.
968	„	hay.
6,667	„	grass.

9. The total quantity of firewood supplied from the Sibi forests for sale was 4,433 against 3,600 maunds in 1889-90; 6,475 maunds of dry juniper were brought into the Quetta market for sale from the Zarghun forests. This kept the market down, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General quite agrees with the Deputy Conservator's views that the Forest Department's sales should be managed so as to regulate the market as much as possible. The

Firewood.

Ziarat range supplied the Executive Engineer, Civil Works, Quetta, with 414 juniper trees estimated at 50,000 cubic feet, while the Sibi range supplied 15,660 cubic feet of firewood for sale. The quantity of wood taken from "unclassed" forests is estimated at 128,150 maunds.

Financial results.

10. The revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year, as compared with the two previous years, is as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	₹	₹	₹
1888-89	5,668	15,994	10,326
1889-90	13,897	17,962	4,065
1890-91	15,723	29,450	13,727

A large portion of this increase of expenditure is due to the higher rate of pay drawn by the present Deputy Conservator of Forests. On the other hand, the rules framed under the new Law and Regulation were in operation for only three months of the year and may be expected to show a more profitable result in future, while, also, it must take some little time before the new tracts of reserved forests can yield a revenue commensurate with their size.

Conclusion.

11. The foregoing remarks note briefly the chief features of the full and interesting report submitted by the Forest Officer for the year 1890-91, and the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner acknowledges with pleasure the good work that has been done by Mr. C. F. Elliott, the Deputy Conservator, and his subordinates, to whom is due the progress that has been made generally throughout the province in matters connected with the Forest Department.

By order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
First Assistant.

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